



SIERRA LEONE MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2017

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT



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SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT



The Sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for Sierra Leone was carried out in 2017 by Statistics Sierra Leone (Stats SL) with technical support from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as part of the Global MICS Programme. The Government of Sierra Leone, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP) and European Union (EU) provided financial support for the survey.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The specific objectives of the Sierra Leone MICS 2017 were to

- i. Provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Sierra Leone
- ii. Provide a measure of the socio-economic impact of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) in Sierra Leone;
- iii. Provide additional data needed for preparing a country progress report on achieving the goals of World fit for children (WFFC), and the reporting requirements of other international development declarations and agendas;
- iv. Contribute to the development of the national statistical system, data and monitoring systems, and strengthen national capacity in the design, implementation, and analysis of such monitoring systems.
- v. Obtain a nationally-representative view of the quality of water that people drink in their home and the quality of their drinking water source.
- vi. Contribute to the generation of baseline data for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Sierra Leone MICS. The report contains detailed information on the methodology of the survey, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

SIERRA LEONE, 2017

SURVEY SAMPLE AND IMPLEMENTATION			
Sample frame	2015 Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census	Questionnaires	Household
			Women (age 15-49)
			Men (age 15-49)
	2016-2017		Children under five
Updated			Children age 5-17
			Water Quality Testing
			Verbal Autopsy
Interviewer training	April – May, 2017	Fieldwork	May-August, 2017
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
• Sampled	15,605	• Eligible	11,774
• Occupied	15,364	• Mothers/caretakers interviewed	11,764
• Interviewed	15,309	• Response rate (Per cent)	99.9
• Response rate (Per cent)	99.6		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
• Eligible for interviews	18,006	• Eligible	11,046
• Interviewed	17,873	• Mothers/caretakers interviewed	11,033
• Response rate (Per cent)	99.3	• Response rate (Per cent)	99.9
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
• Eligible for interviews	7,534	• Eligible	1,801
• Interviewed	7,415	• Interviewed	1,780
• Response rate (Per cent)	98.4	• Response rate (Per cent)	98.8

SURVEY POPULATION			
Average household size	4.9	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		• Urban areas	44.9
• Age 5	15.0	• Rural areas	55.1
• Age 18	48.5		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 5 years	46.9	• East	22.2
		• North	32.7
		• South	19.6
		• West	25.4

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
EVD	Ebola virus disease
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
EU	European Union
ESP	Education Sector Plan
FGM/C	Female genital mutilation/cutting
FCT	Field Check Tables
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IGME	Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine

ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	The Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSL	Statistics Sierra Leone
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
VA	Verbal Autopsy

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Government of Sierra Leone

- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Health and Sanitation
- Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs

United Nations Agencies, NGOs/CSOs and other multilateral institutions

- EU
- WFP
- UNFPA
- WHO
- World Bank
- CDC

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

This report is based on the Sierra Leone Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2017 by Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Sierra Leone MICS results will be critically important because it forms the baselines for nearly half of Sierra Leone survey-based SGD indicators. In addition, it will also track progress on the many indicators not measured since the country's last MICS in 2010.

Sierra Leone MICS is expected to contribute to the evidence base of several other important initiatives, including in filling data gaps for national post-MDG reporting, providing a measure of the socio-economic impact of the Ebola virus disease (EVD), as well as developing a monitoring and evaluation system for Sierra Leone's National Programme for Food Security, Job Creation and Good Governance, the third-generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP3), dubbed "Agenda for Prosperity" developed in 2012.

This survey findings report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey. The report will be complemented with the publication of a range of statistical snapshots highlighting key findings in simple graphical presentations.

1.2. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The 2017 Sierra Leone MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Sierra Leone;
- To provide a measure of the socio-economic impact of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) in Sierra Leone;
- To provide additional data needed for preparing a country progress report on achieving the goals of World fit for children (WFFC), and the reporting requirements of other international development declarations and agendas;
- To contribute to the development of the national statistical system, data and monitoring systems, and strengthen national capacity in the design, implementation, and analysis of such monitoring systems.
- To obtain a nationally-representative view of the quality of water that people drink in their home and the quality of their drinking water source.;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1. SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Sierra Leone 2017 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, four regions of the country (Eastern Province, Northern Province, Southern Province and Western Area) and for the 14 districts of the country: (1) Kailahun, (2) Kenema; (3) Kono; (4) Bombali; (5) Kambia; (6) Koinadugu; (7) Port Loko; (8) Tonkolili; (9) Bo; (10) Bonthe; (11) Moyamba; (12) Pujehun; (13) Western Rural; and (14) Western Urban. The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 26 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. All enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period. The sample is not self-weighting. For reporting survey results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A, Sample Design.

2.2. QUESTIONNAIRES

Seven questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in 3 households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household; 7) and a verbal autopsy questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 who had died in the five years preceding the survey. The questionnaires included the following modules:

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN / MEN
List of Household Members	Woman's Background ^[M]
Education	Mass Media and ICT ^[M]
Household Characteristics	Fertility ^[M] /Birth History
Social Transfers	Desire for Last Birth
Household Energy Use	Maternal and Newborn Health
Insecticide Treated Nets	Post-natal Health Checks
Indoor Residual Spraying	Contraception
Water and Sanitation	Unmet Need
Handwashing	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
Salt Iodisation	Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence ^[M]
	Marriage/Union ^[M]
	Adult Functioning ^[M]
	Sexual Behaviour ^[M]
WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE	

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS

Child's Background
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Parental Involvement
Foundational Learning Skills

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5

Under-Five's Background
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Care of Illness
Anthropometry

VERBAL AUTOPSY

Narrative History
Background
Perinatal History
Neonatal Deaths
Deaths of Infants and Children Under Five Years
Injuries and accidents
Health Care Utilisation Prior to Death
Context and Risk Factors
Death Registration

All the questionnaires were based on the MICS6 model questionnaire¹ except for Verbal Autopsy questionnaire is not a standard MICS questionnaire. From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and were pre-tested in Western Area Rural District between January and February 2017. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires. A copy of the Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix E. Verbal Autopsy² results from the survey will be published in a separate report. The report will describe methodology an appendix of all the questionnaires and forms used.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, as well as tested household and source water for E. coli levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

2.3. ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the Ethics and Scientific Review Committee in March, 2017. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

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

2.4. DATA PROCESSING

The data collection application was based on the CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs³ developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the Sierra Leone MICS 2017 questionnaire were used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in the Western Area Rural District between February and March 2017. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

¹ The model MICS6 questionnaires can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

² Verbal autopsies are not a standard part of MICS, but they were included in Sierra Leone to help better understand the impact of the Ebola epidemic on the health of children. Verbal autopsies were thus conducted for each death of a child under the age of 5 years old reported to have occurred over the past 5 years prior to the survey.

³ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

2.5. TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 30 days in April and May 2017. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent 3 days in field practise and 4 days on a full pilot survey in the Western Area Urban District. The training agenda was based on the standard MICS6 training agenda.⁴

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 6 days, including 5 days in field practise and pilot survey.

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

2.6. FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 24 teams; each was comprised of one supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, one measurer and one driver. Fieldwork began in May 2017 and concluded in August 2017.

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

2.7. FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

Throughout the fieldwork, Field check tables (FCTs), were being produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁵

2.8. DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the Statistics Sierra Leone's central office via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. The central office communicated application updates through this system to field teams.

During data collection and following completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁶

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.⁷

2.9. DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on www.statistics.sl and on the MICS website⁸ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

⁴ The template training agenda can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

⁵ The standard field check tables can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>

⁶ The standard guidelines can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁷ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>.

⁸ The survey datasets can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

3. INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS6 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		SDG ⁹	Module ¹⁰	Definition ¹¹	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	23.0
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years) ^[M]		WB	Percentage of people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	64.0 71.9
SR.3	Exposure to mass media ^[M]		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	2.8 7.4
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	54.7
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	18.2
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	71.5
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	5.7
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	13.8
SR.9	Use of computer ^[M]		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	2.6 6.9
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone ^[M]	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	45.2 64.8
SR.11	Use of mobile phone ^[M]		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	61.4 47.4
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet ^[M]	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used the internet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) during the last 3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	7.5 10.6 6.2 8.5

^M The indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Men

⁹ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

¹⁰ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹¹ All MICS indicators are disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

MICS6 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

SR.13	ICT skills ^[M]	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities • Women • Men	2.3 6.7
SR.14	Use of tobacco ^[M]	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month • Women • Men	4.1 16.6
SR.15	Smoking before age 15 ^[M]		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 • Women • Men	0.3 1.8
SR.16	Use of alcohol ^[M]		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month • Women • Men	2.0 11.3
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15 ^[M]		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 • Women • Men	0.4 3.1
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	24.9
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	12.8
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	0.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
SURVIVE ¹²					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	20
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	36
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	56
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	40
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	94

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	101
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	30.6
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	22.5
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹³	3.7.1 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	43.8

¹² Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.¹³ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
TM.5a	Antenatal care coverage		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	97.4
TM.5b				at least once by skilled health personnel	77.5
TM.5c				at least four times by any provider at least eight times by any provider	25.1
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	82.3
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval ¹⁴ prior to the most recent birth	95.3
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	76.7
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	81.6
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	3.0
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 5 years who were weighed at birth	74.7
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth	75.9
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of last live births in the last 5 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	91.9
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 5 years where the newborn was dried after birth	81.2
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 5 years where the newborn was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	8.8
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 5 years where the newborn was bathed more than 24 hours after birth	33.6
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of last live births delivered outside a facility in the last 2 years where the umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	75.8
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of last live births in the last 5 years where nothing harmful was applied to the cord	58.0
TM.19	Postnatal care signal functions ¹⁵		PN	Percentage of last live births in the last 5 years where the newborn received a least 2 signal postnatal care functions within 2 days after birth	79.8
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live	90.4
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships ^[M]		SB	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months • Women • Men	4.3 19.1

¹⁴ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

¹⁵ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
TM.23 Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships ^[M]		SB	Percentage of people age 15-49 years reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	9.7 12.2
TM.24 Sex before age 15 among young people ^[M]		SB	Percentage of people age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	16.3 5.0
TM.25 Young people who have never had sex ^[M]		SB	Percentage of never married people age 15-24 years who have never had sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	39.3 43.5
TM.26 Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	26.2
TM.27 Sex with non-regular partners ^[M]		SB	Percentage of people age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	37.3 49.1
TM.28 Condom use with non-regular partners ^[M]		SB	Percentage of people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	14.0 15.7
TM.29 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people ^[M]		HA	Percentage of people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁶ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	26.7 30.9
TM.30 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^[M]		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁷ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	57.2 52.0
TM.31 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^[M]		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes ¹⁸ toward people living with HIV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	74.2 67.3

¹⁶ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁷ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁸ Women who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
TM.32		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV • Women • Men	66.8 58.5
TM.33		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results • Women • Men	12.0 6.3
TM.34		HA	Percentage of people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results • Women • Men	11.1 4.9
TM.35a TM.35b		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 5 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that during an ANC visit they received counselling on HIV information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	61.7 42.5
TM.36		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 5 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	49.1

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT				
TC.1		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	96.5
TC.2		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	79.8
TC.3	3.b.1 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT containing vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	84.9
TC.4		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT containing vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	84.9
TC.5		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	84.9
TC.6	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	84.7
TC.7		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	90.9
TC.9		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received yellow fever containing vaccine at any time before the survey	80.7
TC.10	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	80.9
TC.11		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule at any time before the survey	68.7
TC.12		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	64.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
TC.13a	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received	77.7
TC.13b				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ORS • ORS and zinc 	42.7
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	51.1
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	0.6
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	0.1
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	97.3
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	89.9
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	27.8
TC.21a	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) ¹⁹		TN	Percentage of households with	70.6
TC.21b				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least one ITN • at least one ITN for every two people 	33.4
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	52.9
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	59.5
TC.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	60.0
TC.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	26.8
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	70.4
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	50.1
TC.28	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	49.3
TC.29	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received anti-malarial drugs and received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	32.0

¹⁹ An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) factory treated net which does not require any treatment (LLIN), (c) a pretreated net obtained within the last 12 months, or (d) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the last 12 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 5 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	98.7
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 5 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	54.5
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²⁰	52.2
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²¹ during the previous day	77.2
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	85.0
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	38.2
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	19.7
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²² during the previous day	59.6
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	64.6
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • breastfed children • non-breastfed children 	10.8 5.2
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	18.3
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ²³ during the previous day	24.2
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁴ or more during the previous day	42.7
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	17.8
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) • minus three standard deviations (severe) • of the median weight for age of the WHO standard 	11.7 3.7
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) • below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	26.4 9.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) • minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	5.1 1.7

²⁰ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²¹ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

²² Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

²³ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

²⁴ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two standard deviations (moderate and severe) • three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	4.3 1.1
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	85.3
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any adult household member • Father • Mother 	18.9 4.9 11.7
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	2.0
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	41.1
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	29.9
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	51.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value	Value
LEARN						
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme		11.5
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school		63.9
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year		12.9
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school		62.7
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school • lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher • upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher 	81.8 36.2 28.6	
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary school age who are not attending primary or lower secondary school • lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher • upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher 	18.1 19.0 36.0	
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school • Lower secondary school 	84.9 69.2	

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value	Value
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school Lower secondary school Upper secondary school 	64.2 44.2 21.7	
LN.9	Effective transition rate to secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	94.7	
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school Lower secondary school 	10.8 35.3	
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Wealth Area 	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school lower secondary school upper secondary school 	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school lower secondary school upper secondary school 	1.07 1.00 0.92
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school lower secondary school upper secondary school 	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school lower secondary school upper secondary school 	0.70 0.19 0.07
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residents primary school lower secondary school upper secondary school 	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school lower secondary school upper secondary school 	0.83 0.33 0.21
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending schools and enrolled in schools who provided student report cards to parents	81.5	
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in School Management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending schools and enrolled in schools whose governing body includes parents	81.0	
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	75.4	
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	70.8	
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	66.2	
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	53.1	
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	13.1	
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	59.1	
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school whose home language is used at school	2.0	
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school who have homework and received help with homework	66.7	

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
LN.22a	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	
LN.22b			• Age 7-14	16.0
LN.22c			• Age for grade 2/3	6.5
LN.22d			• Attending grade 2/3	6.1
LN.22e			Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks	
LN.22f			• Age 7-14	12.2
			• Age for grade 2/3	6.6
			• Attending grade 2/3	5.6

MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION				
PR.1	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	81.1
PR.2	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	86.5
PR.3	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²⁵	39.0
PR.4a	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of people age 20-24 years who were first married or in union	12.9
PR.4b			a. before age 15	2.8
			Women	
			Men	
			b. before age 18	29.9
			Women	6.5
			Men	
PR.5		MA	Percentage of people age 15-19 years who are married or in union	15.3
			• Women	1.6
			• Men	
PR.6		MA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	28.7
			• Women	15.5
			• Men	
PR.7a		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older,	34.0
PR.7b			• among women age 15-19 years,	36.0
			• among women age 20-24 years	
PR.9	5.3.2	FG	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of FGM/C	86.1
PR.10		FG	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard FGM/C and state that FGM/C should be continued	67.8
PR.11		FG	Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years who have undergone any form of FGM/C, as reported by mothers age 15-49 years	8.4

²⁵ Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ⁹	Module ¹⁰	Description ¹¹	Value
Live in a safe and clean environment					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	67.8
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	59.5
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	71.3
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with E. coli contamination in source water	89.6
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with E. coli contamination in household drinking water	97.0
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of E. coli and available when needed	1.5
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	23.5
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	48.2
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	16.5
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	89.4
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	9.6
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	91.7
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	20.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	19
EQ.2a	Health insurance coverage ^[M]		WB	Percentage of population covered by health insurance	2.4
EQ.2b			MWB	• women age 15-49	2.1
EQ.2c			CB	• men age 15-49	1.8
			AG	• children age 5-17	3.9
				• children under age 5	
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST	Percentage of household members that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	25.2
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	20.1
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	28.1
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children age 5-24 currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	24.3
EQ.7	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^[M]		DV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	
				• Women	52.6
				• Men	32.7
EQ.9a	Overall life satisfaction index ^[M]		LS	Average life satisfaction score for	5.7
EQ.9b				• women age 15-24	5.6
				• women age 15-49	5.5
				• men age 15-24	5.6
				• men age 15-49	
EQ.10a	Happiness ^[M]		LS	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy	78.1
EQ.10b				• age 15-24	74.6
				• age 15-49	
				Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy	75.6
				• age 15-24	74.2
				• age 15-49	
EQ.11a	Perception of a better life ^[M]		LS	Percentage of people whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year	62.6
EQ.11b				• women age 15-24	59.3
				• women age 15-49	62.9
				• men age 15-24	61.4
				• men age 15-49	

4. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1. RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Of the 15,605 households selected for the sample, 15,364 were found to be occupied. Of these, 15,309 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.6 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 3 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 1,780 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 98.8 percent. Also, 1,748 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 97.1 percent.

In the interviewed households, 18,006 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 17,873 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99.3 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified as eligible for interview in every second household. 7,534 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in these households. Questionnaires were completed for 7,415 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.4 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 11,774 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 11,764 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.9 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years. Only one child was selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 25,116 children (5-17 years) listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 11,046 children age 5-17 years were selected and questionnaires were completed for 11,033 children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.9 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 98.9, 98.1, 99.6, and 99.5 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s and children 5-17 years, respectively (Table SR 1.1).

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's , children age 5-17's and Water quality testing interviews (1/2)**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, WOMEN, MEN, CHILDREN UNDER 5, AND CHILDREN AGE 5-17 BY INTERVIEW RESULTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Rural	East	North	South	West
Households							
Sampled	15,605	5,540	10,065	3,432	5,516	3,953	2,704
Occupied	15,364	5,430	9,934	3,378	5,448	3,895	2,643
Interviewed	15,309	5,399	9,910	3,364	5,433	3,888	2,624
Household completion rate	98.1	97.5	98.5	98.0	98.5	98.4	97.0
Household response rate	99.6	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.3
Water quality testing							
Eligible	1,801	640	1,161	396	637	456	312
Household water quality test							
Completed	1,780	629	1,151	390	630	455	305
Response rate	98.8	98.3	99.1	98.5	98.9	99.8	97.8
Source water quality test							
Completed	1,748	617	1,131	382	629	438	299
Response rate	97.1	96.4	97.4	96.5	98.7	96.1	95.8
Women age 15-49 years							
Eligible	18,006	7,167	10,839	3,873	6,395	4,359	3,379
Interviewed	17,873	7,091	10,782	3,844	6,362	4,322	3,345
Women's response rate	99.3	98.9	99.5	99.3	99.5	99.2	99.0
Women's overall response rate	98.9	98.4	99.2	98.8	99.2	99.0	98.3
Men age 15-49 years							
Number of men in interviewed households	15,041	6,180	8,861	3,392	4,932	3,691	3,026
Eligible	7,534	3,093	4,441	1,714	2,459	1,880	1,481
Interviewed	7,415	3,015	4,400	1,702	2,436	1,861	1,416
Men's response rate	98.4	97.5	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.0	95.6
Men's overall response rate	98.1	96.9	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.8	94.9
Children under 5 years							
Eligible	11,774	3,367	8,407	2,520	4,697	3,020	1,537
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	11,764	3,361	8,403	2,519	4,692	3,020	1,533
Under-5's response rate	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7
Under-5's overall response rate	99.6	99.3	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.0
Children age 5-17 years							
Number of children in interviewed households	25,116	8,885	16,231	5,619	9,556	6,318	3,623
Eligible	11,046	3,762	7,284	2,457	4,203	2,727	1,659
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	11,033	3,757	7,276	2,455	4,197	2,726	1,655
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.0

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews (2/2)

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, WOMEN, MEN, CHILDREN UNDER 5, AND CHILDREN AGE 5-17 BY INTERVIEW RESULTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	District														
	Total	Kailahun	Kenema	Kono	Bombali	Kambia	Koinadugu	Port Loko	Tonkolili	Bo	Bonthe	Moyamba	Pujehun	Western Area Rural	Western Area Urban
Households															
Sampled	15,605	1,144	1,248	1,040	1,146	936	1,040	1,249	1,145	1,144	937	936	936	1,040	1,664
Occupied	15,364	1,131	1,244	1,003	1,133	915	1,032	1,231	1,137	1,115	935	925	920	1,034	1,609
Interviewed	15,309	1,128	1,244	992	1,131	910	1,031	1,224	1,137	1,111	935	924	918	1,029	1,595
Household completion rate	98.0	98.6	99.7	95.4	98.7	97.2	99.1	98.0	99.3	97.1	99.8	98.7	98.1	98.9	95.9
Household response rate	99.6	99.7	100.0	98.9	99.8	99.5	99.9	99.4	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.5	99.1
Water quality testing															
Eligible	1,801	132	144	120	132	108	120	145	132	132	108	108	108	120	192
Household water quality test															
Completed	1,780	131	144	115	130	106	119	143	132	131	108	108	108	119	186
Response rate	98.8	99.2	100.0	95.8	98.5	98.1	99.2	98.6	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	96.9
Source water quality test															
Completed	1,748	128	143	111	129	106	119	143	132	131	94	107	106	119	180
Response rate	97.1	97.0	99.3	92.5	97.7	98.1	99.2	98.6	100.0	99.2	87.0	99.1	98.1	99.2	93.8
Women age 15-49 years															
Eligible	18,006	1,268	1,595	1,010	1,250	1,150	1,456	1,318	1,221	1,269	1,077	974	1,039	1,433	1,946
Interviewed	17873	1,260	1,581	1,003	1,242	1,144	1,450	1,309	1,217	1,255	1,075	974	1,018	1,425	1,920
Women's response rate	99.3	99.4	99.1	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.3	99.7	98.9	99.8	100.0	98.0	99.4	98.7
Women's overall response rate	98.9	99.1	99.1	98.2	99.2	98.9	99.5	98.8	99.7	98.5	99.8	99.9	97.8	99.0	97.8
Men age 15-49 years															
Number of men in interviewed households	15,041	1,079	1,373	940	1,157	777	1,060	1,066	872	999	981	858	853	1,196	1,830
Eligible	7534	545	698	471	579	371	540	557	412	503	488	459	430	593	888
Interviewed	7415	537	696	469	577	369	540	550	400	495	487	457	422	586	830
Men's response rate	98.4	98.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.5	100.0	98.7	97.1	98.4	99.8	99.6	98.1	98.8	93.5
Men's overall response rate	98.1	98.3	99.7	98.5	99.5	98.9	99.9	98.2	97.1	98.1	99.8	99.5	97.9	98.3	92.7
Children under 5 years															
Eligible	11,774	833	990	697	824	804	1,142	948	979	830	715	684	791	806	731
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	11,764	833	989	697	822	804	1,140	947	979	830	715	684	791	804	729
Under-5's response rate	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.7
Under-5's overall response rate	99.6	99.7	99.9	98.9	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.3	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.3	98.9
Children age 5-17 years															
Number of children in interviewed households	25,116	1,759	2,184	1,676	1,864	1,752	1,970	2,155	1,815	1,987	1,553	1,350	1,428	1,637	1,986
Eligible	11,046	805	935	717	832	744	835	923	869	824	655	618	630	719	940
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	11,033	805	935	715	831	742	832	923	869	824	655	618	629	719	936
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.6
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	99.5	99.7	100.0	98.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.4	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.5	98.7

4.2. HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics (1/2)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE, REGIONS AND DISTRICTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Area			Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	East	North	South	West
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity							
Yes, interconnected grid	21.6	46.4	1.4	9.0	10.7	8.3	57.0
Yes, off-grid	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.5
No	76.3	51.1	96.7	88.9	86.6	89.9	41.4
Missing/DK	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0
Energy use for cooking^A							
Clean fuels and technologies	1.1	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	3.0
Other fuels	95.4	91.8	98.3	97.1	97.1	98.1	89.6
No cooking done in the household	3.5	5.9	1.5	2.8	2.2	1.7	7.3
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Internet access at home							
Yes	13.8	26.3	3.7	11.0	9.5	7.0	27.1
No	85.9	73.4	96.0	88.8	90.2	92.6	72.5
Missing/DK	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Main material of flooring^B							
Natural floor	46.2	11.4	74.5	57.2	62.0	61.8	4.0
Rudimentary floor	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
Finished floor	53.0	87.2	25.2	42.4	37.7	38.0	93.7
Other	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.6
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof^B							
Natural roofing	9.7	0.3	17.3	7.4	9.8	24.3	0.2
Rudimentary roofing	1.2	0.5	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.7
Finished roofing	88.9	99.0	80.8	91.2	88.5	74.5	98.8
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls^B							
Natural walls	27.9	7.2	43.0	28.3	40.8	31.1	4.2
Rudimentary walls	15.8	3.3	25.0	19.6	15.0	27.5	2.1
Finished walls	55.7	88.8	31.6	52.1	43.9	40.7	92.3
Other	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.4
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping							
1	32.4	37.1	28.6	30.0	27.5	30.0	42.7
2	32.6	31.9	33.2	34.0	32.4	32.0	32.1
3 or more	35.0	31.0	38.2	36.0	40.1	38.0	25.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	15,309	6,869	8,440	3,402	5,013	3,008	3,886
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.39	2.44	2.34	2.42	2.34	2.31	2.48
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	23.0	47.8	3.0	11.7	13.0	11.2	58.0
Number of household members	74,602	33,269	41,333	17,067	25,178	14,720	17,635

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

^A Please refer to Table TC.4.1

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

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics (2/2)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE, REGIONS AND DISTRICTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	District														
	Total	Kailahun	Kenema	Kono	Bombali	Kambia	Koinadugu	Port Loko	Tonkolili	Bo	Bonthe	Moyamba	Pujehun	Western Area Rural	Western Area Urban
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity															
Yes, interconnected grid	21.6	0.2	17.5	6.4	27.8	0.1	0.1	11.3	2.8	18.8	0.9	1.4	0.1	13.8	74.2
Yes, off-grid	1.8	0.8	1.0	3.7	1.8	2.5	1.7	4.0	1.1	0.9	3.6	1.4	0.7	3.0	1.0
No	76.3	98.5	81.2	89.5	70.1	97.4	97.8	84.0	95.9	80.1	95.0	96.5	98.3	83.2	24.8
Missing/DK	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cookingA															
Clean fuels and technologies	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.3	3.7
Other fuels	95.4	97.3	97.1	96.8	94.1	98.3	98.1	97.5	98.8	97.6	97.9	98.9	98.0	94.4	87.7
No cooking done in the household	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.0	4.1	8.6
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Internet access at home															
Yes	13.8	6.9	15.4	9.3	9.1	10.9	7.2	15.4	3.2	8.8	4.0	6.2	6.2	25.2	27.9
No	85.9	92.6	84.6	90.5	90.5	88.8	92.5	84.5	96.7	91.0	95.7	93.0	93.1	74.7	71.6
Missing/DK	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5
Main material of flooring															
Natural floor	46.2	65.7	49.8	58.5	50.9	62.3	75.8	56.6	73.5	46.4	69.7	74.0	72.8	9.6	1.7
Rudimentary floor	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Finished floor	53.0	34.3	50.2	40.2	49.1	37.0	23.1	43.4	26.4	53.3	30.3	25.7	27.0	89.4	95.5
Other	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.8
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof															
Natural roofing	9.7	2.5	10.7	7.8	7.8	7.2	18.5	3.9	15.8	9.8	40.3	35.5	30.0	0.4	0.2
Rudimentary roofing	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	4.1	0.8	3.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.5	0.7
Finished roofing	88.9	96.6	87.8	90.5	91.2	92.5	77.0	95.3	81.2	89.2	59.1	63.6	67.9	98.4	98.9
Other	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls															
Natural walls	27.9	37.6	13.5	38.6	43.2	29.2	49.2	43.0	36.8	10.5	47.5	46.0	44.2	10.0	1.4
Rudimentary walls	15.8	9.3	32.2	13.0	8.6	24.1	11.5	8.8	27.4	33.3	10.9	27.5	26.2	1.2	2.6
Finished walls	55.7	53.2	54.2	48.3	48.1	45.8	38.9	47.9	35.8	54.9	41.7	26.4	29.1	85.8	95.4
Other	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.0	0.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE, REGIONS AND DISTRICTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	District														
	Total	Kailahun	Kenema	Kono	Bombali	Kambia	Koinadugu	Port Loko	Tonkolili	Bo	Bonthe	Moyamba	Pujehun	Western Area Rural	Western Area Urban
Rooms used for sleeping															
1	32.4	30.6	26.7	33.6	33.0	19.3	20.2	29.0	28.8	30.5	21.5	29.5	34.8	36.4	45.2
2	32.6	34.5	35.6	31.5	29.3	36.2	31.4	33.4	33.0	31.8	26.8	34.4	33.0	32.0	32.2
3 or more	35.0	34.8	37.8	34.9	37.7	44.6	48.2	37.6	38.2	37.7	51.7	36.1	32.2	31.6	22.6
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	15,309	1,008	1,352	1,042	1,281	651	679	1,351	1,051	1,243	394	749	623	1,104	2,782
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.39	2.32	2.54	2.37	2.34	2.25	2.53	2.30	2.33	2.41	2.04	2.19	2.46	2.57	2.44
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household ¹	23.0	1.2	19.4	10.4	30.7	2.6	1.9	15.0	4.1	21.7	5.7	3.8	0.8	16.4	77.0
Number of household members	74,602	4,742	7,323	5,003	6,214	3,418	4,000	6,814	4,931	6,385	1,962	3,441	2,932	5,517	12,119

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

Please refer to Table TC.4.1

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

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

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets (1/2)

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL ASSETS, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING, ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE, REGIONS AND DISTRICTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Area			Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	East	North	South	West
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of households that own a							
Television	18.2	38.7	1.5	7.2	7.7	6.9	50.0
Refrigerator or Freezer	11.1	23.8	0.7	3.4	4.5	4.0	31.9
Electrical Iron	6.3	13.5	0.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	18.3
Fan	13.1	27.9	1.1	5.8	6.2	5.0	34.6
Percentage of households that own							
Agricultural land	56.8	25.8	82.1	72.9	69.5	70.6	15.7
Farm animals/ Livestock	41.5	26.8	53.5	44.5	51.0	50.8	19.6
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a							
Wrist watch	40.8	55.8	28.5	37.9	33.7	32.1	59.1
Bicycle	6.8	9.0	5.0	4.9	8.0	5.3	8.1
Motorcycle or scooter	8.7	10.5	7.2	9.6	10.8	8.1	5.6
Animal-drawn cart	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Car, truck, or van	4.2	7.8	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	10.5
Boat with a motor	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.1
A boat without a motor (Paddle)	2.5	1.5	3.3	0.7	2.3	5.8	1.7
Computer or tablet	5.7	11.6	0.8	2.5	3.2	2.6	14.0
Mobile telephone	65.1	89.2	45.5	57.8	55.1	56.1	91.5
Bank account	18.2	35.1	4.4	13.4	9.9	13.2	37.0
Ownership of dwelling							
Owned by a household member	61.4	40.6	78.4	63.1	70.4	76.6	36.7
Not owned	38.5	59.4	21.6	36.9	29.5	23.4	63.3
Rented	25.5	48.3	6.9	18.9	13.9	14.6	54.7
Other	13.0	11.0	14.6	18.1	15.6	8.8	8.6
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Number of households	15,309	6,869	8,440	3,402	5,013	3,008	3,886

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets (2/2)

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL ASSETS, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING, ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE, REGIONS AND DISTRICTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	District														
	Total	Kailahun	Kenema	Kono	Bombali	Kambia	Koinadugu	Port Loko	Tonkolili	Bo	Bonthe	Moyamba	Pujehun	Western Area Rural	Western Area Urban
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of households that own a															
Television	18.2	0.4	14.2	4.7	16.8	1.4	1.0	10.6	0.9	14.5	3.0	1.8	0.4	13.7	64.5
Refrigerator or Freezer	11.1	0.2	6.3	2.7	9.6	0.9	0.8	6.3	0.5	8.6	1.5	0.7	0.1	8.3	41.3
Electrical Iron	6.3	0.2	4.9	0.8	5.1	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.0	4.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.8	23.6
Fan	13.1	0.4	11.4	3.7	14.4	1.0	0.7	7.9	0.9	10.0	3.1	1.7	0.2	8.2	45.0
Percentage of households that own															
Agricultural land	56.8	84.1	71.8	63.5	61.4	75.8	84.3	64.7	72.4	63.2	64.6	76.9	81.7	18.1	14.8
Farm animals/Livestock	41.5	52.7	40.0	42.4	43.6	76.1	62.4	50.8	37.2	43.2	48.3	55.8	61.4	29.9	15.5
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a															
Wrist watch	40.8	24.3	45.8	40.8	30.7	28.4	51.0	34.9	27.8	33.9	36.0	28.3	30.4	51.4	62.2
Bicycle	6.8	2.9	5.5	5.9	5.4	14.0	5.5	12.3	3.6	5.0	3.1	6.6	5.5	8.0	8.1
Motorcycle or scooter	8.7	7.7	9.8	11.2	10.4	14.0	17.8	10.2	5.7	6.7	7.5	9.9	9.2	9.2	4.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.0
Car, truck, or van	4.2	1.3	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.3	2.9	1.0	1.6	0.8	7.3	11.8
Boat with a motor	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.7	2.3	1.1	3.2	0.9	0.9	4.1	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.0
A boat without a motor (Paddle)	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	5.8	0.8	4.1	0.9	0.6	21.4	4.9	7.2	2.2	1.5
Computer or tablet	5.7	0.7	4.1	2.1	5.4	0.9	1.4	5.2	0.5	3.4	2.2	1.5	2.5	8.2	16.3
Mobile telephone	65.1	53.4	59.9	59.4	59.8	63.6	49.1	63.3	37.1	61.7	55.1	50.2	52.6	84.8	94.2
Bank account	18.2	7.4	16.3	15.4	13.1	4.6	9.4	14.4	3.8	18.8	10.4	7.9	9.9	26.5	41.2
Ownership of dwelling															
Owned by a household member	61.4	63.2	60.7	66.0	58.4	75.8	82.9	68.1	76.7	68.3	84.0	84.6	78.9	50.5	31.2
Not owned	38.5	36.8	39.3	34.0	41.6	24.2	16.7	31.9	23.3	31.6	16.0	15.4	21.1	49.5	68.8
Rented	25.5	9.5	23.7	21.6	19.5	8.4	6.3	16.6	12.0	21.3	9.9	12.3	6.8	38.9	61.0
Other	13.0	27.3	15.5	12.5	22.1	15.8	10.5	15.2	11.3	10.3	6.1	3.1	14.3	10.6	7.8
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number of households	15,309	1,008	1,352	1,042	1,281	651	679	1,351	1,051	1,243	394	749	623	1,104	2,782

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.3: *Wealth quintiles*

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY WEALTH INDEX QUINTILE, ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE, REGIONS AND DISTRICTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	19.9	19.8	19.7	18.9	21.6	100.0	74,602
Area							
Urban	0.7	1.9	13.3	37.8	46.3	100.0	33,269
Rural	35.3	34.3	24.9	3.7	1.8	100.0	41,333
Region							
East	21.6	24.7	26.1	17.8	9.8	100.0	17,067
North	24.6	27.6	25.1	13.0	9.7	100.0	25,178
South	33.6	23.9	21.1	11.3	10.1	100.0	14,720
West	0.1	0.7	4.8	34.6	59.8	100.0	17,635
District							
Kailahun	27.9	27.7	34.6	8.7	1.1	100.0	4,742
Kenema	18.6	22.6	22.0	20.2	16.7	100.0	7,323
Kono	20.2	24.9	24.0	23.0	7.9	100.0	5,003
Bombali	20.3	24.4	18.2	15.1	22.0	100.0	6,214
Kambia	17.2	32.8	34.9	13.0	2.0	100.0	3,418
Koinadugu	24.6	30.1	36.6	7.0	1.7	100.0	4,000
Port Loko	21.6	27.7	22.5	15.1	13.1	100.0	6,614
Tonkolili	39.2	25.8	21.3	12.4	1.3	100.0	4,931
Bo	24.1	19.8	19.4	16.8	19.9	100.0	6,385
Bonthe	37.7	25.7	22.0	10.6	4.0	100.0	1,962
Moyamba	40.4	28.3	21.9	6.5	2.8	100.0	3,441
Pujehun	43.3	26.5	23.1	5.6	1.4	100.0	2,932
Western Area Rural	0.4	2.1	12.9	59.4	25.3	100.0	5,517
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	1.1	23.3	75.5	100.0	12,119

4.3. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1, as well as Tables SR.5, provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49, male respondents 15-49, children age 5-17, and children under-5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.²⁶

Table SR.3.1 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, age of the household head, area of residence, region, district, education of household head, number of household members, and ethnicity²⁷ of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics, except ethnicity of the household head, are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	15,309	15,309
Sex of household head			
Male	68.7	10,524	10,506
Female	31.3	4,785	4,803
Age of household head			
<18	0.2	23	22
18-34	28.7	4,390	4,227
35-64	60.5	9,255	9,350
65-84	9.7	1,481	1,552
85+	0.8	119	121
Missing/DK	0.3	41	37
Area			
Urban	44.9	6,869	5,399
Rural	55.1	8,440	9,910
Region			
East	22.2	3,402	3,364
North	32.7	5,013	5,433
South	19.6	3,008	3,888
West	25.4	3,886	2,624
District			
Kailahun	6.6	1,008	1,128
Kenema	8.8	1,352	1,244
Kono	6.8	1,042	992
Bombali	8.4	1,281	1,131
Kambia	4.3	651	910
Koinadugu	4.4	679	1,031
Port Loko	8.8	1,351	1,224
Tonkolili	6.9	1,051	1,137
Bo	8.1	1,243	1,111
Bonthe	2.6	394	935
Moyamba	4.9	749	924
Pujehun	4.1	623	918
Western Area Rural	7.2	1,104	1,029
Western Area Urban	18.2	2,782	1,595

²⁶ See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

²⁷ Ethnicity of the household head was determined by asking question HC2 in the Household Questionnaire.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition**PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	55.9	8,552	9,347
Primary	9.9	1,522	1,459
Junior Secondary	11.0	1,678	1,502
Senior Secondary or Higher	23.1	3,533	2,984
Missing/DK	0.2	23	17
Number of household members			
1	8.1	1,246	1,119
2	8.4	1,283	1,255
3	15.1	2,308	2,280
4	17.8	2,724	2,763
5	16.8	2,572	2,618
6	12.1	1,855	1,906
7+	21.7	3,320	3,368
Ethnicity of household head			
Krio	1.8	268	227
Mende	32.1	4,918	5,423
Temne	32.5	4,971	4,603
Mandingo	3.2	491	423
Loko	2.8	433	310
Sherbro	1.6	251	316
Limba	7.8	1,196	1,111
Kissi	1.8	280	309
Kono	4.8	736	692
Susu	2.8	436	419
Fullah	4.2	647	603
Yalunka	0.5	72	99
Koranko	3.5	537	708
Other	0.5	73	66
Households with ^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	52.0	7,959	8,207
At least one child age 5-17 years	71.3	10,920	11,046
At least one child age <18 years	82.8	12,674	12,855
At least one woman age 15-49 years	79.3	12,137	12,158
At least one man age 15-49 years	70.0	10,723	10,631
No member age <50	3.2	495	546
No adult (18+) member	0.1	20	18
Mean household size	4.9	15,309	15,309

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

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.²⁶ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

4.4. AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 74,602 household members were listed. Of these, 35,862 were males, and 38,740 were females.²⁸

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

PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, DEPENDENCY AGE GROUPS, AND BY CHILD (AGE 0-17 YEARS) AND ADULT POPULATIONS (AGE 18 OR MORE), BY SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017.

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,862	100.0	38,740	100.0	74,602	100.0
Age						
0-4	5,619	15.7	5,604	14.5	11,223	15.0
5-9	5,780	16.1	5,713	14.7	11,493	15.4
10-14	4,608	12.9	4,429	11.4	9,038	12.1
15-19	3,397	9.5	4,055	10.5	7,452	10.0
15-17	2,109	5.9	2,302	5.9	4,411	5.9
18-19	1,288	3.6	1,753	4.5	3,041	4.1
20-24	2,626	7.3	3,538	9.1	6,164	8.3
25-29	2,373	6.6	3,158	8.2	5,531	7.4
30-34	2,120	5.9	2,525	6.5	4,645	6.2
35-39	2,027	5.7	2,302	5.9	4,329	5.8
40-44	1,603	4.5	1,495	3.9	3,098	4.2
45-49	1,369	3.8	1,159	3.0	2,528	3.4
50-54	1,329	3.7	1,628	4.2	2,956	4.0
55-59	975	2.7	959	2.5	1,934	2.6
60-64	654	1.8	652	1.7	1,306	1.8
65-69	541	1.5	514	1.3	1,054	1.4
70-74	324	0.9	387	1.0	710	1.0
75-79	223	0.6	275	0.7	497	0.7
80-84	115	0.3	139	0.4	254	0.3
85+	93	0.3	163	0.4	256	0.3
Missing/DK	87	0.2	46	0.1	133	0.2
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	18,116	50.5	18,049	46.6	36,164	48.5
Adults age 18+ years	17,659	49.2	20,645	53.3	38,305	51.3
Missing/DK	87	0.2	46	0.1	133	0.2

²⁸ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix 4, Data quality tables

4.5. RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children age 5-17 and of children under age 5. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).²⁶ In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories except the Ethnicity of the household head are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, district, age, education²⁹, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49 years), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{30, 31}

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	17,873	17,873
Area			
Urban	49.7	8,884	7,091
Rural	50.3	8,989	10,782
Region			
East	22.1	3,952	3,844
North	32.1	5,731	6,362
South	18.5	3,303	4,322
West	27.3	4,886	3,345
District			
Kailahun	6.2	1,109	1,260
Kenema	9.8	1,750	1,581
Kono	6.1	1,094	1,003
Bombali	7.8	1,390	1,242
Kambia	4.5	809	1,144
Koinadugu	5.4	957	1,450
Port Loko	8.2	1,457	1,309
Tonkolili	6.3	1,117	1,217
Bo	8.0	1,438	1,255
Bonthe	2.5	453	1,075
Moyamba	4.2	755	974
Pujehun	3.7	657	1,018
Western Area Rural	8.3	1,476	1,425
Western Area Urban	19.1	3,410	1,920

²⁹ Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

³⁰ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Sierra Leone MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: number of rooms, main material of the dwelling floor, main material of the roof, main material of the exterior wall, fixed telephone line, radio, charcoal iron, bed, sofa, whether household has electricity television, refrigerator/freezer, fan, watch, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, animal-drawn cart, car/truck/van, boat with a motor and boat without a motor, whether any member has a computer or a tablet, whether any member mobile phone, whether household has access to internet at home, land ownership for agriculture, number of acres of agricultural land, milk cows or bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys or mules, goats, sheep, chickens, pigs, ducks, whether household has bank account, type of cookstove, chimney, chimney with a fan, type of fuel or energy source for cookstove, whether cooking is usually done in house, in separate building or outdoors, source for space heating, type of fuel and energy used in heater, source of light in household, main source of drinking water, main source of water used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing, whether there has been time when the household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month prior to the survey, kind of toilet facility, location of toilet, whether the household share toilet facility with others who are not members of household or is open to general public use, total number of households using facility, place of hand washing, presence of water at the place for handwashing, presence of soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand at place for handwashing, place where members often wash their hands, whether relationship to the head is servant. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D and Pritchett, L. 2001. Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India. *Demography* 38(1): 115-132; Rutstein, SO and Johnson, K. 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6; and Rutstein, SO. 2008. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. DHS Working Papers No. 60.

³¹ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile," which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population," "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile," and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics**PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Age			
15-19	22.1	3,943	3,943
15-17	12.5	2,234	2,224
18-19	9.6	1,709	1,719
20-24	19.3	3,454	3,378
25-29	17.3	3,083	3,059
30-34	13.8	2,470	2,467
35-39	12.7	2,267	2,290
40-44	8.3	1,491	1,560
45-49	6.5	1,166	1,176
Education			
Pre-primary or none	46.1	8,243	9,184
Primary	13.4	2,391	2,411
Junior Secondary	18.5	3,298	3,124
Senior Secondary or Higher	22.0	3,941	3,153
Missing/DK	0.0	0	1
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	59.1	10,561	11,061
Widowed	2.7	488	498
Divorced	0.5	94	91
Separated	3.9	702	669
Never married/in union	33.7	6,024	5,551
Missing/DK	0.0	3	3
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	28.6	5,120	4,878
Ever gave birth	71.4	12,753	12,995
Gave birth in last five years	46.9	8,381	8,722
No birth in last five years	24.5	4,373	4,273
Health insurance			
With insurance	2.4	433	393
Without insurance	97.1	17,363	17,407
Missing/DK	0.4	77	73
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.3	208	223
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	15,430	15,426
Ethnicity of household head			
Krio	1.4	256	216
Mende	32.6	5,821	6,339
Temne	32.0	5,712	5,315
Mandingo	3.4	601	534
Loko	2.9	517	363
Sherbro	1.4	251	334
Limba	8.2	1,466	1,322
Kissi	1.4	257	289
Kono	4.3	760	684
Susu	3.1	546	540
Fullah	4.1	732	698
Yalunka	0.6	100	146
Koranko	4.4	783	1,028
Other	0.4	71	65
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.8	3,185	4,029
Second	17.9	3,197	3,799
Middle	18.8	3,354	3,795
Fourth	20.4	3,639	3,060
Richest	25.2	4,498	3,190

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics**PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	7,415	7,415
Area			
Urban	51.6	3,828	3,015
Rural	48.4	3,587	4,400
Region			
East	22.8	1,690	1,702
North	29.7	2,206	2,436
South	18.1	1,341	1,861
West	29.4	2,178	1,416
District			
Kailahun	6.1	449	537
Kenema	10.0	742	696
Kono	6.7	499	469
Bombali	8.6	638	577
Kambia	3.5	262	369
Koinadugu	4.5	333	540
Port Loko	7.8	580	550
Tonkolili	5.3	391	400
Bo	7.4	552	495
Bonthe	2.7	203	487
Moyamba	4.3	322	457
Pujehun	3.6	264	422
Western Area Rural	8.1	601	586
Western Area Urban	21.3	1,577	830
Age			
15-19	22.5	1,669	1,683
15-17	13.9	1,030	1,036
18-19	8.6	639	647
20-24	17.6	1,302	1,221
25-29	14.6	1,084	1,100
30-34	13.2	976	940
35-39	13.4	994	990
40-44	10.4	772	834
45-49	8.3	619	647
Education			
Pre-primary or none	30.2	2,240	2,671
Primary	12.6	932	959
Junior Secondary	20.6	1,530	1,483
Senior Secondary or Higher	36.6	2,712	2,301
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	47.8	3,547	3,746
Widowed	0.3	23	22
Divorced	0.3	19	19
Separated	2.2	162	151
Never married/in union	49.0	3,633	3,444
Missing/DK	0.4	31	33
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	53.0	3,933	4,075
Has no living children	47.0	3,482	3,340

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics**PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

		Number of men	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Health insurance			
With insurance	2.1	154	134
Without insurance	97.4	7,219	7,238
Missing/DK	0.6	42	43
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.0	65	66
Has no functional difficulty	99.0	6,320	6,313
Ethnicity of household head			
Krio	1.6	118	91
Mende	32.4	2,405	2,706
Temne	31.4	2,328	2,115
Mandingo	3.5	259	218
Loko	2.9	212	160
Sherbro	1.5	110	147
Limba	8.1	599	553
Kissi	1.6	119	131
Kono	4.9	362	328
Susu	3.1	228	204
Fullah	4.7	352	322
Yalunka	0.6	45	70
Koranko	3.3	244	336
Other	0.5	34	34
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.1	1,116	1,489
Second	17.8	1,321	1,583
Middle	17.7	1,310	1,543
Fourth	21.8	1,620	1,380
Richest	27.6	2,048	1,420

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

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

PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	11,764	11,764
Sex			
Male	50.1	5,890	5,893
Female	49.9	5,874	5,871
Area			
Urban	37.2	4,373	3,361
Rural	62.8	7,391	8,403
Region			
East	22.6	2,664	2,519
North	37.3	4,386	4,692
South	20.5	2,407	3,020
West	19.6	2,307	1,533
District			
Kailahun	6.6	775	833
Kenema	9.4	1,111	989
Kono	6.6	777	697
Bombali	8.2	967	822
Kambia	5.1	601	804
Koinadugu	7.0	819	1,140
Port Loko	9.2	1,088	947
Tonkolili	7.7	912	979
Bo	8.2	964	830
Bonthe	2.7	314	715
Moyamba	5.0	589	684
Pujehun	4.6	541	791
Western Area Rural	7.7	908	804
Western Area Urban	11.9	1,400	729
Age in months			
0-5	10.1	1,191	1,170
6-11	9.8	1,157	1,122
12-23	19.2	2,256	2,289
24-35	20.3	2,388	2,373
36-47	20.0	2,352	2,370
48-59	20.6	2,420	2,440
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or none	60.1	7,072	7,577
Primary	13.2	1,554	1,510
Junior Secondary	14.4	1,688	1,561
Senior Secondary	12.3	1,449	1,116
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	85.6	10,066	10,120
Other primary caretaker	14.4	1,698	1,644
Health insurance			
With insurance	3.9	455	425
Without insurance	95.8	11,265	11,295
Missing/DK	0.4	44	44
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^B			
Has functional difficulty	6.6	471	515
Has no functional difficulty	93.4	6,618	6,602

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics**PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's functional difficulties ^c			
Has functional difficulty	1.0	119	122
Has no functional difficulty	89.1	10,486	10,459
No information	9.9	1,159	1,183
Ethnicity of household head			
Krio	0.7	85	75
Mende	32.9	3,872	4,196
Temne	33.0	3,885	3,590
Mandingo	2.7	323	294
Loko	3.0	352	218
Sherbro	1.5	181	232
Limba	7.4	866	807
Kissi	1.5	174	184
Kono	4.4	519	463
Susu	2.8	331	325
Fullah	3.7	433	433
Yalunka	0.6	73	101
Koranko	5.4	631	810
Other	0.3	39	36
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	24.1	2,834	3,370
Second	22.2	2,616	2,918
Middle	20.7	2,441	2,627
Fourth	17.3	2,029	1,613
Richest	15.7	1,845	1,236

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

^B The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter EQ.1.

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

Table SR.5.3: *Children age 5-17's background characteristics***PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 5-17 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	11,033	11,033
Sex			
Male	49.0	5,404	5,415
Female	51.0	5,629	5,618
Area			
Urban	43.0	4,743	3,757
Rural	57.0	6,290	7,276
Region			
East	22.9	2,529	2,455
North	35.1	3,870	4,197
South	19.7	2,174	2,726
West	22.3	2,461	1,655
District			
Kailahun	6.6	725	805
Kenema	9.4	1,037	935
Kono	6.9	766	715
Bombali	8.6	947	831
Kambia	4.9	536	742
Koinadugu	5.1	565	832
Port Loko	9.2	1,011	923
Tonkolili	7.3	810	869
Bo	8.7	960	824
Bonthe	2.5	281	655
Moyamba	4.6	504	618
Pujehun	3.9	429	629
Western Area Rural	7.0	770	719
Western Area Urban	15.3	1,690	936
Age			
5-9	49.2	5,430	5,496
10-14	33.6	3,704	3,669
15-17	17.2	1,899	1,868
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or none	66.2	7,304	7,790
Primary	10.6	1,169	1,097
Junior Secondary	10.2	1,122	985
Senior Secondary or Higher	13.0	1,434	1,156
Missing/DK	0.0	5	5
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire			
Mother	60.6	6,691	6,873
Other primary caretaker	39.1	4,310	4,133
Emancipated ^B	0.3	32	27
Health insurance			
With insurance	1.8	198	187
Without insurance	97.8	10,789	10,794
Missing/DK	0.4	46	52
Child's functional difficulties^C			
Has functional difficulty	22.8	2,518	2,633
Has no functional difficulty	77.2	8,515	8,400
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	1.0	111	119
Has no functional difficulty	71.2	7,856	7,815
No information	27.8	3,067	3,099

Table SR.5.3: *Children age 5-17's background characteristics***PERCENT AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 5-17 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

		Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21.6	2,379	2,899
Second	20.6	2,271	2,598
Middle	19.4	2,144	2,338
Fourth	18.7	2,067	1,684
Richest	19.7	2,173	1,514

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

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

^C The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter EQ.1.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6. LITERACY

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

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

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

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

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL ATTENDED AND LITERACY, AND THE TOTAL PERCENTAGE LITERATE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Junior Secondary ^A	Senior Secondary or higher ^A	Missing			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate						
Total	0.1	46.0	0.9	12.5	18.5	22.0	0.0	100.0	41.5	17,873
Area										
Urban	0.1	27.5	0.8	10.2	22.3	39.0	0.0	100.0	62.3	8,884
Rural	0.0	64.4	0.9	14.7	14.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	20.9	8,989
Region										
East	0.1	49.0	0.8	15.8	19.5	14.8	0.0	100.0	35.2	3,952
North	0.0	57.0	0.9	11.9	16.1	14.2	0.0	100.0	31.2	5,731
South	0.0	53.9	1.0	13.4	16.7	15.0	0.0	100.0	32.7	3,303
West	0.2	25.6	0.9	9.9	21.6	41.8	0.0	100.0	64.5	4,886
District										
Kailahun	0.1	51.8	0.7	17.1	21.8	8.5	0.0	100.0	31.1	1,109
Kenema	0.1	47.9	0.9	13.1	19.3	18.9	0.0	100.0	39.0	1,750
Kono	0.0	47.8	0.7	19.0	17.7	14.7	0.0	100.0	33.2	1,094
Bombali	0.1	48.3	0.5	12.4	18.6	20.1	0.0	100.0	39.3	1,390
Kambia	0.0	62.3	0.6	14.7	13.6	8.7	0.0	100.0	22.9	809
Koinadugu	0.0	65.7	2.3	7.9	12.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	26.3	957
Port Loko	0.0	50.9	0.7	13.1	18.3	17.0	0.0	100.0	36.0	1,457
Tonkolili	0.0	64.2	0.4	10.9	14.8	9.7	0.0	100.0	24.9	1,117
Bo	0.0	44.9	1.0	13.9	18.1	22.1	0.0	100.0	41.2	1,438
Bonthe	0.0	62.0	0.4	9.3	14.5	13.7	0.1	100.0	28.7	453
Moyamba	0.0	60.7	0.9	13.8	15.3	9.3	0.0	100.0	25.5	755
Pujehun	0.0	60.2	1.6	14.7	16.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	25.1	657
Western Area Rural	0.0	32.0	1.1	13.6	21.4	32.0	0.0	100.0	54.4	1,476
Western Area Urban	0.3	22.8	0.8	8.3	21.7	46.1	0.0	100.0	68.8	3,410
Age										
15-24 ¹	0.1	20.9	1.7	15.1	30.1	32.2	0.0	100.0	64.0	7,397
15-19	0.1	16.0	2.9	17.6	37.7	25.8	0.0	100.0	66.4	3,943
15-17	0.0	13.0	4.3	20.7	43.3	18.6	0.0	100.0	66.3	2,234
18-19	0.1	19.9	1.0	13.6	30.4	35.1	0.0	100.0	66.5	1,709
20-24	0.0	26.6	0.3	12.1	21.3	39.6	0.0	100.0	61.3	3,454
25-34	0.1	55.7	0.2	11.1	12.8	20.1	0.0	100.0	33.2	5,553
35-49	0.1	72.9	0.4	10.2	7.4	9.0	0.0	100.0	16.9	4,923
Functional difficulty										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	63.2	0.5	15.1	9.0	12.2	0.0	100.0	21.7	208
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	50.6	0.4	11.3	15.0	22.7	0.0	100.0	38.1	15,430
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	73.3	0.6	13.5	10.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	13.3	3,185
Second	0.0	65.7	0.7	15.4	14.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	18.8	3,197
Middle	0.0	51.6	1.3	14.9	20.7	11.5	0.0	100.0	33.5	3,354
Fourth	0.1	34.4	0.9	11.5	23.5	29.7	0.0	100.0	54.1	3,639
Richest	0.2	18.1	0.9	8.8	21.2	50.9	0.0	100.0	73.2	4,498

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended Junior and Senior secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL ATTENDED AND LITERACY, AND THE TOTAL PERCENTAGE LITERATE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Junior Secondary ^A	Secondary or higher ^A	Missing			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate						
Total	0.0	30.2	1.1	11.5	20.6	36.6	0.0	100.0	58.3	7,415
Area										
Urban	0.1	14.1	0.8	7.9	22.0	55.2	0.0	100.0	78.0	3,828
Rural	0.0	47.3	1.4	15.3	19.2	16.7	0.0	100.0	37.4	3,587
Region										
East	0.1	32.8	1.4	14.6	23.3	27.8	0.0	100.0	52.6	1,690
North	0.0	37.9	1.7	11.8	19.0	29.6	0.0	100.0	50.3	2,206
South	0.0	43.6	0.8	11.6	19.2	24.7	0.0	100.0	44.7	1,341
West	0.0	12.0	0.5	8.6	21.1	57.7	0.0	100.0	79.4	2,178
District										
Kailahun	0.2	30.2	1.9	16.5	26.1	25.2	0.0	100.0	53.4	449
Kenema	0.0	35.7	2.0	10.3	21.2	30.8	0.0	100.0	54.1	742
Kono	0.2	30.9	0.0	19.3	23.9	25.6	0.2	100.0	49.6	499
Bombali	0.0	27.6	1.3	10.6	22.0	38.5	0.0	100.0	61.8	638
Kambia	0.0	42.6	2.5	11.9	19.1	24.0	0.0	100.0	45.6	262
Koinadugu	0.0	54.6	2.1	7.9	12.7	22.7	0.0	100.0	37.5	333
Port Loko	0.0	31.2	1.5	15.5	18.8	33.0	0.0	100.0	53.3	580
Tonkolili	0.0	47.3	1.6	11.8	19.4	20.0	0.0	100.0	40.9	391
Bo	0.0	30.1	0.4	13.1	22.9	33.5	0.0	100.0	56.8	552
Bonthe	0.2	56.2	2.1	7.0	11.5	23.0	0.0	100.0	36.8	203
Moyamba	0.0	49.6	1.0	12.3	19.1	18.1	0.0	100.0	38.1	322
Pujehun	0.0	54.9	0.6	11.5	17.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	33.6	264
Western Area Rural	0.1	14.8	1.8	11.7	25.0	46.5	0.0	100.0	73.4	601
Western Area Urban	0.0	11.0	0.0	7.4	19.7	62.0	0.0	100.0	81.7	1,577
Age										
15-24 ¹	0.0	15.6	1.6	12.5	29.8	40.5	0.0	100.0	71.9	2,970
15-19	0.0	16.0	2.4	16.2	37.6	27.9	0.0	100.0	67.8	1,669
15-17	0.0	16.2	3.6	19.9	41.9	18.5	0.0	100.0	63.9	1,030
18-19	0.0	15.6	0.4	10.4	30.6	43.0	0.0	100.0	74.0	639
20-24	0.0	15.1	0.7	7.6	19.9	56.6	0.0	100.0	77.2	1,302
25-34	0.1	28.5	0.6	8.9	16.5	45.3	0.0	100.0	62.5	2,060
35-49	0.1	49.8	0.9	12.5	12.7	24.1	0.0	100.0	37.8	2,384
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	35.6	0.0	23.2	20.8	20.4	0.0	100.0	41.2	65
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	32.4	0.7	10.0	17.2	39.7	0.0	100.0	57.6	6,320
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	61.7	1.0	15.4	14.2	7.7	0.0	100.0	22.9	1,116
Second	0.0	48.0	1.7	16.6	19.9	13.7	0.0	100.0	35.3	1,321
Middle	0.1	34.4	1.9	13.7	22.8	27.1	0.0	100.0	51.9	1,310
Fourth	0.1	18.1	1.1	9.9	25.5	45.4	0.1	100.0	72.0	1,620
Richest	0.0	8.3	0.2	5.8	19.4	66.2	0.0	100.0	85.9	2,048

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended Junior and Senior secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7. MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Sierra Leone, 2017 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 BY LAST RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO TIME SINCE LAST MOVE, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO CHANGED RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO THE TYPE AND PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women who moved						Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:										Number of women who changed residence				
	Continuously living in the same residence	Less than one year				10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of women						Outside Sierra Leone						
		1-4 years	5-9 years	14 years	10 years or more					City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	East	North		South	West	Missing	Total
Total	46.9	3.9	15.3	13.1	20.6	0.2	100.0	17,873	26.3	31.7	41.7	0.2	100.0	30.0	33.8	15.1	17.7	3.3	0.1	100.0	9,488
Area																					
Urban	35.0	4.9	20.9	17.4	21.6	0.2	100.0	8,884	36.0	34.1	29.7	0.2	100.0	33.1	26.3	11.5	25.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	5,772
Rural	58.7	2.9	9.8	8.9	19.5	0.2	100.0	8,989	11.3	28.2	60.4	0.2	100.0	25.1	45.5	20.8	5.2	3.3	0.1	100.0	3,716
Region																					
East	52.2	4.0	12.4	10.5	20.8	0.1	100.0	3,952	18.4	32.6	48.9	0.2	100.0	71.9	7.1	7.7	5.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	1,888
North	53.2	2.5	12.6	11.2	20.2	0.3	100.0	5,731	10.8	32.5	56.5	0.2	100.0	4.6	80.4	4.5	8.4	2.0	0.1	100.0	2,683
South	61.8	2.7	11.3	8.1	16.1	0.0	100.0	3,303	17.5	36.8	45.7	0.0	100.0	14.8	7.2	68.3	7.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,262
West	25.2	6.1	23.7	20.9	23.8	0.3	100.0	4,886	44.9	29.0	25.8	0.2	100.0	32.1	22.6	8.3	34.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	3,655
District																					
Kailahun	38.9	4.7	15.5	13.5	27.2	0.1	100.0	1,109	18.7	19.1	62.2	0.1	100.0	72.5	3.9	7.3	1.9	14.4	0.0	100.0	677
Kenema	63.0	3.7	10.9	8.2	14.1	0.0	100.0	1,750	17.1	52.2	30.7	0.0	100.0	68.4	11.4	9.8	8.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	647
Kono	48.4	3.8	11.6	11.2	24.9	0.1	100.0	1,094	19.6	26.3	53.7	0.5	100.0	75.3	6.0	5.8	7.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	564
Bombali	63.6	2.9	10.6	8.0	14.7	0.2	100.0	1,390	17.9	24.4	57.5	0.2	100.0	6.6	75.0	6.1	10.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	506
Kambia	53.4	2.0	13.7	9.1	21.7	0.0	100.0	809	9.9	27.1	62.8	0.1	100.0	1.1	82.6	3.9	7.1	4.6	0.8	100.0	377
Koinadugu	72.2	2.2	5.2	6.1	14.1	0.2	100.0	957	4.6	54.2	41.1	0.0	100.0	4.7	86.1	2.5	3.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	266
Port Loko	39.7	2.2	14.7	16.4	26.6	0.5	100.0	1,457	12.1	42.9	44.8	0.2	100.0	5.3	78.3	2.3	12.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	878
Tonkolili	41.3	3.1	18.1	14.2	23.1	0.3	100.0	1,117	6.5	19.1	74.1	0.3	100.0	4.3	83.6	7.5	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	656
Bo	62.9	3.2	11.7	7.7	14.4	0.0	100.0	1,438	22.5	40.9	36.6	0.0	100.0	22.2	8.5	59.8	7.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	533
Bonthe	73.5	0.9	8.9	6.3	10.4	0.0	100.0	453	25.5	32.7	41.8	0.0	100.0	1.9	7.3	77.6	12.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	120
Moyamba	60.5	2.1	11.3	8.4	17.7	0.0	100.0	755	10.2	30.5	59.3	0.0	100.0	3.9	7.7	78.4	9.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	299
Pujehun	52.8	3.6	12.0	9.8	21.7	0.1	100.0	657	12.8	37.5	49.7	0.0	100.0	17.4	4.5	69.5	5.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	310
Western Area Rural	19.7	7.3	26.4	22.2	23.9	0.4	100.0	1,476	37.5	25.2	36.8	0.4	100.0	23.4	33.9	11.1	28.2	3.2	0.1	100.0	1,186
Western Area Urban	27.6	5.6	22.5	20.3	23.8	0.2	100.0	3,410	48.4	30.9	20.6	0.1	100.0	36.3	17.1	7.0	37.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	2,470
Age																					
15-19	56.3	5.2	18.7	11.4	8.2	0.1	100.0	3,943	27.8	31.7	40.4	0.1	100.0	32.1	28.8	16.6	19.5	2.8	0.1	100.0	1,721
15-17	59.4	4.3	16.8	11.6	7.7	0.2	100.0	2,234	28.0	30.6	41.1	0.2	100.0	33.0	28.3	17.0	18.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	906
18-19	52.3	6.4	21.1	11.2	8.9	0.1	100.0	1,709	27.5	32.9	39.6	0.0	100.0	31.0	29.4	16.2	20.9	2.3	0.2	100.0	815
20-24	45.5	5.3	22.1	14.4	12.6	0.1	100.0	3,454	28.5	32.9	38.4	0.2	100.0	28.6	31.9	16.7	18.3	4.5	0.1	100.0	1,884
25-29	45.2	4.0	16.6	15.9	18.3	0.1	100.0	3,083	26.5	32.4	40.8	0.3	100.0	29.2	36.9	14.2	16.7	3.0	0.1	100.0	1,690
30-34	41.1	3.5	13.6	15.4	26.2	0.2	100.0	2,470	26.9	32.9	40.0	0.2	100.0	31.8	32.7	14.1	18.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	1,454
35-39	43.7	1.8	9.8	12.3	32.1	0.3	100.0	2,267	23.4	32.9	43.6	0.2	100.0	28.9	37.5	14.1	15.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	1,276
40-44	43.9	2.4	6.6	9.3	37.6	0.3	100.0	1,491	22.7	29.3	47.9	0.0	100.0	27.2	36.8	15.0	17.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	837
45-49	46.3	1.4	6.6	9.7	35.5	0.4	100.0	1,166	25.0	24.9	50.0	0.1	100.0	31.9	35.8	13.3	16.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	626

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 BY LAST RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO TIME SINCE LAST MOVE, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO CHANGED RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO THE TYPE AND PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women who moved						Total	Number of women	Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:								Total	Number of women who changed residence			
	Continuously living in the same residence	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing			City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	East	North	South			West	Outside Sierra Leone	Missing
Education																					
Pre-primary or none	48.9	2.8	10.6	11.6	25.8	0.2	100.0	8,243	15.4	30.0	54.5	0.1	100.0	26.9	44.3	16.2	9.1	3.5	0.1	100.0	4,216
Primary	48.5	3.8	17.2	12.2	18.0	0.3	100.0	2,391	25.9	29.3	44.5	0.2	100.0	31.8	29.7	16.3	16.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,231
Junior Secondary	47.9	5.0	20.3	12.8	13.9	0.1	100.0	3,298	29.9	33.0	36.9	0.2	100.0	33.4	28.2	15.9	20.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,720
Senior Secondary or Higher	41.1	5.1	20.0	17.1	16.7	0.0	100.0	3,941	43.7	35.3	20.7	0.3	100.0	32.1	21.1	11.9	32.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	2,322
Marital status ^{az}																					
Ever married/ in union	43.8	3.5	14.6	13.2	24.7	0.2	100.0	11,846	23.0	30.8	46.0	0.1	100.0	28.7	37.5	14.7	15.6	3.4	0.1	100.0	6,662
Never married/ in union	53.1	4.6	16.8	13.1	12.4	0.1	100.0	6,024	34.2	33.9	31.6	0.3	100.0	33.1	25.0	16.1	22.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	2,826
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																					
Has functional difficulty	39.9	1.0	18.8	8.9	31.4	0.0	100.0	208	24.2	29.7	46.1	0.0	100.0	26.1	25.5	16.7	26.1	4.7	1.0	100.0	125
Has no functional difficulty	45.2	3.8	15.1	13.4	22.3	0.2	100.0	15,430	26.2	31.9	41.7	0.2	100.0	29.7	34.5	14.9	17.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	8,456
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	61.3	2.4	8.3	7.8	20.0	0.2	100.0	3,185	8.4	24.7	66.7	0.1	100.0	24.6	44.5	24.2	3.2	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,233
Second	58.5	2.8	11.0	8.8	18.7	0.1	100.0	3,197	9.7	27.9	62.1	0.3	100.0	28.0	45.7	18.5	4.3	3.4	0.2	100.0	1,327
Middle	54.4	3.1	11.6	10.8	19.8	0.2	100.0	3,354	13.1	33.0	53.9	0.0	100.0	30.8	42.8	16.4	6.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,528
Fourth	34.1	4.9	22.2	17.1	21.4	0.2	100.0	3,639	29.5	34.3	36.0	0.2	100.0	32.0	30.8	13.3	20.9	3.0	0.1	100.0	2,398
Richest	33.3	5.3	20.7	18.5	22.1	0.2	100.0	4,498	45.2	33.7	20.9	0.2	100.0	31.0	22.0	10.7	32.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	3,002
Missing/Don't know cases for Education and Marital status variables have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases																					

Missing/Don't know cases for Education and Marital status variables have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AGE 15-49 BY LAST RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO TIME SINCE LAST MOVE, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN WHO CHANGED RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO THE TYPE AND PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men who moved						Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:												Number of men who changed residence	
	Continuously living in the same residence	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Number of men					Outside Sierra Leone					Total			
							Total	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	East	North	South	West		Missing		
Total																				
Area																				
Urban	472	2.8	15.0	16.7	18.3	0.0	100.0	3,828	50.8	31.5	17.6	0.1	100.0	377	277	20.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	2,020
Rural	76.7	1.4	6.0	5.9	9.9	0.0	100.0	3,587	22.0	46.4	31.4	0.2	100.0	20.5	41.7	9.1	5.1	0.2	100.0	834
Region																				
East	63.7	1.6	8.7	9.1	16.8	0.0	100.0	1,690	19.2	54.5	25.7	0.7	100.0	58.1	22.5	6.1	7.4	0.7	100.0	614
North	73.5	1.5	6.7	8.4	10.0	0.0	100.0	2,206	27.6	44.3	28.1	0.0	100.0	4.5	73.1	5.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	585
South	75.3	1.1	6.4	7.8	9.3	0.0	100.0	1,341	36.2	30.5	33.3	0.0	100.0	12.4	6.1	69.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	331
West	39.2	3.8	18.7	18.7	19.5	0.0	100.0	2,178	61.2	24.9	13.9	0.0	100.0	38.4	24.3	10.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,324
District																				
Kailahun	60.2	1.4	11.7	9.2	17.5	0.0	100.0	449	29.5	39.3	31.2	0.0	100.0	70.0	2.3	5.5	17.4	0.0	100.0	179
Kenema	78.1	1.0	3.4	5.8	11.6	0.0	100.0	742	26.1	43.7	30.2	0.0	100.0	52.0	28.9	10.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	162
Kono	45.3	2.7	14.0	14.0	24.0	0.0	100.0	499	8.3	70.8	19.4	1.5	100.0	53.9	31.9	2.1	2.6	1.5	100.0	273
Bombali	72.5	2.9	7.6	8.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	638	47.7	38.8	13.5	0.0	100.0	4.3	62.2	7.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	176
Kambia	72.8	0.2	6.8	7.6	12.6	0.0	100.0	262	20.2	28.9	50.9	0.0	100.0	2.5	72.8	1.4	10.9	0.0	100.0	71
Koinadugu	87.4	1.0	4.4	2.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	333	11.3	52.0	36.8	0.0	100.0	11.7	78.1	2.5	6.7	0.0	100.0	42
Port Loko	65.2	1.1	7.1	12.0	14.6	0.0	100.0	580	23.1	47.4	29.5	0.0	100.0	0.8	80.5	4.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	202
Tonkolili	76.0	1.0	6.5	8.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	391	12.7	55.9	31.3	0.0	100.0	11.0	75.2	6.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	94
Bo	70.4	0.5	8.6	12.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	552	43.6	34.9	21.5	0.0	100.0	13.5	10.7	62.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	164
Bonthe	93.3	0.4	3.7	1.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	203	(52.7)	(16.2)	(31.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(5.5)	(75.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Moyamba	86.7	0.7	2.6	5.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	322	38.8	43.3	17.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	4.4	74.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Pujehun	57.9	3.5	8.7	7.1	22.7	0.2	100.0	264	22.3	20.8	57.0	0.0	100.0	17.0	0.2	77.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	111
Western Area Rural	50.7	7.2	21.1	13.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	601	27.4	51.4	21.2	0.0	100.0	13.1	41.0	9.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	296
Western Area Urban	34.8	2.5	17.8	20.7	24.2	0.0	100.0	1,577	71.0	17.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	45.7	19.5	10.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,028
Age																				
15-19	70.8	2.6	11.6	10.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,669	40.4	37.4	21.6	0.7	100.0	37.0	28.1	16.5	2.7	0.7	100.0	488
15-17	71.3	2.8	10.8	10.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	1,030	38.9	39.8	20.2	1.1	100.0	37.7	29.2	15.7	3.7	1.1	100.0	296
18-19	70.0	2.4	12.9	10.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	639	42.6	33.6	23.8	0.0	100.0	35.9	26.4	17.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	192
20-24	58.2	3.6	14.3	14.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	1,302	40.7	39.7	19.6	0.0	100.0	31.9	30.8	19.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	545
25-29	61.1	2.2	9.9	12.1	14.7	0.0	100.0	1,084	47.0	31.0	21.9	0.0	100.0	35.1	28.4	11.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	422
30-34	56.1	1.5	11.8	13.5	17.0	0.0	100.0	976	46.2	31.9	21.9	0.0	100.0	27.9	35.4	12.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	429
35-39	59.2	0.9	8.8	11.4	19.7	0.0	100.0	994	40.3	36.7	22.7	0.2	100.0	30.6	36.2	13.3	2.9	0.2	100.0	405
40-44	58.5	0.8	6.9	7.9	25.9	0.0	100.0	772	38.6	40.1	21.2	0.0	100.0	33.3	33.6	16.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	320
45-49	60.4	1.9	7.3	7.2	23.2	0.0	100.0	619	43.9	32.5	23.7	0.0	100.0	32.6	31.4	13.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	245

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AGE 15-49 BY LAST RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO TIME SINCE LAST MOVE, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN WHO CHANGED RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO THE TYPE AND PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

^b Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

4.8. ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.³²

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.³³

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.³⁴

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

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

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

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

³² Joint Statement by the Disability Sector to the IAEG-SDGs, November 2016

³³ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over 49 which include the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

³⁴ <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 18-49 YEARS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, BY DOMAIN, AND PERCENTAGE WHO USE ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND HAVE FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY WITHIN DOMAIN OF DEVICES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:										Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^a	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
		Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering								
		1.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	15,639	4.5	215	0.5	152		
Area																	
Urban		2.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	7,661	4.5	162	0.0	85		
Rural		0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.6	7,978	4.6	53	1.0	67		
Region																	
East		0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.2	3,458	(*)	22	(0.0)	31		
North		1.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	4,984	13.1	51	(1.6)	42		
South		0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	2,893	(0.0)	26	(0.0)	22		
West		2.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	4,303	2.6	116	(0.0)	57		
District																	
Kailahun		0.5	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	2.5	1,001	(*)	5	(*)	14		
Kenema		0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1,522	(*)	9	(*)	7		
Kono		0.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	936	(*)	8	(*)	11		
Bombali		1.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.0	1,231	(*)	14	(*)	8		
Kambia		0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	667	(*)	3	(*)	3		
Koinadugu		1.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.4	789	(*)	12	(*)	8		
Port Loko		1.2	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	1,282	(*)	16	(*)	15		
Tonkolili		0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1,015	(*)	7	(*)	8		
Bo		0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1,253	(*)	10	(*)	4		
Bonthe		1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	405	(*)	5	(*)	3		
Moyamba		0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.1	657	(*)	6	(*)	5		
Pujehun		1.0	1.7	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	4.0	579	(*)	5	(*)	10		
Western Area Rural		2.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1,289	(3.9)	32	(*)	18		
Western Area Urban		2.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	3,014	2.1	84	(0.0)	38		
Age																	
18-19		0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	1,709	(*)	13	(*)	11		
20-24		1.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	3,454	(0.0)	39	(0.0)	35		
25-29		1.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3,083	(4.3)	37	(0.0)	33		
30-34		0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	2,470	(10.9)	21	(*)	17		
35-39		1.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.5	2,267	(10.7)	31	(*)	25		
40-44		2.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	1,491	(1.9)	37	(*)	17		
45-49		3.2	1.2	1.3	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.4	1,166	(4.8)	37	(*)	14		

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 18-49 YEARS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, BY DOMAIN, AND PERCENTAGE WHO USE ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND HAVE FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY WITHIN DOMAIN OF DEVICES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^a	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Education														
Pre-primary or none	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.7	7,952	4.3	57	0.9	76
Primary	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.8	1,830	(*)	19	(*)	14
Junior Secondary	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	2,331	(1.4)	36	(*)	15
Senior Secondary or Higher	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	3,525	6.5	103	(0.0)	47
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.8	2,876	(*)	19	(3.5)	20
Second	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	2,855	(*)	15	(0.0)	24
Middle	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	2,856	(*)	20	(0.0)	28
Fourth	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	3,118	(0.0)	26	(0.0)	34
Richest	3.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	3,933	5.3	136	(0.0)	46

^a In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 21 respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(¹) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 18-49 YEARS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, BY DOMAIN, AND PERCENTAGE WHO USE ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND HAVE FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY WITHIN DOMAIN OF DEVICES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:										Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses			Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid			Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid		
Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering	with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A			Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid					
2.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	6,385	1.3	170	(0.0)	47							
Area																				
Urban	3.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	3,321	1.3	131	(*)	35						
Rural	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	3,064	(1.3)	39	(*)	13						
Region																				
East	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.7	1,455	(*)	8	(*)	4						
North	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1,870	(0.0)	39	(*)	11						
South	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	1,135	(4.9)	36	(*)	5						
West	4.6	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	1,924	(0.0)	88	(*)	28						
District																				
Kailahun	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	388	(*)	3	(*)	3						
Kenema	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.7	635	(*)	5	(*)	3						
Kono	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	432	(*)	9	(*)	1						
Bombali	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	534	(*)	4	(*)	2						
Kambia	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	216	(*)	1	(*)	4						
Koinadugu	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	285	(*)	1	(*)	1						
Port Loko	4.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	505	(*)	25	(*)	4						
Tonkolili	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	330	(*)	1	(*)	1						
Bo	5.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.3	467	(*)	23	(*)	3						
Bonthe	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	174	(*)	2	(*)	1						
Moyamba	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	266	(*)	2	(*)	1						
Pujehun	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	229	(*)	9	(*)	1						
Western Area Rural	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	516	(*)	11	(*)	7						
Western Area Urban	5.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1,408	0.0	77	(*)	21						
Age																				
18-19	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	639	(*)	8	(*)	2						
20-24	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	1,302	(*)	28	(*)	15						
25-29	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1,084	(*)	24	(*)	13						
30-34	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	976	(*)	15	(*)	5						
35-39	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	994	(*)	27	(*)	6						
40-44	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	772	(*)	25	(*)	3						
45-49	6.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	619	(1.2)	43	(*)	2						

Table SR.8. 1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 18-49 YEARS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, BY DOMAIN, AND PERCENTAGE WHO USE ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND HAVE FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY WITHIN DOMAIN OF DEVICES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^a	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
Education ³²														
Pre-primary or none	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	2,073	(0.0)	21	(*)	10
Primary	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.2	690	(*)	11	(*)	8
Junior Secondary	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	1,099	(*)	25	(*)	4
Senior Secondary or Higher	4.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2,522	(0.0)	114	(*)	26
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	980	(*)	12	(*)	3
Second	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	1,131	(*)	10	(*)	5
Middle	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	1,082	(*)	15	(*)	3
Fourth	3.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	1,397	(3.5)	50	(*)	14
Richest	4.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1,795	0.0	83	(*)	22

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

¹ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

4.9. MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Sierra Leone MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was also collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years.

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO SPECIFIC MASS MEDIA ON A WEEKLY BASIS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017						
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:				Any media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹		
Total	4.2	32.4	24.0	2.8	42.1	17,873
Area						
Urban	7.8	43.7	44.8	5.4	61.8	8,884
Rural	0.7	21.3	3.5	0.3	22.6	8,989
Region						
East	1.0	28.5	14.9	0.4	36.0	3,952
North	1.9	20.7	11.4	0.8	25.3	5,731
South	2.7	39.1	12.4	1.0	43.1	3,303
West	10.5	44.8	54.1	8.4	66.0	4,886
District						
Kailahun	0.6	33.6	5.3	0.0	34.8	1,109
Kenema	1.2	27.4	22.7	0.6	39.2	1,750
Kono	1.0	25.1	12.0	0.3	32.0	1,094
Bombali	2.1	32.1	24.8	1.0	42.9	1,390
Kambia	0.8	11.7	5.8	0.3	15.0	809
Koinadugu	0.5	10.0	2.6	0.3	10.9	957
Port Loko	2.7	28.5	14.5	1.6	32.5	1,457
Tonkolili	2.8	12.0	2.4	0.3	14.0	1,117
Bo	5.3	45.0	25.2	2.2	53.1	1,438
Bonthe	0.8	27.8	2.2	0.0	28.7	453
Moyamba	0.5	50.0	3.5	0.0	50.4	755
Pujehun	1.1	21.8	1.6	0.1	23.0	657
Western Area Rural	3.3	30.4	19.3	1.7	38.2	1,476
Western Area Urban	13.6	51.1	69.1	11.3	78.0	3,410
Age						
15-19	4.0	32.6	27.2	2.6	45.2	3,943
15-17	3.6	31.0	25.4	1.9	43.7	2,234
18-19	4.4	34.8	29.6	3.4	47.1	1,709
20-24	5.4	36.7	29.7	3.5	48.9	3,454
25-29	4.4	31.5	25.0	2.8	41.7	3,083
30-34	4.1	32.0	22.5	2.9	39.5	2,470
35-39	3.2	30.4	18.4	2.4	37.6	2,267
40-44	3.9	29.6	17.5	2.3	35.9	1,491
45-49	3.8	29.7	16.4	3.0	34.7	1,166
Education						
Pre-primary or none	0.2	19.7	9.2	0.1	24.2	8,243
Primary	0.7	29.5	17.3	0.4	37.7	2,391
Junior Secondary	3.1	37.6	29.4	2.0	50.6	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	15.7	56.6	54.7	10.6	75.1	3,941
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	1.7	24.0	13.9	0.7	31.7	208
Has no functional difficulty	4.3	32.7	24.0	3.0	42.0	15,430
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.2	15.0	1.0	0.0	15.6	3,185
Second	0.5	20.4	2.1	0.1	21.5	3,197
Middle	1.5	28.2	6.2	0.2	30.8	3,354
Fourth	3.8	35.8	21.1	1.3	45.7	3,639
Richest	12.1	53.8	71.5	9.9	80.9	4,498

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO ARE EXPOSED TO SPECIFIC MASS MEDIA ON A WEEKLY BASIS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:				Any media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹		
Total	10.8	57.7	29.1	7.4	63.6	7,415
Area						
Urban	19.6	69.3	50.7	13.7	79.5	3,828
Rural	1.4	45.2	6.1	0.7	46.7	3,587
Region						
East	2.0	56.0	17.6	0.8	58.8	1,690
North	3.8	44.7	16.7	2.6	48.6	2,206
South	6.1	57.8	15.2	3.9	59.6	1,341
West	27.6	72.0	59.2	19.6	85.0	2,178
District						
Kailahun	0.8	68.8	5.1	0.2	70.1	449
Kenema	2.9	57.4	29.2	1.5	61.8	742
Kono	1.7	42.3	11.5	0.2	44.2	499
Bombali	6.9	42.1	36.5	6.5	51.5	638
Kambia	1.6	42.7	3.6	0.9	42.9	262
Koinadugu	2.2	30.7	1.6	0.5	31.2	333
Port Loko	3.5	60.7	20.6	2.0	64.5	580
Tonkolili	1.9	38.6	0.2	0.2	39.3	391
Bo	12.1	70.8	33.2	8.9	74.2	552
Bonthe	0.7	51.1	1.4	0.0	51.2	203
Moyamba	0.1	47.8	3.2	0.1	48.5	322
Pujehun	4.8	47.8	2.9	1.1	49.1	264
Western Area Rural	33.6	80.3	40.4	18.9	86.4	601
Western Area Urban	25.3	68.9	66.4	19.8	84.4	1,577
Age						
15-19	7.3	44.1	29.9	4.9	54.0	1,669
15-17	5.4	39.9	26.2	3.0	49.8	1,030
18-19	10.4	50.9	35.8	7.9	60.8	639
20-24	12.7	59.7	35.9	9.3	68.4	1,302
25-29	12.8	63.0	33.3	8.2	69.3	1,084
30-34	12.5	64.2	30.5	8.9	67.3	976
35-39	9.7	58.4	24.4	7.0	62.3	994
40-44	9.9	61.4	22.0	6.6	64.1	772
45-49	12.8	64.5	19.8	8.5	65.3	619
Education						
Pre-primary or none	0.1	44.5	9.1	0.1	46.8	2,240
Primary	1.6	49.7	16.2	1.1	54.6	932
Junior Secondary	5.4	53.7	27.5	2.5	60.8	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	25.8	73.6	50.9	18.4	82.2	2,712
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	2.7	62.1	14.6	0.0	64.4	65
Has no functional difficulty	11.7	60.5	29.7	8.2	65.9	6,320
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.4	40.2	1.6	0.2	40.7	1,116
Second	0.6	45.1	3.0	0.3	45.9	1,321
Middle	2.8	51.2	9.0	1.0	52.9	1,310
Fourth	13.7	64.8	37.0	7.7	73.2	1,620
Richest	25.8	73.9	67.6	19.8	86.8	2,048

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone³⁵ and computer) and access to internet.

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

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A RADIO, A TELEVISION, A TELEPHONE AND A COMPUTER, AND HAVE ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AT HOME, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone			Computer ⁴		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³			
Total	54.7	18.2	0.7	71.4	71.5	5.7	13.8	15,309
Area								
Urban	66.9	38.7	1.1	93.5	93.5	11.6	26.3	6,869
Rural	44.8	1.5	0.3	53.4	53.6	0.8	3.7	8,440
Region								
East	52.5	7.2	0.5	64.3	64.5	2.5	11.0	3,402
North	48.8	7.7	0.2	62.8	62.9	3.2	9.5	5,013
South	53.0	6.9	0.4	62.9	63.0	2.6	7.0	3,008
West	65.5	50.0	1.6	95.4	95.4	14.0	27.1	3,886
District								
Kailahun	47.4	0.4	0.5	59.3	59.3	0.7	6.9	1,008
Kenema	57.0	14.2	0.7	66.1	66.3	4.1	15.4	1,352
Kono	51.8	4.7	0.4	66.9	67.2	2.1	9.3	1,042
Bombali	48.4	16.8	0.5	65.7	66.0	5.4	9.1	1,281
Kambia	50.8	1.4	0.2	71.2	71.4	0.9	10.9	651
Koinadugu	47.6	1.0	0.2	57.2	57.2	1.4	7.2	679
Port Loko	57.7	10.6	0.0	70.1	70.1	5.2	15.4	1,351
Tonkolili	37.6	0.9	0.3	48.1	48.3	0.5	3.2	1,051
Bo	54.8	14.5	0.5	64.9	64.9	3.4	8.8	1,243
Bonthe	54.6	3.0	0.1	68.9	68.9	2.2	4.0	394
Moyamba	56.7	1.8	0.5	60.1	60.3	1.5	6.2	749
Pujehun	44.1	0.4	0.3	58.7	58.8	2.5	6.2	623
Western Area Rural	65.8	13.7	0.4	91.6	91.6	8.2	25.2	1,104
Western Area Urban	65.4	64.5	2.1	96.9	96.9	16.3	27.9	2,782
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	45.8	7.1	0.4	58.4	58.6	1.3	5.7	8,552
Primary	56.5	14.2	0.2	74.8	74.8	2.0	9.0	1,522
Junior Secondary	61.0	26.2	0.5	84.4	84.5	2.9	14.1	1,678
Senior Secondary or Higher	72.5	42.7	1.6	95.1	95.1	19.2	35.3	3,533
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	23.2	0.0	0.2	29.9	30.1	0.0	0.1	3,272
Second	50.7	0.0	0.5	60.0	60.2	0.3	1.9	2,932
Middle	59.3	0.0	0.3	77.3	77.4	0.7	7.0	2,775
Fourth	65.0	3.4	0.3	91.8	91.8	2.5	16.7	2,927
Richest	75.9	78.8	2.0	98.8	98.8	22.5	40.4	3,404

¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

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

³⁵ In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49.

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last 3 months.

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER USED A COMPUTER, THE INTERNET AND WHO OWN A MOBILE PHONE, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE USED DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE USED AT LEAST ONCE WEEKLY DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 3 months ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	
Total	5.5	2.6	1.9	45.2	61.4	50.3	8.9	7.5	6.2	17,873
Area										
Urban	9.3	5.2	3.9	67.7	80.8	72.2	16.2	14.3	11.9	8,884
Rural	1.9	0.1	0.1	23.1	42.1	28.6	1.6	0.7	0.5	8,989
Region										
East	4.7	0.8	0.4	35.4	53.8	42.1	7.2	5.3	3.0	3,952
North	2.9	1.1	0.9	33.6	48.7	35.8	3.8	2.9	2.6	5,731
South	2.8	0.8	0.4	39.1	60.7	48.6	4.5	3.7	2.9	3,303
West	11.2	7.1	5.5	70.9	82.8	75.0	19.1	17.1	15.2	4,886
District										
Kailahun	2.1	0.1	0.1	24.1	42.9	32.4	1.8	0.9	0.8	1,109
Kenema	7.4	1.6	0.7	40.7	61.0	47.4	11.2	8.5	4.0	1,750
Kono	2.9	0.3	0.3	38.5	53.2	43.4	6.1	4.7	3.5	1,094
Bombali	4.0	1.6	1.2	37.3	59.5	48.4	5.0	4.1	3.4	1,390
Kambia	1.2	0.4	0.4	32.1	39.2	35.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	809
Koinadugu	4.2	0.9	0.7	29.6	31.5	16.7	3.0	1.9	1.6	957
Port Loko	2.7	1.9	1.5	38.0	57.0	43.0	6.6	5.5	5.2	1,457
Tonkolili	1.8	0.4	0.1	27.8	46.0	26.7	1.7	0.9	0.7	1,117
Bo	2.6	0.8	0.6	39.5	62.1	56.4	4.9	4.3	3.6	1,438
Bonthe	0.4	0.3	0.3	50.4	54.1	49.8	2.6	2.2	1.9	453
Moyamba	3.6	0.7	0.3	37.7	64.3	45.4	5.0	3.7	2.8	755
Pujehun	4.2	1.5	0.3	32.3	58.0	34.4	4.7	3.7	2.2	657
Western Area Rural	5.6	2.5	1.9	64.2	81.2	65.9	13.6	11.7	9.4	1,476
Western Area Urban	13.6	9.0	7.0	73.8	83.5	79.0	21.5	19.4	17.8	3,410
Age										
15-19	4.5	1.7	1.1	31.6	53.6	39.1	8.0	6.7	5.1	3,943
15-17	3.2	1.1	0.6	22.0	45.2	30.5	5.3	4.4	3.2	2,234
18-19	6.1	2.6	1.7	44.2	64.5	50.3	11.6	9.8	7.6	1,709
20-24	7.1	3.5	2.8	54.0	69.1	58.9	13.2	11.4	9.2	3,454
25-29	5.9	3.1	2.2	51.2	64.6	54.8	10.7	9.3	8.2	3,083
30-34	5.9	3.3	2.6	48.9	61.8	51.7	8.6	7.0	5.7	2,470
35-39	5.2	2.6	1.8	45.0	60.6	49.7	6.3	5.5	4.9	2,267
40-44	4.6	1.4	1.0	44.8	59.2	50.1	5.0	3.8	3.2	1,491
45-49	4.9	2.3	1.9	42.9	59.5	48.8	4.5	3.0	2.5	1,166
Education										
Pre-primary or none	1.7	0.1	0.1	30.4	47.6	34.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	8,243
Primary	2.3	0.2	0.1	35.1	54.5	43.0	1.7	0.8	0.5	2,391
Junior Secondary	2.5	0.5	0.3	46.7	67.4	54.0	5.7	4.6	3.6	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	18.1	11.2	8.4	81.2	89.2	84.1	32.1	29.1	24.2	3,941
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	2.9	0.8	0.8	35.2	54.1	38.3	2.6	2.3	1.3	208
Has no functional difficulty	5.9	2.9	2.2	48.7	63.8	53.3	9.5	8.0	6.7	15,430

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER USED A COMPUTER, THE INTERNET AND WHO OWN A MOBILE PHONE, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE USED DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE USED AT LEAST ONCE WEEKLY DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 3 months ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.3	0.1	0.0	13.1	31.9	18.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	3,185
Second	1.8	0.0	0.0	21.6	41.6	27.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	3,197
Middle	2.1	0.1	0.1	37.6	56.3	43.7	2.6	1.5	1.3	3,354
Fourth	4.6	1.3	0.8	61.3	77.3	65.8	9.0	7.1	4.7	3,639
Richest	14.5	9.3	7.0	77.4	87.2	81.6	24.6	22.5	19.6	4,498

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER USED A COMPUTER, THE INTERNET AND WHO OWN A MOBILE PHONE, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE USED DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE USED AT LEAST ONCE WEEKLY DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:									Number of men age 15-49 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 3 months ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	
Total	11.5	6.9	5.8	64.8	47.4	24.8	22.8	10.6	8.5	7,415
Area										
Urban	20.4	12.8	10.8	82.5	22.5	11.6	39.9	17.3	14.4	3,828
Rural	2.1	0.6	0.5	45.9	73.8	38.9	4.5	3.5	2.3	3,587
Region										
East	3.9	3.0	2.2	57.1	57.2	34.6	13.0	6.4	5.0	1,690
North	7.9	3.6	3.1	55.7	59.1	27.1	13.6	7.9	6.0	2,206
South	7.3	5.5	4.5	51.9	67.6	38.6	14.0	7.5	6.8	1,341
West	23.7	14.2	12.2	87.9	15.4	6.4	45.1	18.6	15.0	2,178
District										
Kailahun	1.6	0.5	0.5	55.0	66.7	46.9	8.1	6.6	3.7	449
Kenema	6.8	5.8	4.2	56.9	49.4	23.7	23.0	8.8	7.8	742
Kono	1.8	1.1	0.9	59.4	60.3	39.6	2.5	2.5	2.0	499
Bombali	10.2	5.7	5.0	60.2	54.5	27.1	20.5	8.5	6.4	638
Kambia	4.7	2.1	1.4	69.1	35.3	18.8	5.0	4.9	3.5	262
Koinadugu	2.8	1.2	0.7	40.6	79.4	38.4	6.4	5.6	4.4	333
Port Loko	14.3	5.4	4.9	64.0	53.0	26.7	21.4	13.9	10.8	580
Tonkolili	1.4	0.3	0.3	40.0	74.0	23.9	2.6	2.0	1.1	391
Bo	10.9	9.0	7.6	57.7	62.3	34.2	23.8	10.3	9.9	552
Bonthe	5.7	4.8	2.8	58.0	71.9	60.5	10.6	6.5	6.5	203
Moyamba	2.9	1.9	1.8	49.0	69.9	35.2	6.5	5.7	4.6	322
Pujehun	6.6	3.0	2.7	38.7	72.8	35.3	5.2	4.7	3.0	264
Western Area Rural	9.4	6.2	5.5	76.3	27.2	7.6	12.5	7.3	5.8	601
Western Area Urban	29.1	17.3	14.7	92.3	10.9	5.9	57.5	23.0	18.5	1,577

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER USED A COMPUTER, THE INTERNET AND WHO OWN A MOBILE PHONE, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE USED DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE USED AT LEAST ONCE WEEKLY DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:									
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 3 months ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	Number of men age 15-49 years
Age										
15-19	4.7	2.1	1.5	37.6	70.4	26.5	14.7	7.4	5.8	1,669
15-17	3.1	1.1	0.5	30.4	76.3	26.0	10.2	5.1	4.0	1,030
18-19	7.2	3.7	3.0	49.2	60.7	27.3	21.9	11.0	8.7	639
20-24	15.8	8.1	5.8	70.1	40.6	22.6	32.7	16.4	13.9	1,302
25-29	13.8	8.7	7.4	76.6	35.5	21.5	31.6	13.9	11.9	1,084
30-34	15.8	10.0	9.5	76.7	36.1	21.9	24.5	10.3	7.5	976
35-39	11.5	7.8	6.8	73.0	42.9	26.5	19.7	9.3	7.4	994
40-44	12.2	7.4	6.2	69.5	45.5	28.5	18.4	9.0	6.8	772
45-49	9.6	7.5	6.8	68.7	47.5	27.9	16.1	6.3	4.6	619
Education										
Pre-primary or none	1.3	0.1	0.0	49.6	67.8	35.0	2.6	2.1	0.5	2,240
Primary	1.7	0.3	0.3	51.2	61.3	29.9	4.9	4.1	1.8	932
Junior Secondary	4.5	1.3	0.9	57.8	54.8	27.4	16.2	9.9	7.5	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	27.4	18.0	15.3	86.0	21.5	13.2	49.3	20.4	18.1	2,712
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.4	0.8	0.8	54.3	59.7	23.2	8.4	3.6	3.6	65
Has no functional difficulty	13.0	7.9	6.7	70.5	42.5	24.6	25.0	11.6	9.3	6,320
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.3	0.1	0.1	30.3	88.8	43.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	1,116
Second	1.3	0.1	0.1	46.1	74.9	38.6	2.1	1.9	0.6	1,321
Middle	2.7	1.1	0.7	59.6	58.4	34.0	6.9	5.1	4.0	1,310
Fourth	9.7	4.3	3.7	77.5	29.6	14.9	22.9	13.4	10.7	1,620
Richest	30.9	20.9	17.6	89.0	14.0	7.5	58.1	23.0	19.4	2,048

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS HAVE CARRIED OUT COMPUTER RELATED ACTIVITIES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:											
	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.2	2.3	17,873
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.2	2.3	17,873
Area											
Urban	3.4	3.2	3.5	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.7	0.4	4.6	8,884
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	8,989
Region											
East	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	3,952
North	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0	5,731
South	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	3,303
West	4.3	4.3	4.7	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.1	3.6	0.6	6.2	4,886
District											
Kailahun	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,109
Kenema	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.5	1,750
Kono	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1,094
Bombali	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.5	1,390
Kambia	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	809
Koinadugu	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	957
Port Loko	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.6	1,457
Tonkolili	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1,117
Bo	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	1,438
Bonthe	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	453
Moyamba	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	755
Pujehun	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	657
Western Area Rural	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.2	2.2	1,476
Western Area Urban	5.4	5.3	6.0	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	4.6	0.8	7.9	3,410
Age											
15-19	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.2	3,943
15-17	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	2,234
18-19	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.9	1,709
20-24	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	3.0	3,454
25-29	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.4	2.9	3,083
30-34	2.6	2.2	2.5	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.1	0.1	3.1	2,470
35-39	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.3	2.1	2,267
40-44	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.3	1,491
45-49	1.4	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	2.2	1,166

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS HAVE CARRIED OUT COMPUTER RELATED ACTIVITIES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:

Education	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,243
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,391
Junior Secondary	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	7.4	7.0	7.7	3.4	4.8	3.9	3.6	6.1	0.9	10.0	3,941
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8	208
Has no functional difficulty	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.2	2.6	15,430
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,185
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,197
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,354
Fourth	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	3,639
Richest	6.2	5.9	6.5	2.9	3.9	3.2	2.9	5.0	0.7	8.4	4,498

¹ MICS indicator SR.13 - ICT skills; SDG indicator 4.4.1

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS HAVE CARRIED OUT COMPUTER RELATED ACTIVITIES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:											
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a computer file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities¹	Number of men age 15-49 years
	5.9	5.3	4.5	2.9	4.4	4.1	1.9	5.5	1.0	6.7	7,415
Area											
Urban	11.0	9.9	8.2	5.4	8.1	7.4	3.4	10.2	1.9	12.3	3,828
Rural	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	3,587
Region											
East	2.5	2.1	2.3	0.5	1.8	1.9	0.6	2.4	0.4	3.0	1,690
North	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.6	2.6	0.4	3.3	2,206
South	5.4	4.6	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.3	2.0	4.7	0.4	5.4	1,341
West	12.1	10.7	9.1	6.1	9.4	8.7	4.1	11.5	2.5	13.7	2,178
District											
Kailahun	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	449
Kenema	5.0	4.4	5.0	1.0	3.6	3.5	1.1	4.5	0.6	5.8	742
Kono	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	499
Bombali	5.2	5.0	3.6	2.9	4.1	3.8	0.8	5.4	0.5	5.7	638
Kambia	1.7	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.4	2.1	262
Koinadugu	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	333
Port Loko	3.8	4.6	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.8	0.9	4.7	580
Tonkolili	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	391
Bo	9.0	7.1	5.8	4.7	7.1	5.7	3.2	8.5	0.8	9.0	552
Bonthe	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.9	4.6	0.5	4.8	203
Moyamba	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	1.9	322
Pujehun	2.5	2.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	264
Western Area Rural	5.2	5.1	4.3	2.8	4.7	4.0	1.8	5.4	2.1	6.1	601
Western Area Urban	14.7	12.8	10.9	7.4	11.2	10.5	5.0	13.8	2.7	16.6	1,577
Age											
15-19	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.9	1,669
15-17	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	1,030
18-19	3.1	3.0	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.5	2.9	0.5	3.5	639
20-24	6.4	4.8	4.4	1.7	3.8	3.8	1.4	6.0	0.8	7.6	1,302
25-29	7.3	6.3	5.2	3.5	6.8	5.5	2.8	7.3	1.3	8.5	1,084
30-34	9.2	8.7	6.7	4.6	7.2	5.9	1.9	8.5	0.9	9.8	976
35-39	7.1	6.3	5.6	3.9	4.3	4.8	2.4	5.8	0.9	7.8	994
40-44	6.5	6.4	6.3	3.8	5.4	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	7.3	772
45-49	6.5	6.7	6.0	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.3	6.1	1.7	7.1	619

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS HAVE CARRIED OUT COMPUTER RELATED ACTIVITIES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:											
		Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,240
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	932
Junior Secondary	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.3	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	15.6	14.0	11.8	7.9	11.5	10.6	5.0	14.4	2.7	17.4	2,712
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	65
Has no functional difficulty	6.8	6.1	5.2	3.4	5.1	4.7	2.2	6.4	1.2	7.7	6,320
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,116
Second	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,321
Middle	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.9	1,310
Fourth	3.4	3.2	3.3	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.1	3.2	0.1	4.1	1,620
Richest	18.2	16.4	13.2	8.9	13.4	12.6	5.7	16.9	3.7	20.2	2,048

¹MICS indicator SR.13 - ICT skills; SDG indicator 4.4.1

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

4.10. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.³⁶ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.³⁷ Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.³⁸

The Sierra Leone MICS collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

³⁶ WHO. <http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/>

³⁷ WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/

³⁸ WHO. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/>

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY PATTERN OF USE OF TOBACCO, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	92.1	3.5	0.3	3.4	7.2	2.1	0.1	1.9	4.1	17,873
Area										
Urban	93.9	3.5	0.2	1.9	5.6	2.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	8,884
Rural	90.4	3.5	0.4	5.0	8.8	2.3	0.1	3.2	5.6	8,989
Region										
East	89.1	4.7	0.4	4.9	9.9	2.3	0.1	3.4	5.7	3,952
North	93.7	3.0	0.2	2.4	5.7	2.1	0.0	0.8	2.9	5,731
South	90.9	2.0	0.4	6.1	8.5	1.6	0.3	4.0	5.9	3,303
West	93.6	4.0	0.3	1.7	6.0	2.5	0.1	0.4	3.0	4,886
District										
Kailahun	84.6	7.8	0.3	6.0	14.1	3.8	0.0	4.5	8.3	1,109
Kenema	90.0	2.4	0.3	6.4	9.2	1.7	0.1	4.6	6.4	1,750
Kono	92.4	5.1	0.4	1.2	6.7	1.7	0.0	0.4	2.1	1,094
Bombali	92.6	3.6	0.3	2.7	6.5	2.0	0.1	0.4	2.4	1,390
Kambia	93.7	3.9	0.1	1.9	5.9	3.1	0.0	0.9	4.0	809
Koinadugu	94.2	1.7	0.2	3.5	5.3	1.2	0.0	1.0	2.2	957
Port Loko	93.6	3.3	0.1	2.4	5.9	2.3	0.1	1.2	3.6	1,457
Tonkolili	94.7	2.4	0.3	1.6	4.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	2.2	1,117
Bo	95.2	1.0	0.1	3.2	4.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	2.9	1,438
Bonthe	92.8	2.1	0.0	3.9	6.0	1.7	0.0	3.4	5.1	453
Moyamba	91.7	3.4	0.4	4.0	7.9	3.0	0.2	2.5	5.7	755
Pujehun	79.2	2.8	1.3	16.1	20.2	1.9	1.1	10.4	13.4	657
Western Area Rural	93.5	4.7	0.3	1.2	6.2	3.1	0.1	0.2	3.4	1,476
Western Area Urban	93.7	3.6	0.3	1.9	5.9	2.3	0.0	0.5	2.8	3,410
Age										
15-19	97.8	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	3,943
15-17	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,234
18-19	97.5	0.5	0.1	1.6	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	1,709
20-24	96.9	0.8	0.1	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	3,454
25-29	94.0	3.2	0.1	2.0	5.3	2.1	0.0	0.8	2.9	3,083
30-34	91.0	4.8	0.5	3.3	8.6	3.1	0.1	1.9	5.1	2,470
35-39	87.6	6.1	0.5	4.8	11.5	3.9	0.2	3.2	7.3	2,267
40-44	82.1	8.6	0.7	8.1	17.5	5.4	0.2	5.2	10.8	1,491
45-49	78.2	7.9	0.8	12.0	20.6	4.3	0.3	8.2	12.9	1,166
Education										
Pre-primary or none	88.1	5.0	0.5	5.6	11.1	3.2	0.2	3.6	7.0	8,243
Primary	94.0	3.4	0.1	1.9	5.4	2.1	0.1	0.8	3.0	2,391
Junior Secondary	95.5	2.4	0.0	1.3	3.7	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.7	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	96.7	1.1	0.2	1.5	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	3,941
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	92.7	3.0	0.3	3.4	6.6	1.8	0.1	1.8	3.7	11,399
None	91.2	4.3	0.4	3.5	8.2	2.7	0.0	2.0	4.7	6,474
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	80.3	6.0	0.1	12.3	18.4	3.6	0.1	8.5	12.3	208
Has no functional difficulty	91.5	3.9	0.3	3.7	7.9	2.4	0.1	2.0	4.6	15,430
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	89.5	3.9	0.4	5.5	9.8	2.6	0.2	3.5	6.4	3,185
Second	89.4	3.4	0.4	6.0	9.8	2.1	0.1	4.1	6.3	3,197
Middle	92.7	3.0	0.4	3.0	6.4	1.9	0.1	1.9	3.8	3,354
Fourth	93.6	4.2	0.1	1.7	5.9	2.5	0.0	0.5	3.1	3,639
Richest	94.3	2.9	0.2	1.9	5.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	2.0	4,498

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

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY PATTERN OF USE OF TOBACCO, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	75.5	21.5	1.5	0.5	23.4	15.7	0.7	0.3	16.6	7,415
Area										
Urban	81.9	15.3	1.2	0.4	16.9	9.1	0.3	0.3	9.8	3,828
Rural	68.6	28.1	1.8	0.6	30.4	22.7	1.0	0.3	23.9	3,587
Region										
East	66.3	29.1	2.3	0.6	32.0	22.8	1.0	0.3	24.1	1,690
North	77.9	20.1	0.6	0.4	21.1	16.0	0.4	0.2	16.6	2,206
South	72.3	24.3	1.8	0.8	26.9	18.0	1.0	0.2	19.2	1,341
West	82.1	15.2	1.6	0.3	17.0	8.4	0.4	0.4	9.2	2,178
District										
Kailahun	58.3	35.4	4.0	1.3	40.7	28.2	1.9	1.0	31.1	449
Kenema	62.9	32.0	2.2	0.6	34.8	23.0	0.7	0.0	23.8	742
Kono	78.6	19.2	0.9	0.0	20.1	17.6	0.6	0.0	18.2	499
Bombali	78.9	18.0	1.6	0.5	20.1	16.2	1.4	0.6	18.2	638
Kambia	70.4	27.0	0.5	0.7	28.2	20.2	0.0	0.4	20.7	262
Koinadugu	83.6	14.9	0.0	0.5	15.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	333
Port Loko	77.0	22.0	0.3	0.0	22.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	580
Tonkolili	77.8	20.5	0.2	0.3	21.0	18.7	0.2	0.0	18.9	391
Bo	69.9	24.2	3.8	0.7	28.7	16.7	2.3	0.1	19.1	552
Bonthe	73.0	25.9	0.2	0.5	26.6	22.5	0.0	0.0	22.5	203
Moyamba	76.4	21.0	0.3	1.8	23.1	14.4	0.0	0.3	14.6	322
Pujehun	71.6	27.1	0.7	0.2	28.0	21.7	0.2	0.4	22.2	264
Western Area Rural	81.7	15.2	1.8	0.5	17.5	12.8	0.7	0.7	14.2	601
Western Area Urban	82.2	15.2	1.5	0.2	16.9	6.7	0.3	0.3	7.3	1,577
Age										
15-19	94.9	2.9	0.4	0.3	3.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	1,669
15-17	96.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1,030
18-19	91.9	6.1	0.7	0.1	6.9	5.0	0.2	0.0	5.2	639
20-24	87.7	9.7	1.2	0.2	11.1	6.7	0.4	0.2	7.3	1,302
25-29	77.0	19.7	1.2	0.7	21.7	14.9	0.3	0.5	15.7	1,084
30-34	68.9	26.7	2.9	0.8	30.4	19.3	1.6	0.7	21.6	976
35-39	60.9	36.8	1.3	0.4	38.5	27.9	0.7	0.0	28.6	994
40-44	56.3	40.0	2.3	0.4	42.8	29.9	1.3	0.2	31.4	772
45-49	52.4	43.3	2.7	0.6	46.7	29.1	1.0	0.8	30.8	619
Education										
Pre-primary or none	61.7	35.1	1.9	0.6	37.5	28.2	1.1	0.2	29.6	2,240
Primary	70.5	25.9	1.7	0.6	28.2	18.5	0.7	0.5	19.7	932
Junior Secondary	81.4	15.7	1.1	0.6	17.5	12.4	0.5	0.3	13.2	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	85.1	12.0	1.3	0.3	13.5	6.2	0.3	0.2	6.8	2,712
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	74.2	22.8	1.4	0.6	24.8	17.0	0.7	0.3	18.0	4,008
None	77.0	20.0	1.5	0.4	21.9	14.1	0.6	0.3	15.0	3,407
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	56.4	35.6	3.8	2.2	41.6	25.3	0.0	1.1	26.3	65
Has no functional difficulty	72.2	24.7	1.7	0.5	26.8	18.0	0.8	0.3	19.1	6,320
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	62.9	33.4	2.4	0.5	36.4	28.8	1.4	0.4	30.6	1,116
Second	67.7	28.6	1.8	0.5	30.8	23.1	0.8	0.2	24.0	1,321
Middle	75.2	22.4	1.3	0.5	24.2	16.6	1.0	0.3	17.8	1,310
Fourth	81.9	15.9	0.9	0.6	17.4	12.1	0.4	0.1	12.7	1,620
Richest	82.5	14.2	1.3	0.4	16.0	6.0	0.2	0.4	6.6	2,048

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

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT SMOKERS BY THE NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	0.3	17,873	56.9	27.7	13.7	1.7	100.0	401
Area								
Urban	0.2	8,884	50.3	31.0	16.4	2.4	100.0	183
Rural	0.4	8,989	62.6	24.9	11.4	1.2	100.0	218
Region								
East	0.4	3,952	80.4	16.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	92
North	0.4	5,731	51.6	32.0	14.3	2.1	100.0	120
South	0.1	3,303	59.3	21.8	16.9	2.0	100.0	63
West	0.2	4,886	43.6	34.4	19.4	2.5	100.0	125
District								
Kailahun	0.5	1,109	(86.5)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Kenema	0.1	1,750	(75.7)	(20.7)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Kono	0.8	1,094	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Bombali	0.4	1,390	(63.4)	(20.5)	(16.1)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Kambia	0.1	809	(46.1)	(39.5)	(8.0)	(6.4)	100.0	25
Koinadugu	0.0	957	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Port Loko	0.5	1,457	(59.8)	(20.1)	(20.1)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Tonkolili	0.8	1,117	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Bo	0.1	1,438	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Bonthe	0.1	453	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Moyamba	0.0	755	(70.1)	(13.1)	(16.7)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Pujehun	0.2	657	(52.4)	(29.4)	(18.2)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Western Area Rural	0.1	1,476	(43.3)	(42.1)	(14.6)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Western Area Urban	0.2	3,410	(43.8)	(29.8)	(22.3)	(4.1)	100.0	78
Age								
15-19	0.1	3,943	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
15-17	0.1	2,234	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
18-19	0.0	1,709	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
20-24	0.1	3,454	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
25-29	0.2	3,083	53.1	29.5	17.4	0.0	100.0	65
30-34	0.5	2,470	56.2	33.1	10.3	0.4	100.0	79
35-39	0.4	2,267	59.4	22.6	13.7	4.3	100.0	93
40-44	0.5	1,491	50.3	33.1	15.5	1.1	100.0	86
45-49	0.9	1,166	61.6	20.5	14.8	3.1	100.0	54
Education								
Pre-primary or none	0.4	8,243	56.2	27.5	14.1	2.2	100.0	280
Primary	0.3	2,391	54.8	34.7	10.0	0.5	100.0	52
Junior Secondary	0.3	3,298	(58.7)	(22.2)	(17.8)	(1.3)	100.0	49
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.1	3,941	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	0.2	11,399	59.2	25.5	13.6	1.7	100.0	223
None	0.4	6,474	54.2	30.3	13.7	1.8	100.0	178
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.9	208	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	15,430	56.7	27.9	13.6	1.8	100.0	392

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT SMOKERS BY THE NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.5	3,185	63.8	22.5	10.8	2.8	100.0	91
Second	0.3	3,197	63.8	24.2	10.7	1.3	100.0	72
Middle	0.2	3,354	56.5	33.6	9.9	0.0	100.0	65
Fourth	0.3	3,639	50.2	29.6	16.4	3.8	100.0	94
Richest	0.2	4,498	51.2	29.5	19.4	0.0	100.0	79

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT SMOKERS BY THE NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	1.8	7,415	25.8	33.2	35.1	6.0	100.0	1,214
Area								
Urban	1.3	3,828	25.3	32.0	37.5	5.1	100.0	366
Rural	2.3	3,587	26.0	33.6	34.1	6.3	100.0	849
Region								
East	1.9	1,690	26.5	32.0	38.8	2.7	100.0	403
North	2.3	2,206	21.5	29.1	37.4	12.0	100.0	362
South	1.4	1,341	27.3	41.1	26.8	4.8	100.0	255
West	1.5	2,178	30.0	32.9	34.0	3.1	100.0	195
District								
Kailahun	5.3	449	32.7	21.7	41.3	4.3	100.0	135
Kenema	0.6	742	25.7	35.7	36.4	2.2	100.0	176
Kono	0.8	499	19.1	40.1	39.8	1.1	100.0	91
Bombali	1.4	638	34.6	30.2	33.6	1.6	100.0	112
Kambia	6.7	262	3.6	10.3	55.5	30.7	100.0	53
Koinadugu	0.5	333	28.2	60.5	9.1	2.2	100.0	40
Port Loko	2.7	580	18.2	25.4	36.1	20.2	100.0	83
Tonkolili	1.7	391	14.7	27.9	46.8	10.6	100.0	74
Bo	0.7	552	33.5	44.9	19.2	2.3	100.0	105
Bonthe	3.3	203	30.3	56.9	11.4	1.5	100.0	46
Moyamba	1.2	322	17.0	33.3	45.7	4.1	100.0	46
Pujehun	1.5	264	21.8	27.8	37.8	12.6	100.0	58
Western Area Rural	2.2	601	26.4	26.1	45.8	1.7	100.0	82
Western Area Urban	1.2	1,577	32.7	37.8	25.5	4.1	100.0	113
Age								
15-19	0.5	1,669	(21.7)	(38.3)	(32.5)	(7.6)	100.0	39
15-17	0.1	1,030	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
18-19	1.1	639	(24.3)	(5.6)	(31.3)	(8.8)	100.0	33
20-24	1.3	1,302	30.8	30.0	33.3	6.0	100.0	93
25-29	2.2	1,084	23.7	30.7	39.9	5.7	100.0	165
30-34	1.6	976	30.1	30.2	35.3	4.4	100.0	204
35-39	3.1	994	21.9	36.3	36.4	5.3	100.0	284
40-44	2.2	772	28.1	32.5	32.0	7.4	100.0	243
45-49	3.1	619	24.0	35.2	34.1	6.7	100.0	186

Table SR.10.2M: *Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)***PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT SMOKERS BY THE NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Education								
Pre-primary or none	3.2	2,240	24.9	32.0	35.8	7.3	100.0	657
Primary	2.3	932	23.8	28.1	42.8	5.4	100.0	179
Junior Secondary	1.0	1,530	25.1	45.8	25.8	3.2	100.0	200
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.9	2,712	31.7	28.2	35.3	4.7	100.0	179
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	1.8	4,008	26.2	31.3	35.7	6.9	100.0	714
None	1.7	3,407	25.1	35.9	34.3	4.7	100.0	500
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	4.3	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Has no functional difficulty	2.0	6,320	26.0	33.1	35.0	5.9	100.0	1,193
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.7	1,116	26.6	34.6	34.1	4.6	100.0	337
Second	2.2	1,321	28.1	32.7	32.0	7.2	100.0	315
Middle	2.7	1,310	23.3	30.7	37.4	8.5	100.0	230
Fourth	0.9	1,620	20.4	38.2	37.1	4.3	100.0	203
Richest	1.2	2,048	30.7	27.0	37.8	4.4	100.0	129

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases⁽²⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER HAD AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK, PERCENTAGE WHO FIRST HAD AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD AT LEAST ONE ALCOHOLIC DRINK AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	95.7	0.4	2.0	17,873
Area				
Urban	94.3	0.4	2.4	8,884
Rural	97.2	0.5	1.7	8,989
Region				
East	96.2	0.2	1.0	3,952
North	96.6	0.8	2.2	5,731
South	97.3	0.1	1.7	3,303
West	93.4	0.4	3.0	4,886
District				
Kailahun	97.0	0.1	1.2	1,109
Kenema	95.9	0.3	0.8	1,750
Kono	95.7	0.3	1.0	1,094
Bombali	95.5	0.3	1.6	1,390
Kambia	97.8	0.2	1.8	809
Koinadugu	96.4	1.2	3.0	957
Port Loko	97.0	0.2	1.8	1,457
Tonkolili	96.6	2.1	2.8	1,117
Bo	98.3	0.2	0.8	1,438
Bonthe	97.5	0.0	2.2	453
Moyamba	97.1	0.0	1.9	755
Pujehun	95.3	0.0	2.9	657
Western Area Rural	96.6	0.2	1.6	1,476
Western Area Urban	92.0	0.5	3.7	3,410
Age				
15-19	98.7	0.3	0.3	3,943
15-17	98.6	0.5	0.3	2,234
18-19	98.8	0.1	0.2	1,709
20-24	96.1	0.2	1.6	3,454
25-29	95.7	0.5	2.1	3,083
30-34	95.4	0.5	2.3	2,470
35-39	93.7	0.5	3.0	2,267
40-44	92.9	0.5	3.9	1,491
45-49	93.2	1.0	4.1	1,166
Education				
Pre-primary or none	96.3	0.7	2.2	8,243
Primary	97.3	0.2	1.2	2,391
Junior Secondary	96.8	0.2	1.2	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	92.7	0.3	3.0	3,941
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	90.3	1.4	6.5	208
Has no functional difficulty	95.4	0.4	2.2	15,430
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	96.6	0.9	2.3	3,185
Second	97.4	0.4	1.6	3,197
Middle	97.3	0.3	1.2	3,354
Fourth	96.6	0.2	1.6	3,639
Richest	92.1	0.4	3.2	4,498

¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER HAD AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK, PERCENTAGE WHO FIRST HAD AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO HAVE HAD AT LEAST ONE ALCOHOLIC DRINK AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	83.8	3.1	11.3	7,415
Area				
Urban	81.2	2.5	11.1	3,828
Rural	86.5	3.6	11.6	3,587
Region				
East	85.1	3.3	11.8	1,690
North	88.6	3.1	10.4	2,206
South	84.7	3.0	12.3	1,341
West	77.3	2.9	11.4	2,178
District				
Kailahun	71.3	6.5	23.6	449
Kenema	87.5	0.5	9.1	742
Kono	94.1	4.5	5.3	499
Bombali	86.1	4.6	13.9	638
Kambia	91.1	3.5	6.7	262
Koinadugu	83.6	7.8	14.9	333
Port Loko	87.4	0.3	11.1	580
Tonkolili	97.1	0.9	2.0	391
Bo	76.2	5.3	18.9	552
Bonthe	94.3	0.7	4.9	203
Moyamba	87.8	2.8	11.0	322
Pujehun	91.4	0.2	5.6	264
Western Area Rural	84.4	5.3	13.7	601
Western Area Urban	74.5	2.0	10.5	1,577
Age				
15-19	96.1	1.3	2.4	1,669
15-17	98.6	0.3	0.8	1,030
18-19	92.0	3.0	5.0	639
20-24	85.1	2.3	8.7	1,302
25-29	82.2	3.5	12.9	1,084
30-34	78.0	3.4	15.0	976
35-39	78.2	3.8	15.7	994
40-44	79.2	4.1	15.7	772
45-49	74.3	5.6	20.2	619
Education				
Pre-primary or none	86.0	3.9	11.3	2,240
Primary	84.1	3.7	11.3	932
Junior Secondary	85.3	2.0	10.4	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	81.0	2.8	11.9	2,712
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	83.5	5.3	8.1	65
Has no functional difficulty	81.4	3.5	13.1	6,320
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	85.6	4.7	12.4	1,116
Second	87.0	3.3	10.9	1,321
Middle	87.5	2.8	10.6	1,310
Fourth	86.6	2.9	9.3	1,620
Richest	76.1	2.4	13.1	2,048

¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

4.11. CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.1: *Children's living arrangements and orphanhood***PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 YEARS ACCORDING TO LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 YEARS NOT LIVING WITH A BIOLOGICAL PARENT AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE ONE OR BOTH PARENTS DEAD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Living with neither biological parent										Living with mother only			Living with father only			Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent¹	One or both parents dead²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Living with both parents	Only father alive		Only mother alive	Both alive		Both dead		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Living with father only									
		46.2	1.7	3.1	18.3	1.8	17.2	5.0					5.2	1.1	0.3	100.0						
Sex																						
Male	48.0	1.7	2.9	16.5	1.6	17.1	4.9	5.8	1.3	0.3	100.0	29.9	22.6	12.3	18,116							
Female	44.4	1.8	3.4	20.1	1.9	17.4	5.1	4.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	33.0	27.2	13.3	18,050							
Area																						
Urban	40.4	2.1	4.3	20.4	1.9	18.7	5.3	5.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	35.4	28.8	14.8	15,148							
Rural	50.4	1.5	2.3	16.8	1.6	16.2	4.7	5.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	28.6	22.1	11.3	21,018							
Region																						
East	46.6	1.5	3.1	19.1	1.2	16.7	5.1	5.3	1.0	0.4	100.0	31.4	24.9	11.9	8,407							
North	46.9	1.7	2.6	17.0	2.5	17.3	5.5	5.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	30.3	23.8	13.6	12,925							
South	47.6	1.4	2.7	20.5	1.1	16.4	3.7	5.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	32.3	25.7	9.8	7,327							
West	43.3	2.4	4.4	17.5	1.7	18.6	5.3	5.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	32.7	26.0	15.1	7,507							
District																						
Kailahun	43.1	2.3	3.7	18.3	0.9	19.1	5.9	5.1	1.1	0.5	100.0	31.7	25.1	13.9	2,295							
Kenema	50.3	1.1	2.4	20.1	1.2	14.6	3.7	5.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	31.4	24.9	9.3	3,509							
Kono	44.6	1.2	3.5	18.6	1.3	17.6	6.4	4.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	31.0	24.7	13.7	2,604							
Bombali	44.0	1.8	2.9	19.0	1.1	18.1	5.7	5.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	32.1	24.7	12.7	3,029							
Kambia	42.6	1.8	2.8	19.8	3.4	18.6	5.3	4.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	33.4	27.9	14.4	1,821							
Koinadugu	61.6	1.0	2.0	10.1	1.4	15.7	5.3	1.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	17.3	14.5	10.9	2,120							
Port Loko	44.5	1.6	2.7	18.9	4.8	15.8	4.9	5.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	34.8	28.0	15.3	3,396							
Tonkolili	44.5	2.2	2.7	15.7	1.4	18.7	6.1	6.6	1.9	0.2	100.0	30.7	22.0	14.3	2,560							
Bo	42.9	1.7	3.4	23.5	0.6	17.7	3.8	5.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	35.5	29.2	10.2	3,262							
Bonthe	58.2	0.8	1.4	15.8	1.7	10.5	4.7	5.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	26.6	19.7	9.5	956							
Moyamba	45.4	1.6	2.4	19.3	1.1	20.7	3.6	5.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	30.2	24.4	9.4	1,638							
Pujehun	53.3	0.9	2.3	18.4	1.9	12.5	2.8	5.8	1.3	0.8	100.0	31.2	23.5	9.6	1,471							
Western Area Rural	39.3	2.1	5.1	16.1	1.8	23.1	6.6	4.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	30.8	25.1	17.0	2,596							
Western Area Urban	45.5	2.5	4.1	18.2	1.7	16.2	4.6	5.7	1.2	0.3	100.0	33.7	26.6	14.1	4,911							

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

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 YEARS ACCORDING TO LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 YEARS NOT LIVING WITH A BIOLOGICAL PARENT AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE ONE OR BOTH PARENTS DEAD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Living with neither biological parent										Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Living with both parents				Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only									
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead											
Age																				
0-4	58.5	0.8	0.7	9.2	0.4	24.5	2.9	2.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	14.0	11.1	5.2	11,223					
5-9	46.7	1.7	2.6	20.6	1.6	15.3	4.4	5.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	33.4	26.5	11.2	11,495					
10-14	38.0	2.4	4.4	23.5	2.7	13.4	6.6	6.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	42.0	33.1	17.9	9,038					
15-17	30.6	3.0	7.9	24.6	3.7	11.6	8.4	7.1	2.6	0.4	100.0	49.3	39.3	25.7	4,411					
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	50.3	1.6	2.1	15.4	1.3	18.4	5.1	4.4	1.2	0.3	100.0	26.1	20.4	11.3	7,642					
Second	53.0	1.3	2.2	16.3	1.5	14.3	4.7	5.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	27.9	21.3	11.0	7,531					
Middle	44.6	1.8	3.1	18.8	1.9	16.7	5.3	6.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	33.2	25.7	13.6	7,576					
Fourth	40.8	1.8	3.8	20.0	2.0	19.6	5.9	4.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	33.6	27.7	14.3	6,722					
Richest	41.3	2.3	4.5	21.5	2.1	17.5	3.8	5.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	37.4	30.5	14.0	6,696					

¹MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements²MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

The Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

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

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 YEARS BY CO-RESIDENCE OF PARENTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only mother is living elsewhere ^A	Only father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	7.9	18.8	18.1	44.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	36,166
Sex									
Male	8.2	18.6	16.4	43.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	18,116
Female	7.6	19.0	19.8	46.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	18,050
Area									
Urban	9.1	20.6	20.2	49.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.2	15,148
Rural	7.0	17.5	16.6	41.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	21,018
Region									
East	8.3	17.9	19.1	45.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	8,407
North	7.1	18.9	16.8	42.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	12,925
South	7.9	17.7	20.4	46.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	7,327
West	8.7	20.5	17.0	46.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.4	7,507
District									
Kailahun	8.8	21.1	18.3	48.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.2	2,295
Kenema	8.0	15.6	19.9	43.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	3,509
Kono	8.3	18.3	18.6	45.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	2,604
Bombali	8.7	19.8	18.9	47.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	3,029
Kambia	7.3	20.4	19.7	47.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	1,821
Koinadugu	3.3	16.7	10.1	30.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	2,120
Port Loko	7.0	17.3	18.6	42.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	3,396
Tonkolili	8.6	20.8	15.6	45.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	2,560
Bo	8.6	19.3	23.3	51.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	3,262
Bonthe	7.2	11.2	15.6	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	956
Moyamba	7.4	22.2	19.2	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,638
Pujehun	7.2	13.5	18.4	39.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.6	1,471
Western Area Rural	9.0	24.5	15.8	49.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2,596
Western Area Urban	8.6	18.4	17.6	44.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.6	4,911
Age									
0-4	2.8	25.0	9.0	36.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	11,223
5-9	7.8	16.9	20.4	45.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	11,495
10-14	11.0	15.6	23.4	49.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	9,038
15-17	14.6	14.5	24.4	53.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	4,411
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	5.5	19.6	20.8	45.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	31,495
Only mother alive	37.4	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,930
Only father alive	0.0	59.4	0.0	59.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,039
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	634
Unknown	33.6	2.6	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	6.1	19.9	15.4	41.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	7,642
Second	7.2	15.3	16.1	38.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	7,531
Middle	8.6	18.3	18.6	45.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	7,576
Fourth	8.6	21.1	19.9	49.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	6,722
Richest	9.2	19.6	21.1	49.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.7	6,696

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

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

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

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 YEARS NOT LIVING WITH A BIOLOGICAL PARENT ACCORDING TO RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PERCENTAGE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A FAMILY MEMBER, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household										Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^a	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Head	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
											Total			
Total	24.9	36166	0.3	0.6	40.5	7.1	39.3	5.8	0.3	2.9	3.2	100.0	93.4	9009
Sex														
Male	22.6	18,116	0.3	0.0	42.6	7.3	36.4	5.6	0.5	3.8	3.5	100.0	91.9	4,100
Female	27.2	18,050	0.2	1.2	38.7	7.0	41.8	5.9	0.1	2.2	3.0	100.0	94.6	4,908
Area														
Urban	28.8	15,148	0.4	0.5	31.3	9.0	45.2	7.0	0.2	2.8	3.7	100.0	93.0	4,359
Rural	22.1	21,018	0.1	0.8	49.1	5.3	33.9	4.6	0.4	3.0	2.7	100.0	93.7	4,649
Region														
East	24.9	8,407	0.0	0.4	38.0	5.8	42.1	6.9	0.4	4.7	1.7	100.0	93.3	2,092
North	23.8	12,925	0.4	0.7	46.6	7.7	35.3	4.2	0.2	1.4	3.5	100.0	94.6	3,077
South	25.7	7,327	0.1	0.6	44.4	6.7	36.9	4.8	0.5	4.0	1.9	100.0	93.5	1,884
West	26.0	7,507	0.5	0.7	29.7	7.9	45.1	7.9	0.1	2.3	5.7	100.0	91.4	1,955
District														
Kailahun	25.1	2,295	0.0	0.4	46.6	5.7	34.6	7.0	0.6	3.5	1.6	100.0	94.3	577
Kenema	24.9	3,509	0.0	0.3	36.7	5.8	43.9	4.8	0.0	6.4	2.1	100.0	91.5	872
Kono	24.7	2,604	0.0	0.6	32.2	5.8	46.4	9.7	0.7	3.3	1.4	100.0	94.7	642
Bombali	24.7	3,029	0.1	0.8	48.3	7.3	34.6	3.8	0.0	1.7	3.3	100.0	94.8	749
Kambia	27.9	1,821	0.5	0.9	43.3	9.4	31.8	7.1	0.3	1.3	5.3	100.0	92.5	507
Koinadugu	14.5	2,120	0.1	0.7	41.0	14.5	33.8	2.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	100.0	92.6	307
Port Loko	28.0	3,396	0.4	0.6	45.1	6.3	38.6	4.2	0.4	1.2	3.1	100.0	94.8	950
Tonkolili	22.0	2,560	0.7	0.7	52.9	5.6	34.4	3.1	0.2	0.0	2.4	100.0	96.7	563
Bo	29.2	3,262	0.0	0.3	42.2	6.3	40.3	6.2	0.4	3.3	1.0	100.0	95.3	952
Bonthe	19.7	956	0.2	1.9	38.2	7.9	38.4	4.1	0.5	5.3	3.4	100.0	90.6	188
Moyamba	24.4	1,638	0.2	0.5	46.5	7.6	33.6	3.4	0.2	6.0	2.0	100.0	91.6	399
Pujehun	23.5	1,471	0.1	0.9	51.4	6.2	30.8	2.9	1.2	3.1	3.3	100.0	92.3	346
Western Area Rural	25.1	2,596	1.2	0.8	28.5	5.5	51.5	8.1	0.0	2.2	2.1	100.0	94.4	651
Western Area Urban	26.6	4,911	0.1	0.7	30.3	9.1	41.9	7.9	0.2	2.4	7.4	100.0	89.9	1,304
Age (Years)														
0-4	11.1	11,223	0.0	0.0	67.7	1.2	23.4	3.6	0.0	1.1	3.0	100.0	95.9	1,245
5-9	26.5	11,495	0.0	0.0	48.8	3.5	36.3	4.9	0.2	2.7	3.5	100.0	93.6	3,044
10-14	33.1	9,038	0.0	0.1	32.7	8.1	45.1	7.4	0.3	3.4	2.9	100.0	93.4	2,988
15-17	39.3	4,411	1.3	3.2	19.7	15.9	46.2	6.0	0.6	3.7	3.4	100.0	91.0	1,732

Table SR. 11.3: Children not in parental care

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 YEARS NOT LIVING WITH A BIOLOGICAL PARENT ACCORDING TO RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PERCENTAGE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A FAMILY MEMBER, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^a	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Head	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing		
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	21.0	31495	0.2	0.5	42.8	6.1	39.0	5.3	0.2	3.0	2.9	100.0	6,619
Only mother alive	38.5	2930	0.6	0.8	30.5	11.1	42.2	7.4	0.4	3.1	3.9	100.0	1,128
Only father alive	60.5	1039	0.1	0.6	43.8	5.7	35.3	8.6	0.1	2.1	3.7	100.0	628
Both parents deceased	100.0	634	0.4	1.2	31.1	11.9	41.6	5.5	0.8	2.5	5.1	100.0	634
Unknown	0.0	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	20.4	7642	0.3	0.7	59.5	4.5	26.6	3.4	0.2	2.0	2.7	100.0	1,560
Second	21.3	7531	0.0	1.2	47.5	5.7	33.6	5.8	0.5	2.5	3.2	100.0	1,601
Middle	25.7	7576	0.5	0.6	42.4	6.0	39.0	5.1	0.5	3.4	2.6	100.0	1,946
Fourth	27.7	6722	0.4	0.6	28.8	10.6	47.7	5.0	0.1	3.7	3.2	100.0	1,862
Richest	30.5	6696	0.1	0.2	29.2	8.1	46.3	9.0	0.2	2.7	4.2	100.0	2,040

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

5. SURVIVE

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

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

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

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

Table CS.1: *Early childhood mortality rates*

NEONATAL, POST-NEONATAL, INFANT, CHILD AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATES FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIODS PRECEDING THE SURVEY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017					
Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
0-4	20	36	56	40	94
5-9	25	46	71	47	114
10-14	23	57	80	47	123
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

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

Table CS.2: *Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics***NEONATAL, POST-NEONATAL, INFANT, CHILD AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATES FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	20	36	56	40	94
Area					
Urban	24	36	60	39	97
Rural	17	36	54	40	92
Region					
East	26	36	62	42	102
North	16	31	47	44	89
South	13	35	47	22	68
West	28	46	74	46	117
District					
Kailahun	20	44	64	37	99
Kenema	21	35	56	38	92
Kono	37	31	68	54	118
Bombali	31	38	68	54	119
Kambia	6	12	18	37	54
Koinadugu	11	26	37	27	63
Port Loko	18	43	60	65	121
Tonkolili	8	28	36	28	63
Bo	7	22	30	8	38
Bonthe	22	34	55	28	82
Moyamba	13	27	40	25	64
Pujehun	16	64	80	39	116
Western Area Rural	25	35	60	72	128
Western Area Urban	30	53	83	31	112
Mother's education³²					
Pre-primary or none	16	35	51	39	88
Primary	18	46	64	45	106
Junior Secondary	27	35	62	39	99
Senior Secondary or Higher	32	33	65	39	102
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	14	38	52	40	90
Second	21	40	61	45	103
Middle	18	27	45	40	84
Fourth	24	40	64	45	106
Richest	25	35	60	27	86

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

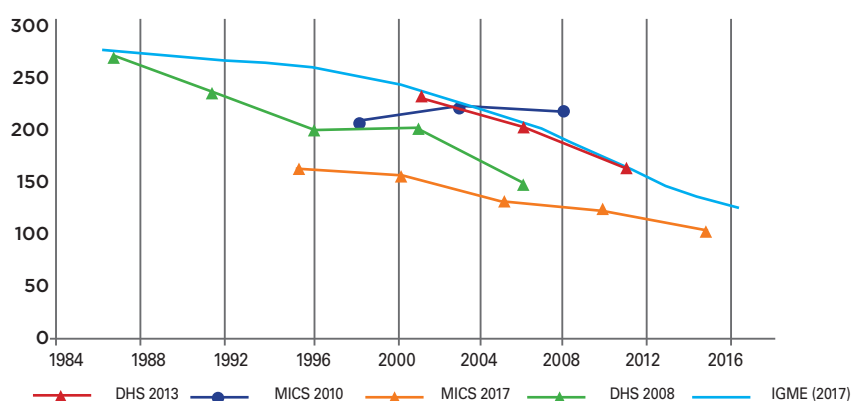
Table CS.3: *Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics***NEONATAL, POST-NEONATAL, INFANT, CHILD AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATES FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	20	36	56	40	94
Sex					
Male	24	38	62	42	102
Female	16	34	50	38	86
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	28	36	64	50	111
20-34	18	36	53	36	87
35-49	19	37	56	47	101
Birth order					
1	30	34	64	33	95
2-3	17	31	48	40	86
4-6	16	42	58	44	99
7+	17	55	72	53	122
Previous birth interval^B					
First birth	32	36	68	33	99
< 2 years	17	51	68	53	118
2 years	14	44	58	45	100
3 years	14	33	46	35	79
4+ years	16	26	42	40	80

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates^B Excludes first order births

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

The Figure CS.1 compares the findings of this survey on under-5 mortality rates, with those from other data sources. As it can be clearly observed, the trendline of the MICS 2017, the findings fall well below other data sources and the trendline modelled by the Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)³⁹. Do note that the IGME trendline does not include the results of the MICS. This is expected in the Group's next round of estimations. Further qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies of the findings of MICS with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CS.1: *Trend in under-5 mortality rates, Sierra Leone, 2017*³⁹ <http://www.childmortality.org/>

6. THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

This chapter summarizes the main findings of the survey on a range of reproductive and maternal health indicators, starting with levels of fertility and levels and trends in early childbearing. Tables on contraceptive use and unmet need for contraception are followed by a series of topics that depict main maternal health indicators, from antenatal care to postnatal care, including, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and postnatal care. The last part of the chapter is devoted to sexual behaviour and HIV.

6.1. FERTILITY

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

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

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE, AGE-SPECIFIC AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, THE GENERAL FERTILITY RATE, AND THE CRUDE BIRTH RATE FOR THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY AREA, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	72	137	101
20-24	138	241	185
25-29	150	226	189
30-34	132	184	159
35-39	77	132	109
40-44	31	67	53
45-49	9	31	22
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	3.0	5.1	4.1
GFR ^C	104.1	166.8	135.9
CBR ^D	27.9	35.8	32.4

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

^AThe age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

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

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

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

6.2. EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates.

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

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

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

ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD PRECEDING THE SURVEY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017		
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	101	4.1
Area		
Urban	72	3.0
Rural	137	5.1
Region		
East	102	4.4
North	117	4.7
South	123	4.4
West	71	2.9
District		
Kailahun	138	4.3
Kenema	82	4.1
Kono	102	4.7
Bombali	126	4.6
Kambia	115	4.7
Koinadugu	94	(5.1)
Port Loko	116	4.6
Tonkolili	133	4.9
Bo	113	4.2
Bonthe	74	(4.0)
Moyamba	128	(4.7)
Pujehun	179	4.8
Western Area Rural	109	(3.7)
Western Area Urban	54	2.6
Education		
Pre-primary or none	144	4.8
Primary	145	4.5
Secondary or higher	78	2.8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	122	4.2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	143	5.6
Second	143	5.0
Middle	124	4.5
Fourth	97	3.5
Richest	44	2.5

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

^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

⁽¹⁾ Rates that are based on 125-249 unweighted cases

^(*) Omitted: rates that are based on less than 125 unweighted cases

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing⁴⁰ indicators for women and early fatherhood indicators for men age 15-19 and 20-24. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented; aggregating these percentages generates the percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 at the time of survey are used, to avoid truncation⁴¹.

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

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-19 YEARS WHO HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH, ARE PREGNANT WITH THE FIRST CHILD, HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH OR ARE PREGNANT WITH FIRST CHILD, AND WHO HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 20-24 YEARS WHO HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH BEFORE AGE 18, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	19.3	3.9	23.3	3.4	3,943	30.6	3,454
Area							
Urban	13.5	2.7	16.2	2.1	2,158	24.8	1,921
Rural	26.4	5.4	31.8	5.0	1,785	37.8	1,533
Region							
East	18.8	4.9	23.6	2.4	880	30.5	679
North	22.7	4.2	26.9	4.9	1,244	34.0	1,111
South	22.2	3.9	26.0	3.0	742	33.7	587
West	14.0	2.9	16.8	2.9	1,077	25.3	1,078
District							
Kailahun	28.6	4.6	33.2	2.6	196	36.7	181
Kenema	15.3	4.2	19.5	2.6	429	25.1	295
Kono	17.0	6.1	23.1	1.7	255	32.9	203
Bombali	25.2	2.9	28.1	4.7	297	31.1	267
Kambia	23.6	3.5	27.2	5.9	224	31.2	136
Koinadugu	16.7	2.3	18.9	2.9	262	32.3	195
Port Loko	22.5	5.4	27.9	5.1	281	39.3	286
Tonkolili	26.4	8.4	34.8	6.3	180	34.0	227
Bo	21.3	2.1	23.4	3.2	333	28.6	250
Bonthe	17.2	2.1	19.2	3.6	96	33.8	80
Moyamba	19.6	7.3	26.8	3.3	179	39.3	140
Pujehun	31.4	5.0	36.5	1.7	133	37.7	117
Western Area Rural	21.7	3.1	24.8	4.3	342	32.5	354
Western Area Urban	10.4	2.8	13.2	2.2	736	21.8	723
Education							
Pre-primary or none	30.4	7.7	38.1	6.1	633	43.8	918
Primary	23.1	3.7	26.9	4.3	808	41.8	430
Junior Secondary	19.5	3.2	22.7	2.8	1,486	35.5	737
Senior Secondary or Higher	9.1	2.9	12.0	1.9	1,015	15.4	1,369

⁴⁰ Childbearing is the process of giving birth to children. While early childbearing is defined as having had live births before specific young ages, for the purposes of Table TM.2.2W, women age 15-19 years who have begun childbearing includes those who have had a live birth as well as those who have not had a live birth but are pregnant with their first child.

⁴¹ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-19 YEARS WHO HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH, ARE PREGNANT WITH THE FIRST CHILD, HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH OR ARE PREGNANT WITH FIRST CHILD, AND WHO HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 20-24 YEARS WHO HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH BEFORE AGE 18, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(47.4)	31
Has no functional difficulty	34.4	5.9	40.3	5.4	1,695	30.4	3,423
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	28.3	6.4	34.7	4.7	548	39.7	459
Second	26.7	5.5	32.2	4.4	623	38.9	566
Middle	24.1	4.1	28.3	5.0	831	34.3	628
Fourth	18.2	3.1	21.3	3.1	906	31.7	802
Richest	7.2	2.3	9.6	1.1	1,034	18.3	998

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

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

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-19 YEARS WHO HAVE FATHERED A LIVE BIRTH AND WHO HAVE FATHERED A LIVE BIRTH BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 20-24 YEARS WHO HAVE FATHERED A LIVE BIRTH BEFORE AGE 18, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:			Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15				
Total	1.5	0.3		1,669	3.8	1,302
Area						
Urban	1.6	0.4		856	2.6	804
Rural	1.4	0.3		813	5.8	497
Region						
East	1.4	0.6		381	4.1	250
North	2.0	0.2		531	5.4	388
South	1.0	0.3		338	3.6	208
West	1.5	0.3		418	2.4	455
District						
Kailahun	2.6	0.9		99	10.2	57
Kenema	1.5	0.7		180	2.8	122
Kono	0.0	0.0		102	1.4	71
Bombali	1.9	0.0		179	2.9	118
Kambia	0.0	0.0		62	8.4	47
Koinadugu	2.4	0.0		87	3.9	52
Port Loko	2.1	0.0		117	6.2	110
Tonkolili	2.9	1.4		87	7.6	61
Bo	0.6	0.0		150	2.9	91
Bonthe	1.7	0.8		47	7.6	25
Moyamba	1.8	0.7		88	4.0	52
Pujehun	0.5	0.0		52	2.4	41
Western Area Rural	2.4	0.0		129	6.0	136
Western Area Urban	1.0	0.4		289	0.8	319
Education						
Pre-primary or none	3.0	0.8		267	6.9	197
Primary	1.2	0.0		310	5.5	108
Junior Secondary	0.8	0.0		627	5.3	260
Senior Secondary or Higher	1.8	0.7		465	2.2	737
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)		2	(*)	19
Has no functional difficulty	2.9	0.4		636	3.7	1,283

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-19 YEARS WHO HAVE FATHERED A LIVE BIRTH AND WHO HAVE FATHERED A LIVE BIRTH BEFORE AGE 15, AND PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 20-24 YEARS WHO HAVE FATHERED A LIVE BIRTH BEFORE AGE 18, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:			Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-19 years		
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	2.6	0.5	202	6.4	133
Second	0.9	0.0	313	5.4	177
Middle	2.4	0.9	357	7.1	201
Fourth	1.9	0.3	373	3.6	362
Richest	0.4	0.0	424	1.0	428

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH, BY AGE 15 AND 18, BY AREA AND AGE GROUP, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	7.9	8,884	29.4	6,727	11.1	8,989	35.7	7,203	9.5	17,873	32.7	13,930
Age												
15-19	2.1	2,158	na	na	5.0	1,785	na	na	3.4	3,943	na	na
15-17	1.0	1,224	na	na	3.0	1,011	na	na	1.9	2,234	na	na
18-19	3.6	934	na	na	7.7	774	na	na	5.4	1,709	na	na
20-24	6.7	1,921	24.8	1,921	12.8	1,533	37.8	1,533	9.4	3,454	30.6	3,454
25-29	9.8	1,565	30.3	1,565	14.5	1,519	38.2	1,519	12.1	3,083	34.2	3,083
30-34	10.8	1,199	30.2	1,199	12.7	1,270	38.1	1,270	11.8	2,470	34.3	2,470
35-39	9.4	974	30.2	974	10.9	1,293	31.9	1,293	10.3	2,267	31.2	2,267
40-44	15.7	602	38.2	602	13.2	888	34.3	888	14.2	1,491	35.9	1,491
45-49	13.3	465	30.0	465	10.5	701	30.1	701	11.6	1,166	30.1	1,166

na: not applicable

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO HAVE FATHERED A LIVE BIRTH, BY AGE 15 AND 18, BY AREA AND AGE GROUP, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.4	3,828	3.1	2,972	0.4	3,587	5.6	2,774	0.4	7,415	4.3	5,746
Age												
15-19	0.4	856	na	na	0.3	813	na	na	0.3	1,669	na	na
15-17	0.4	507	na	na	0.1	523	na	na	0.3	1,030	na	na
18-19	0.3	349	na	na	0.5	290	na	na	0.4	639	na	na
20-24	0.4	804	2.6	804	0.6	497	5.8	497	0.5	1,302	3.8	1,302
25-29	0.0	601	3.4	601	0.6	483	4.3	483	0.3	1,084	3.8	1,084
30-34	1.5	520	4.3	520	0.5	456	7.7	456	1.1	976	5.9	976
35-39	0.0	446	2.2	446	0.2	547	6.6	547	0.1	994	4.6	994
40-44	0.3	337	2.9	337	0.4	435	4.6	435	0.4	772	3.9	772
45-49	0.5	263	3.2	263	0.5	356	4.1	356	0.5	619	3.7	619

na: not applicable

6.3. CONTRACEPTION

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Sierra Leone, 2017

Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):

	Modern method										Traditional method					Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union		
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly					Any modern method		Any traditional method	Any method ¹
											Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing				
Total	77.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	11.9	3.6	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	21.2	0.7	22.5	10,561
Area																		
Urban	69.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	17.2	4.1	7.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	29.7	0.8	31.0	4,222
Rural	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.3	3.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	15.6	0.6	16.9	6,340
Region																		
East	76.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	4.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	22.4	0.9	23.4	2,416
North	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.8	2.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	16.2	0.4	18.0	3,785
South	78.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	20.3	0.8	21.1	2,036
West	69.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	17.8	3.9	6.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	28.9	0.8	30.2	2,325
District																		
Kailahun	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	5.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	27.5	0.7	28.2	740
Kenema	73.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	5.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	24.5	1.7	26.2	986
Kono	85.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.9	0.1	14.1	690
Bombali	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	3.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	6.1	22.0	0.7	28.8	869
Kambia	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	11.5	0.5	12.0	546
Koinadugu	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	10.5	615
Port Loko	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	3.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	19.1	0.4	19.5	940
Tonkolili	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.8	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	13.9	0.5	14.5	814
Bo	75.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.3	5.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	23.8	0.8	24.6	793
Bonthe	86.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	3.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.4	0.1	13.5	292
Moyamba	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	2.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	14.6	0.4	15.0	483
Pujehun	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	3.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	24.7	1.5	26.2	468
Western Area Rural	67.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.7	3.9	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	30.7	0.6	32.7	761
Western Area Urban	71.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	15.4	3.8	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	28.1	0.9	29.0	1,563
Age																		
15-19	84.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	4.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	14.0	0.3	15.5	603
15-17	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	121
18-19	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	5.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	16.1	0.4	18.0	482
20-24	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.5	3.7	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	20.2	0.3	21.1	1,788
25-29	75.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.2	3.4	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	23.1	0.5	24.6	2,218
30-34	74.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	13.3	4.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	24.7	0.5	25.5	1,995
35-39	74.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.3	3.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	24.5	0.8	25.8	1,871
40-44	78.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.0	2.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.3	19.7	1.7	21.8	1,183
45-49	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	11.0	0.9	12.4	904

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)**Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Sierra Leone, 2017****Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):**

	Modern method							Traditional method					Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union					
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Traditional method							
											Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal		Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method¹
Education ²²																		
Pre-primary or none	815	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.6	3.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	172	0.7	18.5	6,576
Primary	739	0.2	0.0	0.5	13.9	2.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	24.4	0.7	26.1	1,344
Junior Secondary	717	0.1	0.0	0.4	14.8	4.5	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	27.2	0.4	28.3	1,382
Senior Secondary or Higher	666	0.0	0.0	0.2	18.1	5.0	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	32.2	0.8	33.4	1,259
Number of living children																		
0	915	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.3	0.2	8.5	835
1	849	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	3.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	14.8	0.3	15.1	308
2	799	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.3	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	18.8	0.7	20.1	488
3	766	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	22.6	0.5	23.4	524
4+	739	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.4	2.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	23.5	1.5	26.1	1,235
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	2.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	21.7	2.2	23.9	132
Has no functional difficulty	773	0.1	0.0	0.2	12.0	3.6	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	21.4	0.7	22.7	10,309
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	84.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.6	3.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	14.2	0.5	15.4	2,340
Second	82.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.2	3.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	15.7	0.9	17.2	2,291
Middle	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	3.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	19.0	0.4	20.3	2,088
Fourth	67.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	18.3	4.9	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	30.7	1.1	32.3	1,867
Richest	69.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	16.6	3.2	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	29.2	0.6	30.3	1,975

¹MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)**PERCENTAGE OF SEXUALLY ACTIVE WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS CURRENTLY UNMARRIED OR NOT IN UNION WHO ARE USING (OR WHOSE PARTNER IS USING) A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):				Number of sexually active ^A women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	56.7	1.0	57.9	2,570
Area				
Urban	61.0	0.8	61.9	1,750
Rural	47.4	1.4	49.6	820
Region				
East	56.1	2.1	58.2	471
North	62.9	0.8	64.6	680
South	50.7	0.7	51.4	478
West	55.6	0.7	56.3	942
District				
Kailahun	54.3	0.9	55.2	120
Kenema	64.0	2.5	66.4	242
Kono	40.3	2.7	43.1	108
Bombali	67.0	2.2	70.0	216
Kambia	56.2	0.0	56.2	98
Koinadugu	72.0	0.0	72.0	99
Port Loko	64.6	0.6	66.5	165
Tonkolili	49.1	0.0	50.8	101
Bo	56.7	0.8	57.5	252
Bonthe	23.5	1.7	25.2	74
Moyamba	41.0	0.0	41.0	68
Pujehun	64.4	0.0	64.4	84
Western Area Rural	61.9	1.2	63.3	281
Western Area Urban	52.8	0.5	53.3	661
Age				
15-19	53.7	0.9	54.9	815
15-17	50.4	0.1	51.1	361
18-19	56.3	1.6	57.9	454
20-24	63.4	1.1	64.7	854
25-29	65.8	1.3	67.1	429
30-34	50.9	1.4	52.3	238
35-39	38.0	0.0	39.5	150
40-44	31.8	0.0	31.8	52
45-49	(3.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	32
Education				
Pre-primary or none	40.4	1.0	41.5	503
Primary	46.3	2.3	49.0	288
Junior Secondary	57.8	0.7	59.2	600
Senior Secondary or Higher	65.6	0.9	66.5	1,179
Number of living children				
0	54.9	1.2	56.2	1,542
1	(46.7)	(0.0)	(46.7)	43
2	(32.5)	(0.0)	(32.5)	29
3	(45.6)	(0.0)	(45.6)	31
4+	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	57.9	1.2	59.2	2,194
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	38.6	1.6	40.8	234
Second	44.9	2.4	47.7	283
Middle	57.0	0.0	57.3	454
Fourth	63.3	1.0	64.3	658
Richest	60.0	0.9	61.1	941

^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

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

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic⁴², and are fecund⁴³, and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

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

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

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

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁴⁴, and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

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

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

⁴² A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

⁴³ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and

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

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

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

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

⁴⁴ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION WITH MET AND UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION, TOTAL DEMAND FOR CONTRACEPTION AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION WITH NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION WHO ARE USING A MODERN METHOD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Unmet need for family planning				Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)				Total demand for family planning				Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:				Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning				
	For spacing births		For limiting births		For spacing births		For limiting births		Total		For spacing births		For limiting births		Total			Any method		Modern methods ¹	
	17.5	8.8	26.3	15.3	7.2	22.5	32.8	16.0	48.9	22.5	21.2	10,561	46.1	43.4	5,161						
Area																					
Urban	14.9	8.8	23.7	21.7	9.2	31.0	36.6	18.0	54.7	31.0	29.7	4,222	56.6	54.3	2,308						
Rural	19.2	8.9	28.1	11.1	5.8	16.9	30.3	14.7	45.0	16.9	15.6	6,340	37.6	34.6	2,853						
Region																					
East	17.9	9.4	27.3	14.2	9.1	23.4	32.1	18.5	50.6	23.4	22.4	2,416	46.1	44.2	1,223						
North	18.7	7.6	26.3	14.0	4.0	18.0	32.7	11.6	44.3	18.0	16.2	3,785	40.7	36.5	1,677						
South	17.9	9.2	27.1	13.8	7.3	21.1	31.7	16.5	48.2	21.1	20.3	2,036	43.8	42.2	981						
West	14.9	9.9	24.8	19.9	10.3	30.2	34.8	20.2	55.0	30.2	28.9	2,325	54.9	52.6	1,280						
District																					
Kailahun	13.5	7.9	21.4	16.9	11.3	28.2	30.4	19.2	49.6	28.2	27.5	740	56.9	55.5	367						
Kenema	18.7	8.6	27.2	17.2	8.9	26.2	35.9	17.5	53.4	26.2	24.5	986	49.0	45.8	527						
Kono	21.5	12.2	33.7	7.1	7.0	14.1	28.6	19.2	47.8	14.1	13.9	690	29.6	29.2	330						
Bombali	12.9	7.9	20.8	22.8	6.0	28.8	35.7	13.9	49.6	28.8	22.0	869	58.1	44.4	431						
Kambia	19.5	10.2	29.7	10.1	1.9	12.0	29.6	12.1	41.7	12.0	11.5	546	28.8	27.6	228						
Koinadugu	28.7	7.1	35.8	8.3	2.2	10.5	37.0	9.3	46.3	10.5	10.5	615	22.6	22.6	285						
Port Loko	18.5	5.6	24.1	15.1	4.4	19.5	33.6	10.0	43.6	19.5	19.1	940	44.8	43.9	410						
Tonkolili	16.8	8.3	25.2	10.3	4.2	14.5	27.2	12.5	39.6	14.5	13.9	814	36.5	35.0	323						
Bo	14.9	10.5	25.4	16.3	8.3	24.6	31.2	18.8	50.1	24.6	23.8	793	49.2	47.6	397						
Bonthe	22.9	6.6	29.4	8.7	4.9	13.5	31.6	11.4	43.0	13.5	13.4	292	31.5	31.2	126						
Moyamba	19.0	9.4	28.4	8.7	6.3	15.0	27.8	15.7	43.4	15.0	14.6	483	34.5	33.7	210						
Pujehun	18.6	8.4	27.1	18.0	8.2	26.2	36.6	16.6	53.2	26.2	24.7	468	49.2	46.3	249						
Western Area Rural	18.2	8.8	27.0	22.3	10.4	32.7	40.5	19.2	59.7	32.7	30.7	761	54.7	51.3	455						
Western Area Urban	13.2	10.5	23.7	18.8	10.3	29.0	32.0	20.8	52.8	29.0	28.1	1,563	55.0	53.3	825						
Age																					
15-19	27.8	0.8	28.6	14.2	1.3	15.5	42.0	2.1	44.1	15.5	14.0	603	35.2	31.7	266						
15-17	25.9	0.0	25.9	5.6	0.0	5.6	31.5	0.0	31.5	5.6	5.6	121	17.9	17.9	38						
18-19	28.3	1.0	29.3	16.3	1.6	18.0	44.6	2.6	47.2	18.0	16.1	482	38.1	34.0	228						
20-24	23.7	3.6	27.3	19.7	1.4	21.1	43.5	5.0	48.5	21.1	20.2	1,788	43.6	41.6	867						
25-29	22.3	5.5	27.8	20.6	4.0	24.6	42.9	9.4	52.4	24.6	23.1	2,218	46.9	44.0	1,162						
30-34	18.8	9.8	28.7	18.6	6.9	25.5	37.4	16.8	54.2	25.5	24.7	1,995	47.1	45.6	1,081						
35-39	13.7	14.5	28.2	12.7	13.1	25.8	26.4	27.6	54.1	25.8	24.5	1,871	47.7	45.3	1,011						
40-44	7.8	15.8	23.6	7.0	14.7	21.8	14.8	30.5	45.4	21.8	19.7	1,183	48.0	43.5	537						
45-49	4.1	9.9	14.0	3.5	8.9	12.4	7.6	18.8	26.4	12.4	11.0	904	47.0	41.7	238						

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION WITH MET AND UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION, TOTAL DEMAND FOR CONTRACEPTION AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION WITH NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION WHO ARE USING A MODERN METHOD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017															
Unmet need for family planning				Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)				Total demand for family planning				Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
For spacing births		For limiting births		For spacing births		For limiting births		For spacing births		For limiting births		Any method		Number of women currently married or in union	
Education															
Pre-primary or none Primary Junior Secondary Senior Secondary or Higher	17.0	10.3	27.3	11.1	7.4	18.5	28.1	17.7	45.8	18.5	17.2	6,576	40.4	37.5	3,011
	18.1	8.0	26.0	18.2	7.9	26.1	36.2	15.9	52.1	26.1	24.4	1,344	50.0	46.9	701
	20.4	6.3	26.7	22.2	6.1	28.3	42.6	12.4	55.0	28.3	27.2	1,382	51.5	49.4	760
	16.2	5.1	21.3	27.1	6.3	33.4	43.3	11.4	54.7	33.4	32.2	1,259	61.1	58.9	689
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	9.5	8.8	18.3	13.1	10.8	23.9	22.7	19.6	42.2	23.9	21.7	132	56.7	51.4	56
Has no functional difficulty	17.5	9.0	26.5	15.5	7.2	22.7	33.0	16.2	49.2	22.7	21.4	10,309	46.2	43.5	5,067
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	19.3	9.6	28.8	10.0	5.4	15.4	29.2	15.0	44.2	15.4	14.2	2,340	34.8	32.2	1,035
Second	18.6	9.4	28.0	11.4	5.8	17.2	30.0	15.2	45.2	17.2	15.7	2,291	38.0	34.7	1,035
Middle	19.2	8.0	27.2	13.8	6.5	20.3	33.0	14.5	47.5	20.3	19.0	2,088	42.7	40.1	992
Fourth	16.2	7.8	24.0	22.3	10.0	32.3	38.5	17.8	56.3	32.3	30.7	1,867	57.3	54.6	1,052
Richest	13.5	9.2	22.8	21.3	9.0	30.3	34.8	18.2	53.1	30.3	29.2	1,975	57.1	55.0	1,048

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

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TM.3.4: Need for contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

PERCENTAGE OF SEXUALLY ACTIVE WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO ARE CURRENTLY UNMARRIED OR NOT IN UNION WITH MET AND UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION, TOTAL DEMAND FOR CONTRACEPTION AND PERCENTAGE WITH NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION WHO ARE USING A MODERN METHOD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Unmet need for family planning				Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)				Total demand for family planning				Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:				Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:				Number of sexually activeA women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning	
	For spacing births		For limiting births		For spacing births		For limiting births		Total		For spacing births		For limiting births		Total		Any method		Modern methods ¹		Number of sexually activeA women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning	
	24.7	3.0	21.7	54.7	3.3	57.9	79.3	6.3	85.6	57.9	56.7	2,570	67.7	66.2	2,200	2,200	67.7	66.2	66.2	66.2	2,200	2,200
Area																						
Urban	22.5	2.8	25.3	58.9	2.9	61.9	81.4	5.7	87.1	61.9	61.0	1,750	71.0	70.0	1,525	1,525	71.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	1,525	1,525
Rural	29.4	3.4	32.8	45.5	4.1	49.6	74.9	7.4	82.3	49.6	47.4	820	60.2	57.6	675	675	60.2	57.6	57.6	57.6	675	675
Region																						
East	20.4	5.3	25.6	54.6	3.6	58.2	75.0	8.9	83.8	58.2	56.1	471	69.4	66.9	395	395	69.4	66.9	66.9	66.9	395	395
North	22.0	0.6	22.7	62.8	1.9	64.6	84.8	2.5	87.3	64.6	62.9	680	74.0	72.1	594	594	74.0	72.1	72.1	72.1	594	594
South	30.1	3.5	33.6	43.8	7.6	51.4	73.8	11.1	84.9	51.4	50.7	478	60.5	59.7	406	406	60.5	59.7	59.7	59.7	406	406
West	26.0	3.3	29.3	54.3	2.0	56.3	80.4	5.3	85.6	56.3	55.6	942	65.8	64.9	806	806	65.8	64.9	64.9	64.9	806	806
District																						
Kailahun	15.5	4.4	20.0	51.7	3.5	55.2	67.3	7.9	75.2	55.2	54.3	120	73.4	72.3	91	91	73.4	72.3	72.3	72.3	91	91
Kenema	17.6	4.7	22.3	62.6	3.8	66.4	80.2	8.6	88.8	66.4	64.0	242	74.8	72.1	215	215	74.8	72.1	72.1	72.1	215	215
Kono	31.8	7.5	39.3	39.9	3.2	43.1	71.7	10.6	82.4	43.1	40.3	108	52.3	49.0	89	89	52.3	49.0	49.0	49.0	89	89
Bombali	16.7	0.0	16.7	67.0	3.0	70.0	83.7	3.0	86.7	70.0	67.0	216	80.7	77.2	188	188	80.7	77.2	77.2	77.2	188	188
Kambia	25.4	0.0	25.4	56.2	0.0	56.2	81.6	0.0	81.6	56.2	56.2	98	68.9	68.9	80	80	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	80	80
Koinadugu	23.5	0.0	23.5	72.0	0.0	72.0	95.5	0.0	95.5	72.0	72.0	99	75.4	75.4	94	94	75.4	75.4	75.4	75.4	94	94
Port Loko	18.9	1.5	20.3	64.0	2.6	66.5	82.8	4.0	86.9	66.5	64.6	165	76.6	74.4	144	144	76.6	74.4	74.4	74.4	144	144
Tonkolili	33.8	2.0	35.8	49.0	1.9	50.8	82.8	3.8	86.6	50.8	49.1	101	58.7	56.7	88	88	58.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	88	88
Bo	23.7	4.9	28.6	45.5	12.0	57.5	69.2	16.9	86.1	57.5	56.7	252	66.8	65.8	217	217	66.8	65.8	65.8	65.8	217	217
Bonthe	58.4	0.9	59.3	25.2	0.0	25.2	83.6	0.9	84.5	25.2	23.5	74	29.8	27.8	62	62	29.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	62	62
Moyamba	43.1	3.9	47.0	38.9	2.1	41.0	82.0	6.0	88.1	41.0	41.0	68	46.6	46.6	60	60	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6	60	60
Pujehun	13.5	1.2	14.7	58.9	5.5	64.4	72.4	6.7	79.1	64.4	64.4	84	81.4	81.4	66	66	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	66	66
Western Area Rural	26.1	1.1	27.3	61.5	1.7	63.3	87.7	2.9	90.5	63.3	61.9	281	69.9	68.4	254	254	69.9	68.4	68.4	68.4	254	254
Western Area Urban	26.0	4.2	30.2	51.3	2.1	53.3	77.3	6.3	83.5	53.3	52.8	661	63.9	63.3	552	552	63.9	63.3	63.3	63.3	552	552
Age																						
15-19	34.3	0.8	35.1	52.8	2.1	54.9	87.2	2.8	90.0	54.9	53.7	815	61.0	59.7	733	733	61.0	59.7	59.7	59.7	733	733
15-17	39.0	1.3	40.3	49.3	1.8	51.1	88.3	3.0	91.4	51.1	50.4	361	55.9	55.2	330	330	55.9	55.2	55.2	55.2	330	330
18-19	30.6	0.4	31.0	55.6	2.3	57.9	86.2	2.7	88.9	57.9	56.3	454	65.1	63.4	404	404	65.1	63.4	63.4	63.4	404	404
20-24	25.3	0.5	25.8	61.5	3.2	64.7	86.8	3.8	90.5	64.7	63.4	854	71.5	70.0	773	773	71.5	70.0	70.0	70.0	773	773
25-29	15.0	0.7	15.7	64.5	2.5	67.1	79.5	3.3	82.8	67.1	65.8	429	81.0	79.5	355	355	81.0	79.5	79.5	79.5	355	355
30-34	15.8	3.3	19.1	47.8	4.5	52.3	63.6	7.9	71.5	52.3	50.9	238	73.2	71.3	170	170	73.2	71.3	71.3	71.3	170	170
35-39	19.1	15.0	34.1	31.6	7.9	39.5	50.7	22.8	73.5	39.5	38.0	150	53.7	51.7	110	110	53.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	110	110
40-44	10.9	35.2	46.1	19.4	12.3	31.8	30.3	47.5	77.8	31.8	31.8	52	(40.8)	(40.8)	41	41	(40.8)	(40.8)	(40.8)	(40.8)	41	41
45-49	(7.5)	(43.9)	(51.3)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(11.3)	(43.9)	(55.1)	(3.8)	(3.8)	32	(*)	(*)	18	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	18

Table TM.3.4: Need for contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)**PERCENTAGE OF SEXUALLY ACTIVE WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO ARE CURRENTLY UNMARRIED OR NOT IN UNION WITH MET AND UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION, TOTAL DEMAND FOR CONTRACEPTION AND PERCENTAGE WITH NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION WHO ARE USING A MODERN METHOD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Education	Unmet need for family planning				Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)				Total demand for family planning				Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:				Number of sexually activeA women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births		For limiting births		For spacing births		For limiting births		Total		Any method		Modern methods				
Pre-primary or none	25.1	6.7	31.8	37.4	4.2	41.5	62.5	10.9	73.4	41.5	40.4	503	56.6	55.0	369		
Primary	31.5	4.1	35.6	47.3	1.7	49.0	78.8	5.8	84.6	49.0	46.3	288	57.9	54.8	244		
Junior Secondary	25.4	2.0	27.4	55.1	4.1	59.2	80.5	6.1	86.6	59.2	57.8	600	68.4	66.8	519		
Senior Secondary or Higher	22.5	1.6	24.1	63.6	2.9	66.5	86.1	4.5	90.6	66.5	65.6	1,179	73.4	72.4	1,068		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	14		
Has no functional difficulty	22.3	3.1	25.4	55.7	3.5	59.2	78.0	6.7	84.6	59.2	57.9	2,194	70.0	68.4	1,857		
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	32.1	3.8	35.9	37.1	3.7	40.8	69.2	7.5	76.7	40.8	38.6	234	53.2	50.4	180		
Second	29.6	4.3	34.0	45.5	2.1	47.7	75.2	6.4	81.6	47.7	44.9	283	58.4	55.0	231		
Middle	26.2	1.9	28.1	53.6	3.7	57.3	79.8	5.6	85.4	57.3	57.0	454	67.1	66.8	388		
Fourth	21.3	3.0	24.3	60.7	3.6	64.3	82.0	6.6	88.6	64.3	63.3	658	72.6	71.5	582		
Richest	23.0	2.9	25.9	58.1	3.1	61.1	81.0	6.0	87.0	61.1	60.0	941	70.2	68.9	819		

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

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

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

6.4. ANTENATAL CARE

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

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

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

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

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

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS BY ANTENATAL CARE PROVIDER DURING THE PREGNANCY FOR THE LAST BIRTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Provider of antenatal care ^A						No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	MCH Aide	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other				
Total	6.1	75.5	15.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.7	100.0	97.4	8,381
Area										
Urban	11.7	83.1	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.8	3,389
Rural	2.3	70.4	23.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	2.3	100.0	96.5	4,992
Region										
East	2.2	82.1	14.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	98.7	1,934
North	3.5	71.0	20.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	3.1	100.0	95.4	3,004
South	3.7	70.9	23.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.2	1,615
West	16.8	80.2	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.7	1,828
District										
Kailahun	1.9	81.6	14.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	98.0	573
Kenema	3.7	81.8	13.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.1	787
Kono	0.3	83.2	15.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	98.7	574
Bombali	3.6	51.5	43.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.2	688
Kambia	1.6	65.1	28.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.6	100.0	95.6	407
Koinadugu	2.5	75.4	14.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	91.9	531
Port Loko	5.4	74.1	16.5	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	96.0	764
Tonkolili	3.3	89.0	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	94.6	614
Bo	2.0	76.6	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	683
Bonthe	11.0	48.5	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.1	100.0	95.7	207
Moyamba	2.6	63.5	30.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.1	364
Pujehun	3.8	80.3	14.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.9	361
Western Area Rural	10.3	87.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	100.0	98.6	711
Western Area Urban	20.9	75.7	2.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.7	1,116
Education										
Pre-primary or none	3.5	73.6	19.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	2.5	100.0	96.3	4,617
Primary	2.7	78.1	17.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.2	1,149
Junior Secondary	6.4	80.2	12.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	98.7	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	18.5	75.2	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.4	1,255
Mother's age at birth²										
Less than 20	3.8	77.9	15.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.5	100.0	97.5	1,483
20-34	6.9	75.6	15.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.6	100.0	97.5	5,702
35-49	5.1	72.6	19.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	96.7	1,194
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	4.6	69.4	14.1	0.6	5.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	88.0	97
Has no functional difficulty	6.2	75.6	15.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.6	100.0	97.6	8,113
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.1	69.0	25.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.7	100.0	96.1	1,864
Second	1.5	71.6	23.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	2.3	100.0	96.3	1,782
Middle	2.8	75.3	19.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	97.8	1,708
Fourth	6.8	87.2	4.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.3	1,587
Richest	20.3	76.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.2	1,439

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and MCH Aide.

Missing/Don't know cases for Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the five years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS BY NUMBER OF ANTENATAL CARE VISITS BY ANY PROVIDER AND BY THE TIMING OF FIRST ANTENATAL CARE VISITS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:													Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit										Number of women with a live birth in the last five years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years who had at least one ANC visit
No visits		1-3 visits to any provider		4 or more visits to any provider ¹		8 or more visits to any provider ²		DK/ Missing		No antenatal care visits		Less than 4 months		4-5 months		6-7 months		8+ months		DK/ Missing		Total			
1.7	11.6	77.5	25.1	9.2	1.7	46.4	40.3	10.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	8,381	4	8,210											
Area																									
Urban	0.7	8.4	80.8	31.9	10.1	0.7	46.4	40.2	11.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	3,389	4	3,357										
Rural	2.3	13.8	75.2	20.5	8.7	2.3	46.4	40.5	9.4	0.9	0.5	100.0	4,992	4	4,852										
Region																									
East	0.5	11.7	75.3	36.1	12.5	0.5	46.0	42.6	9.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	1,934	4	1,911										
North	3.1	13.9	79.0	11.8	4.0	3.1	45.2	39.6	10.6	1.3	0.3	100.0	3,004	4	2,903										
South	1.6	10.8	78.7	26.2	8.9	1.6	49.2	40.3	8.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,615	3	1,589										
West	0.6	8.6	76.1	34.4	14.7	0.6	46.3	39.2	12.2	1.2	0.5	100.0	1,828	4	1,807										
District																									
Kailahun	0.3	8.3	90.2	48.2	1.2	0.3	53.1	36.8	9.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	573	3	571										
Kenema	0.4	12.5	77.3	36.7	9.8	0.4	45.1	48.1	5.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	787	4	784										
Kono	0.9	13.9	57.6	23.0	27.6	0.9	40.3	40.7	14.8	1.0	2.3	100.0	574	4	555										
Bombali	0.8	9.7	84.4	9.5	5.1	0.8	57.5	35.0	5.3	1.1	0.4	100.0	688	3	679										
Kambia	2.6	20.9	70.3	12.9	6.2	2.6	39.0	45.6	10.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	407	4	394										
Koinadugu	6.9	13.0	76.4	8.5	3.7	6.9	32.3	44.1	16.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	531	4	495										
Port Loko	1.9	10.2	84.4	11.5	3.6	1.9	43.7	40.2	12.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	764	4	746										
Tonkolili	4.0	19.4	74.3	16.9	2.2	4.0	48.6	36.1	9.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	614	3	589										
Bo	0.2	9.4	76.0	29.2	14.4	0.2	59.3	36.5	3.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	683	3	681										
Bonthe	4.1	19.4	70.5	16.3	6.0	4.1	32.1	51.6	11.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	207	4	199										
Moyamba	3.4	17.5	75.7	23.0	3.4	3.4	37.2	39.1	19.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	364	4	352										
Pujehun	0.8	2.0	91.6	29.4	5.6	0.8	52.2	42.1	4.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	361	3	358										
Western Area Rural	1.2	9.5	59.3	17.5	30.0	1.2	47.6	39.4	9.6	1.3	1.1	100.0	711	4	696										
Western Area Urban	0.3	8.0	86.8	45.1	4.9	0.3	45.4	39.1	13.9	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,116	4	1,111										
Education																									
Pre-primary or none	2.5	13.5	74.7	20.6	9.3	2.5	46.0	40.4	9.7	1.0	0.5	100.0	4,617	4	4,480										
Primary	0.6	12.7	76.4	26.2	10.3	0.6	48.5	38.2	10.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	1,149	4	1,137										
Junior Secondary	0.8	9.3	81.0	30.3	9.0	0.8	44.6	41.3	11.9	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,360	4	1,345										
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.5	6.5	84.7	35.0	8.3	0.5	47.8	41.0	9.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,255	4	1,248										
Mother's age at birth																									
Less than 20	1.5	12.5	77.4	24.2	8.6	1.5	43.0	42.0	12.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,483	4	1,461										
20-34	1.6	11.1	78.1	25.7	9.2	1.6	47.6	40.0	9.4	1.0	0.5	100.0	5,702	4	5,586										
35-49	2.3	13.2	74.5	23.3	10.0	2.3	45.1	39.7	11.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	1,194	4	1,161										

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS BY NUMBER OF ANTENATAL CARE VISITS BY ANY PROVIDER AND BY THE TIMING OF FIRST ANTENATAL CARE VISITS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit								Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years who had at least one ANC visit
No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing					
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	5.9	15.7	74.3	26.1	4.2	5.9	48.1	32.9	8.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	97	3	92
Has no functional difficulty	1.6	11.5	77.6	25.2	9.3	1.6	46.5	40.3	10.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	8,113	4	7,952
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	2.7	16.1	74.2	20.0	7.1	2.7	47.0	40.1	8.7	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,864	4	1,805
Second	2.3	13.8	75.4	19.9	8.4	2.3	46.3	40.1	10.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,782	4	1,733
Middle	1.5	10.4	78.3	23.0	9.7	1.5	44.4	42.6	10.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,708	4	1,678
Fourth	1.0	10.3	75.2	25.2	13.5	1.0	43.7	40.9	12.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	1,587	4	1,562
Richest	0.5	6.0	85.6	40.5	7.9	0.5	51.1	37.5	9.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,439	3	1,431

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits)² MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (8+ visits)

Missing/Don't know cases for Education and Mother's age at birth variables have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHO, AT LEAST ONCE, HAD THEIR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED, URINE SAMPLE TAKEN, AND BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN AS PART OF ANTENATAL CARE, DURING THE PREGNANCY FOR THE LAST BIRTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last five years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	93.9	85.1	92.1	82.3	8,381
Area					
Urban	96.0	89.8	95.5	87.6	3,389
Rural	92.4	81.9	89.8	78.8	4,992
Region					
East	93.5	81.2	90.0	78.0	1,934
North	93.1	83.8	91.2	81.1	3,004
South	94.2	86.9	92.8	84.6	1,615
West	95.1	89.7	95.1	87.0	1,828
District					
Kailahun	95.9	78.0	91.1	73.7	573
Kenema	95.7	88.4	93.7	86.0	787
Kono	88.1	74.5	83.9	71.2	574
Bombali	96.6	92.2	94.5	89.8	688
Kambia	94.7	89.7	91.9	85.0	407
Koinadugu	90.7	87.5	89.9	84.5	531
Port Loko	90.8	81.7	89.9	79.1	764
Tonkolili	93.2	70.0	89.8	68.1	614
Bo	97.3	89.2	97.1	88.4	683
Bonthe	95.2	90.8	95.2	90.5	207
Moyamba	91.4	89.4	87.8	85.3	364
Pujehun	90.7	77.4	88.3	73.5	361
Western Area Rural	94.6	90.5	93.9	87.5	711
Western Area Urban	95.4	89.2	95.8	86.7	1,116
Education					
Pre-primary or none	92.9	82.6	90.3	80.0	4,617
Primary	93.5	83.3	92.7	80.4	1,149
Junior Secondary	95.6	87.8	93.6	85.3	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	96.0	93.0	96.4	89.5	1,255
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	94.0	86.7	92.9	83.8	1,483
20-34	94.2	85.2	92.2	82.4	5,702
35-49	92.2	82.4	90.7	80.2	1,194
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	87.1	72.1	85.5	67.8	97
Has no functional difficulty	94.0	85.3	92.2	82.6	8,113
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	91.7	79.1	88.3	76.3	1,864
Second	92.8	82.1	90.1	78.8	1,782
Middle	94.2	85.2	92.3	82.4	1,708
Fourth	95.4	89.4	95.4	87.1	1,587
Richest	95.9	91.5	95.4	89.3	1,439

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care^A

^A For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

Missing/Don't know cases for Education and Mother's age at birth variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

6.5. NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.

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

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

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁴⁵

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

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

⁴⁵ Deming, M.S. et al. 2002. *Tetanus toxoid coverage as an indicator of serological protection against neonatal tetanus*. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80(9):696-703

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST 5 YEARS PROTECTED AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 5 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	79.1	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.3	8,381
Area							
Urban	76.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.0	3,389
Rural	81.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.5	4,992
Region							
East	90.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	1,934
North	73.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.2	3,004
South	87.7	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.6	1,615
West	69.5	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	93.6	1,828
District							
Kailahun	95.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	573
Kenema	92.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	787
Kono	83.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.2	574
Bombali	69.8	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	95.9	688
Kambia	68.8	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	407
Koinadugu	82.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	91.8	531
Port Loko	71.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.7	764
Tonkolili	73.2	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	93.3	614
Bo	94.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	683
Bonthe	56.7	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.4	207
Moyamba	86.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	92.6	364
Pujehun	94.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	361
Western Area Rural	67.9	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	711
Western Area Urban	70.5	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	93.1	1,116
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	79.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.7	4,617
Primary	80.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	94.9	1,149
Junior Secondary	79.5	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.5	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	77.9	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	96.4	1,255
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	72.5	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	88.3	97
Has no functional difficulty	79.3	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.5	8,113
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	81.1	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	95.6	1,864
Second	81.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	1,782
Middle	80.6	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.4	1,708
Fourth	75.9	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.6	1,587
Richest	75.8	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.1	1,439

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

Missing/Don't know cases for Mother's Education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

6.6. DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS BY PLACE OF DELIVERY OF THEIR LAST BIRTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years
	Health facility		Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector					
Total	73.2	3.5	23.0	0.3	100.0	76.7	8,381
Area							
Urban	73.2	7.9	18.6	0.3	100.0	81.1	3,389
Rural	73.2	0.5	26.0	0.3	100.0	73.7	4,992
Region							
East	86.4	1.3	11.9	0.4	100.0	87.7	1,934
North	63.9	1.3	34.7	0.2	100.0	65.1	3,004
South	84.4	2.5	12.9	0.2	100.0	86.9	1,615
West	64.5	10.6	24.4	0.4	100.0	75.1	1,828
District							
Kailahun	90.1	2.0	7.4	0.5	100.0	92.0	573
Kenema	93.2	0.6	6.0	0.3	100.0	93.7	787
Kono	73.6	1.6	24.5	0.3	100.0	75.2	574
Bombali	74.5	1.9	23.5	0.1	100.0	76.4	688
Kambia	53.7	0.4	45.7	0.2	100.0	54.1	407
Koinadugu	75.7	0.2	24.0	0.2	100.0	75.8	531
Port Loko	53.6	2.4	43.8	0.2	100.0	56.0	764
Tonkolili	61.2	0.6	37.9	0.3	100.0	61.8	614
Bo	90.3	5.2	4.3	0.1	100.0	95.5	683
Bonthe	91.6	0.0	8.2	0.2	100.0	91.6	207
Moyamba	63.0	1.1	35.7	0.2	100.0	64.1	364
Pujehun	90.9	0.0	8.9	0.3	100.0	90.9	361
Western Area Rural	61.3	4.3	33.8	0.6	100.0	65.6	711
Western Area Urban	66.6	14.6	18.4	0.3	100.0	81.2	1,116
Education ³²							
Pre-primary or none	71.4	1.8	26.5	0.3	100.0	73.2	4,617
Primary	72.1	2.7	24.8	0.4	100.0	74.8	1,149
Junior Secondary	76.1	4.8	18.8	0.3	100.0	80.9	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	77.6	9.4	13.0	0.1	100.0	87.0	1,255
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	74.7	2.6	22.4	0.2	100.0	77.3	1,483
20-34	73.0	3.8	22.8	0.3	100.0	76.8	5,702
35-49	72.2	3.2	24.4	0.1	100.0	75.5	1,194
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	19.5	0.0	79.4	1.1	100.0	19.5	139
1-3 visits	61.1	1.8	36.3	0.8	100.0	63.0	975
4+ visits	75.9	4.0	19.9	0.2	100.0	79.9	6,492
8+ visits	79.9	5.9	14.0	0.2	100.0	85.8	2,103
Missing/DK	75.4	2.3	22.1	0.2	100.0	77.7	775
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	64.8	8.0	27.2	0.0	100.0	72.8	97
Has no functional difficulty	73.4	3.5	22.9	0.3	100.0	76.8	8,113

Table TM.6.1: *Place of delivery*

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS BY PLACE OF DELIVERY OF THEIR LAST BIRTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years
	Health facility		Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector					
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	70.7	0.4	28.6	0.3	100.0	71.1	1,864
Second	73.4	0.3	26.1	0.3	100.0	73.7	1,782
Middle	77.2	1.0	21.6	0.3	100.0	78.2	1,708
Fourth	73.0	5.0	21.8	0.2	100.0	78.0	1,587
Richest	71.5	13.1	15.0	0.4	100.0	84.6	1,439

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

Missing/Don't know cases for Mother's age at birth variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁴⁶ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁴⁷, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights-based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive and dignified care to women and their newborns; (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and (iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. In addition, as part of an integrated team of maternal and newborn health professionals (including midwives, nurses, obstetricians, paediatricians and anaesthesiologists), they perform all signal functions of emergency maternal and newborn care to optimize the health and well-being of mothers and newborns. Within an enabling environment, midwives trained to International Confederation of Midwives standards can provide almost all of the essential care needed for women and newborns. In Sierra Leone skilled attendant at birth include a Doctor, Nurse or Midwife and Maternal Child Health (MCH) Aide now called Assistant.

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

⁴⁶ Say, L et al. 2014. *Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis. The Lancet Global Health* 2(6): e323-33. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

⁴⁷ *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals*. Background document to the joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: Definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. 2018

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE FIVE TWO YEARS BY PERSON PROVIDING ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY, AND PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS DELIVERED BY C-SECTION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Person assisting at delivery						Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last five years
	Skilled attendant			Other		No attendant			Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	MCH Aide	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker							
Total	5.3	63.4	13.0	15.9	1.3	1.2	100.0	81.6	1.2	1.9	3.0	8,381
Area												
Urban	9.7	74.4	4.2	8.8	1.3	1.6	100.0	88.3	2.0	3.4	5.4	3,389
Rural	2.3	56.0	18.9	20.7	1.3	0.9	100.0	77.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	4,992
Region												
East	1.5	75.9	13.3	7.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	90.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	1,934
North	3.7	51.8	14.2	27.5	1.6	1.2	100.0	69.7	0.8	1.4	2.2	3,004
South	2.9	64.6	22.6	8.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	90.2	1.7	1.8	3.5	1,615
West	13.8	68.4	2.0	11.5	1.7	2.7	100.0	84.2	1.9	3.8	5.8	1,828
District												
Kailahun	1.2	79.5	12.6	5.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	93.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	573
Kenema	1.7	80.4	14.0	2.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	96.0	0.2	1.1	1.2	787
Kono	1.5	66.1	13.1	17.6	1.0	0.7	100.0	80.7	0.8	0.9	1.8	574
Bombali	4.9	42.4	32.8	18.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	80.0	1.2	2.2	3.3	688
Kambia	0.8	41.0	14.6	40.6	2.5	0.5	100.0	56.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	407
Koinadugu	1.4	64.1	13.0	18.9	0.4	2.2	100.0	78.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	531
Port Loko	5.3	48.6	6.5	33.9	4.1	1.6	100.0	60.4	1.0	1.9	2.9	764
Tonkolili	4.2	62.9	3.8	28.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	70.8	1.1	1.0	2.1	614
Bo	2.6	74.4	21.3	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.3	2.7	1.4	4.1	683
Bonthe	2.3	54.4	36.8	5.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	93.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	207
Moyamba	1.2	42.3	25.5	29.0	1.1	1.0	100.0	68.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	364
Pujehun	5.7	74.6	14.1	4.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.4	1.9	4.6	6.6	361
Western Area Rural	11.0	64.7	1.3	18.8	0.9	3.2	100.0	77.1	0.5	2.6	3.1	711
Western Area Urban	15.6	70.7	2.4	6.9	2.1	2.3	100.0	88.7	2.9	4.6	7.5	1,116
Education												
Pre-primary or none	3.1	58.8	15.6	19.6	1.6	1.3	100.0	77.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	4,617
Primary	3.4	64.5	14.1	15.4	1.2	1.4	100.0	81.9	1.0	1.4	2.4	1,149
Junior Secondary	6.6	69.0	10.0	12.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	85.6	1.6	2.1	3.7	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	13.5	73.5	5.3	6.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	92.3	3.3	5.5	8.8	1,255
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	4.9	63.7	12.7	16.5	0.9	1.2	100.0	81.4	1.1	1.6	2.7	1,483
20-34	5.6	64.0	12.4	15.2	1.5	1.3	100.0	82.1	1.1	2.1	3.2	5,702
35-49	3.9	60.3	15.7	18.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	80.0	1.4	1.1	2.6	1,194
Number of antenatal care visits												
None	0.4	24.3	6.1	59.2	1.2	8.8	100.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	139
1-3 visits	3.0	50.1	17.3	26.6	1.6	1.3	100.0	70.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	975
4+ visits	5.5	66.5	12.1	13.5	1.4	0.9	100.0	84.1	1.3	2.0	3.3	6,492
8+ visits	7.7	73.6	9.2	7.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	90.5	1.4	3.0	4.5	2,103
Missing/DK	7.0	61.5	15.5	14.0	0.3	1.8	100.0	83.9	0.7	3.1	3.8	775
Place of delivery												
Home	0.2	20.5	3.6	66.5	4.7	4.5	100.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,928
Health facility	6.8	76.4	15.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	98.9	1.5	2.5	4.0	6,429
Public	5.9	76.6	16.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.0	1.3	2.3	3.5	6,133
Private	25.2	70.9	0.8	1.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	96.9	6.5	6.5	13.1	296
Other/DK/Missing	10.7	45.6	0.0	22.9	0.0	20.9	100.0	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	6.6	57.1	11.9	21.2	1.7	1.5	100.0	75.6	2.9	2.9	5.8	97
Has no functional difficulty	5.2	63.5	13.0	15.7	1.3	1.2	100.0	81.8	1.1	1.8	3.0	8,113

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE FIVE TWO YEARS BY PERSON PROVIDING ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY, AND PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS DELIVERED BY C-SECTION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Person assisting at delivery							Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last five years
Skilled attendant			Other		No attendant	Decided before onset of labour pains			Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²		
Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	MCH Aide	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker								
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.7	54.4	18.7	23.0	1.2	1.0	100.0	74.8	0.4	0.7	1.1	1,864
Second	1.7	55.9	19.4	20.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	77.0	0.6	0.8	1.3	1,782
Middle	3.3	62.2	16.0	16.4	1.3	0.8	100.0	81.5	1.4	0.9	2.3	1,708
Fourth	8.1	72.7	4.7	11.5	1.7	1.3	100.0	85.5	1.3	2.6	3.9	1,587
Richest	13.4	75.7	3.1	4.6	1.1	2.1	100.0	92.2	2.5	5.2	7.7	1,439

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

Missing/Don't know cases for Education and Mother's age at birth variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

6.7. BIRTHWEIGHT

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

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

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

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

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. In earlier rounds of MICS, a computation method was applied to estimate the percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) which is available for nearly all births, and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth (usually only available for a subset of births). Heaping of birth weights on multiples of 500g and/or 100g presents another problem which the earlier MICS computation addressed by assuming 25 per cent of all births weighing exactly 2,500g were moved to the low birthweight category. However, as of the present round of MICS, the method of estimating low birth-weight children has been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS, but will be added at a later stage if possible. Table TM.7.1 therefore only presents the crude percentage, which is known to not be representative for the birthweight of all children. It does however present the percentage of low birthweight among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

PERCENTAGE OF LAST LIVE-BORN CHILDREN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WEIGHED AT BIRTH, BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION, AND PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WEIGHED AT BIRTH ESTIMATED TO HAVE WEIGHED BELOW 2,500 GRAMS AT BIRTH, BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of last live-born children in the last five years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weightB			Number of last live-born children in the last five years
	From card	From recall	Total ^A		From card	From recall	Total ^A	
Total	48.6	11.0	74.7	8,381	2.4	1.0	3.4	4,993
Area								
Urban	44.0	16.6	78.0	3,389	2.0	1.6	3.6	2,055
Rural	51.6	7.2	72.4	4,992	2.6	0.6	3.2	2,937
Region								
East	58.7	9.2	85.6	1,934	1.6	0.5	2.1	1,313
North	41.7	6.1	62.4	3,004	3.0	0.7	3.7	1,437
South	61.5	13.3	83.0	1,615	2.4	0.7	3.2	1,209
West	37.5	19.1	75.9	1,828	2.1	2.2	4.3	1,034
District								
Kailahun	68.3	6.1	88.7	573	2.6	0.8	3.4	425
Kenema	67.4	12.7	91.4	787	1.5	0.5	2.1	631
Kono	37.4	7.3	74.4	574	0.6	0.4	1.0	257
Bombali	46.7	2.2	67.6	688	4.0	0.2	4.2	336
Kambia	31.8	5.0	52.4	407	0.2	0.3	0.5	150
Koinadugu	66.1	4.4	77.6	531	8.6	0.7	9.3	374
Port Loko	33.1	7.6	59.6	764	1.4	0.8	2.3	311
Tonkolili	32.5	10.9	53.6	614	1.0	1.1	2.0	266
Bo	63.4	15.2	87.7	683	1.0	0.8	1.8	537
Bonthe	46.4	24.8	85.5	207	4.0	0.9	4.9	148
Moyamba	51.5	8.8	63.9	364	4.4	0.7	5.1	220
Pujehun	76.7	7.6	91.9	361	2.3	0.5	2.7	304
Western Area Rural	28.8	17.4	69.0	711	1.7	1.0	2.8	329
Western Area Urban	43.0	20.1	80.2	1,116	2.3	3.0	5.3	705
Mother's age at birth³²								
Less than 20 years	44.2	12.1	73.5	1,483	2.8	1.0	3.8	835
20-34 years	49.7	11.0	75.3	5,702	2.4	1.0	3.4	3,461
35-49 years	48.4	9.8	73.3	1,194	1.7	0.9	2.6	695
Mother's education³²								
Pre-primary or none	50.0	8.0	71.9	4,617				
Primary	47.6	8.8	75.3	1,149	2.4	0.7	3.1	2,680
Junior Secondary	48.9	13.3	77.1	1,360	1.7	1.0	2.7	648
Senior Secondary or Higher	43.7	21.6	81.7	1,255	2.6	1.0	3.6	845
Place of delivery								
Home	20.2	4.1	33.7	1,928	0.8	0.3	1.1	468
Health facility	57.1	13.1	87.0	6,429	2.9	1.2	4.1	4,514
Public	57.5	12.9	87.2	6,133	2.9	1.2	4.1	4,315
Private	48.6	18.4	83.0	296	2.3	1.4	3.6	198
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Birth order								
1	45.3	13.3	74.9	2,124	2.9	1.0	4.0	1,245
2-3	48.6	12.1	75.6	3,345	2.4	1.1	3.5	2,030
4-5	50.8	9.0	74.1	1,906	2.2	1.1	3.3	1,140
6+	51.2	6.4	72.0	1,005	1.3	0.4	1.7	578
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	45.2	8.2	69.9	97	4.2	1.5	5.8	52
Has no functional difficulty	48.7	11.1	74.8	8,113	2.4	1.0	3.3	4,849
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	50.4	7.4	68.9	1,864	2.6	0.6	3.2	1,078
Second	52.1	7.1	73.1	1,782	2.7	0.6	3.3	1,056
Middle	52.9	9.3	77.2	1,708	2.6	0.7	3.4	1,062
Fourth	40.7	14.6	73.7	1,587	1.6	1.0	2.5	877
Richest	45.3	18.7	82.1	1,439	2.2	2.3	4.6	920

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

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

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

⁽²⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Missing/Don't know cases for Mother's education and Mother's education variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

6.8. POSTNATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁴⁸ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁴⁹, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁵⁰.

The Post-natal Health Checks (PNC) module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

In Sierra Leone the PNC protocol recommends 3 PNC visits (within 1st day, 3-7 days and 6th week) for the mothers and 4 PNC visits (1st: within 24hours, 2nd visit: 3rd day and 3rd visit: 7th day and 4th visit: 6th weeks) for the newborns. These contacts are schedule with the health providers at the health facilities. It is mandatory for the community health workers to conduct 3 postnatal home visits for postpartum mother and newborns, 1st visit: within 24 hours after birth, 2nd visit: 3rd day and 3rd visit: 7th day. They identify danger signs both for mother and newborn and timely refer them to the health facility for management of the danger signs. Evidence has shown that majority of the newborns and maternal deaths take place during the first 7 days after birth and 90 percent of them are preventable. Therefore, it is recommended that mothers and newborns need to receive postnatal care during these recommended days to timely identify the danger signs, refer and receive treatment which would avert majority of the preventable deaths.

Table TM.81. presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the five years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

⁴⁸ UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013*.

⁴⁹ Lawn, JE et al. 2005. *4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why?* Lancet 2005; 365:891-900.

⁵⁰ WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. 2012. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010*. World Health Organization.

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

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHO HAD THEIR LAST BIRTH DELIVERED IN A HEALTH FACILITY BY DURATION OF STAY IN HEALTH FACILITY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 5 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	11.2	12.8	5.1	43.4	27.4	0.1	100.0	75.9	6,429
Area									
Urban	13.2	14.9	5.7	40.8	25.2	0.1	100.0	71.8	2,748
Rural	9.7	11.2	4.6	45.3	29.1	0.1	100.0	79.0	3,681
Region									
East	5.1	5.9	2.9	38.3	47.7	0.0	100.0	88.9	1,697
North	10.8	16.6	6.3	49.5	16.7	0.1	100.0	72.5	1,956
South	11.4	9.7	5.2	49.4	24.2	0.1	100.0	78.8	1,404
West	19.2	18.8	5.9	34.9	21.0	0.3	100.0	61.8	1,373
District									
Kailahun	2.7	0.9	0.8	27.7	67.8	0.0	100.0	96.4	527
Kenema	7.1	9.7	3.0	43.3	36.7	0.1	100.0	83.1	738
Kono	4.6	5.6	5.3	42.6	41.8	0.0	100.0	89.8	431
Bombali	3.4	16.5	11.2	50.3	18.7	0.0	100.0	80.2	525
Kambia	24.3	25.8	1.8	40.1	7.7	0.3	100.0	49.6	220
Koinadugu	7.8	16.6	4.6	59.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	75.6	403
Port Loko	8.4	17.9	5.1	51.7	16.8	0.2	100.0	73.6	428
Tonkolili	19.1	10.1	5.6	40.7	24.5	0.0	100.0	70.8	379
Bo	6.9	10.2	7.3	53.0	22.6	0.0	100.0	82.8	652
Bonthe	38.2	9.0	6.5	37.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	52.8	190
Moyamba	13.1	20.4	4.9	41.7	19.9	0.0	100.0	66.5	233
Pujehun	3.5	1.6	0.5	54.9	39.1	0.4	100.0	94.5	328
Western Area Rural	23.7	14.2	3.6	42.0	16.1	0.4	100.0	61.7	467
Western Area Urban	16.8	21.2	7.0	31.2	23.5	0.2	100.0	61.8	907
Education									
Pre-primary or none	11.5	12.6	5.5	44.2	26.1	0.1	100.0	75.8	3,378
Primary	10.3	10.9	7.0	42.8	28.5	0.5	100.0	78.3	860
Junior Secondary	11.2	14.1	3.3	44.1	27.3	0.0	100.0	74.7	1,100
Senior Secondary or Higher	11.1	13.3	4.1	40.7	30.9	0.0	100.0	75.6	1,091
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	10.7	14.5	3.3	45.5	26.0	0.1	100.0	74.7	1,147
20-34	11.7	12.1	5.4	43.3	27.5	0.1	100.0	76.1	4,381
35-49	9.6	14.1	6.1	41.1	29.1	0.1	100.0	76.3	901
Type of health facility									
Public	11.1	12.7	4.8	43.9	27.4	0.1	100.0	76.0	6,133
Private	13.5	13.4	10.8	33.2	29.0	0.0	100.0	73.1	296
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	11.6	13.3	5.3	45.1	24.7	0.1	100.0	75.0	6,174
C-section	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	95.0	0.3	100.0	97.5	255
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	6.9	8.4	1.2	47.9	35.5	0.0	100.0	84.7	71
Has no functional difficulty	11.3	12.8	5.2	43.4	27.2	0.1	100.0	75.8	6,232
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	9.8	9.8	4.6	45.1	30.7	0.1	100.0	80.4	1,325
Second	10.2	11.2	4.4	44.2	29.8	0.1	100.0	78.5	1,313
Middle	10.0	11.7	5.1	44.6	28.5	0.1	100.0	78.2	1,335
Fourth	14.1	15.3	5.6	43.8	21.0	0.2	100.0	70.5	1,238
Richest	12.3	16.3	5.8	38.9	26.7	0.1	100.0	71.3	1,218

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

Missing/Don't know cases for Education and mother's age at birth variable have been suppressed and will not be presented in the results of table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last five years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery⁵¹ (columns 2, 3, and 4).

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHOSE LAST LIVE BIRTH RECEIVED HEALTH CHECKS WHILE IN FACILITY OR AT HOME FOLLOWING BIRTH, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION WHOSE LAST LIVE BIRTH RECEIVED POST-NATAL CARE (PNC) VISITS FROM ANY HEALTH PROVIDER AFTER BIRTH, BY TIMING OF VISIT, AND PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED POST NATAL HEALTH CHECKS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^C	Number of last live births in the last five years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Total	90.7	8.2	7.1	7.0	12.4	9.7	55.3	0.3	100.0	91.9	8,381
Sex of newborn											
Male	90.2	8.3	7.0	7.2	12.7	9.5	55.0	0.2	100.0	91.5	4,280
Female	91.2	8.2	7.1	6.8	12.1	9.8	55.7	0.3	100.0	92.2	4,100
Area											
Urban	91.1	7.6	6.7	5.6	12.4	9.0	58.7	0.1	100.0	92.3	3,389
Rural	90.4	8.7	7.3	8.0	12.4	10.2	53.1	0.4	100.0	91.6	4,992
Region											
East	94.1	3.5	5.7	5.5	24.1	22.4	37.8	1.0	100.0	95.1	1,934
North	88.1	10.0	7.5	9.3	8.7	5.9	58.6	0.0	100.0	89.7	3,004
South	95.2	9.5	9.5	8.8	10.1	5.4	56.6	0.1	100.0	95.6	1,615
West	87.4	9.2	5.8	3.5	8.1	6.1	67.4	0.0	100.0	88.7	1,828
District											
Kailahun	97.0	2.9	5.6	4.8	25.7	35.0	22.8	3.3	100.0	97.9	573
Kenema	96.2	1.9	3.2	4.7	19.4	15.5	55.2	0.0	100.0	96.5	787
Kono	88.3	6.4	9.2	7.2	28.9	19.5	28.8	0.0	100.0	90.5	574
Bombali	91.5	3.6	5.3	5.3	6.8	8.8	70.2	0.0	100.0	92.1	688
Kambia	79.8	7.1	11.7	14.2	7.4	1.1	58.5	0.0	100.0	81.3	407
Koinadugu	91.9	2.6	7.3	18.6	22.4	6.4	42.8	0.0	100.0	92.2	531
Port Loko	91.5	13.1	6.9	5.4	4.8	5.4	64.2	0.2	100.0	92.8	764
Tonkolili	82.4	21.5	7.9	7.2	4.8	6.1	52.5	0.0	100.0	86.6	614
Bo	99.1	3.2	14.3	15.5	16.9	8.0	42.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	683
Bonthe	96.0	29.3	9.0	3.2	0.8	3.7	54.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	207
Moyamba	89.3	17.1	3.7	1.9	1.5	0.5	75.3	0.0	100.0	89.9	364
Pujehun	93.0	2.3	6.3	6.4	11.4	6.5	66.9	0.2	100.0	94.0	361
Western Area Rural	86.8	7.9	9.2	4.4	9.5	8.0	60.9	0.0	100.0	88.3	711
Western Area Urban	87.8	10.0	3.5	2.9	7.1	4.9	71.5	0.0	100.0	88.9	1,116
Education³²											
Pre-primary or none	89.6	8.9	7.2	8.0	12.1	8.8	54.6	0.3	100.0	91.0	4,617
Primary	91.0	6.6	9.5	7.2	12.7	10.4	53.3	0.3	100.0	92.2	1,149
Junior Secondary	92.2	8.6	6.4	6.1	11.4	11.6	55.8	0.2	100.0	93.2	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	92.8	6.8	5.0	4.7	14.2	10.1	59.2	0.0	100.0	93.3	1,255

⁵¹ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHOSE LAST LIVE BIRTH RECEIVED HEALTH CHECKS WHILE IN FACILITY OR AT HOME FOLLOWING BIRTH, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION WHOSE LAST LIVE BIRTH RECEIVED POST-NATAL CARE (PNC) VISITS FROM ANY HEALTH PROVIDER AFTER BIRTH, BY TIMING OF VISIT, AND PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED POST NATAL HEALTH CHECKS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of last live births in the last five years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Mother's age at birth ³²											
Less than 20	90.9	7.2	6.4	7.3	12.5	9.8	56.8	0.1	100.0	92.3	1,483
20-34	90.6	8.6	7.1	6.8	12.4	9.3	55.5	0.3	100.0	91.6	5,702
35-49	90.8	7.7	8.0	7.8	12.3	11.3	52.7	0.2	100.0	92.6	1,194
Place of delivery											
Home	77.3	17.3	12.6	7.8	7.2	4.5	50.4	0.1	100.0	80.9	1,928
Health facility	94.8	5.4	5.4	6.8	14.0	11.3	56.8	0.3	100.0	95.2	6,429
Public	94.8	5.4	5.4	7.0	14.1	11.2	56.5	0.3	100.0	95.3	6,133
Private	93.9	5.1	4.9	2.8	11.0	13.0	63.2	0.0	100.0	94.2	296
Other/DK/Missing	(63.2)	(29.6)	(4.4)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(47.2)	(6.6)	100.0	(74.1)	24
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	82.6	4.9	10.7	12.8	14.2	16.4	40.1	0.8	100.0	85.5	97
Has no functional difficulty	90.9	8.3	7.0	7.0	12.4	9.5	55.6	0.2	100.0	92.0	8,113
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	88.9	8.9	8.1	8.0	11.9	9.2	53.6	0.2	100.0	90.5	1,864
Second	90.3	8.5	6.3	7.9	13.3	12.1	51.2	0.6	100.0	91.4	1,782
Middle	92.5	7.5	7.4	8.7	14.0	10.3	51.7	0.4	100.0	93.5	1,708
Fourth	89.8	7.8	7.3	6.0	11.6	8.5	58.8	0.0	100.0	91.0	1,587
Richest	92.3	8.4	6.0	4.0	10.9	7.7	63.0	0.0	100.0	93.2	1,439

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

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

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

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

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHOSE LAST LIVE BIRTH RECEIVED A POST-NATAL CARE (PNC) VISIT WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BIRTH, BY LOCATION AND PROVIDER OF THE FIRST PNC VISIT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns					Number of last live births in the last five years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	MCH Aide	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	42.6	55.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	65.6	13.6	2.6	18.1	100.0	2,912
Sex of newborn											
Male	42.8	55.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	66.2	14.0	2.6	17.2	100.0	1,509
Female	42.3	55.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	65.0	13.3	2.6	19.1	100.0	1,403
Area											
Urban	36.7	58.6	4.7	0.1	100.0	81.9	6.5	2.1	9.5	100.0	1,095
Rural	46.1	53.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	55.8	17.9	2.9	23.3	100.0	1,818
Region											
East	30.3	68.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	74.7	17.9	1.2	6.3	100.0	751
North	54.3	44.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	55.3	12.0	3.0	29.7	100.0	1,064
South	40.1	58.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	57.5	18.8	3.8	19.8	100.0	612
West	38.8	55.0	6.1	0.2	100.0	84.5	4.2	2.4	8.8	100.0	485
District											
Kailahun	23.1	75.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	85.0	13.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	223
Kenema	53.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.3	14.9	3.2	5.7	100.0	231
Kono	18.0	79.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	65.7	23.6	0.0	10.7	100.0	297
Bombali	35.5	63.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	58.0	22.1	2.9	17.1	100.0	145
Kambia	69.6	29.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	39.6	7.1	6.0	47.2	100.0	164
Koinadugu	65.3	34.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	58.9	12.6	1.0	27.5	100.0	270
Port Loko	47.9	50.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	48.8	16.2	5.5	29.5	100.0	231
Tonkolili	49.5	50.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	66.0	4.8	1.1	28.1	100.0	254
Bo	42.5	55.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	67.4	9.1	5.2	18.3	100.0	342
Bonthe	12.9	87.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.6	60.9	0.0	6.5	100.0	88
Moyamba	50.7	49.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.2	14.7	0.0	46.1	100.0	88
Pujehun	47.1	52.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.2	18.7	5.8	13.3	100.0	95
Western Area Rural	47.1	50.6	1.9	0.3	100.0	79.8	4.7	2.1	13.4	100.0	221
Western Area Urban	31.8	58.6	9.5	0.0	100.0	88.5	3.9	2.6	5.0	100.0	264
Education											
Pre-primary or none	46.4	52.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	59.6	15.4	3.0	22.0	100.0	1,673
Primary	42.0	56.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	65.8	14.1	2.6	17.6	100.0	413
Junior Secondary	36.7	62.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	76.5	10.1	1.5	11.8	100.0	441
Senior Secondary or Higher	33.3	59.3	7.2	0.2	100.0	79.3	9.4	2.1	9.2	100.0	385
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	42.6	56.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	67.6	12.6	1.8	18.1	100.0	495
20-34	42.6	55.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	65.6	13.6	2.8	18.0	100.0	1,989
35-49	42.8	56.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	63.6	15.2	2.7	18.6	100.0	428
Missing/DK	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Place of delivery											
Home	62.9	36.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	43.8	12.0	3.1	41.1	100.0	868
Health facility	34.0	63.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	74.9	14.4	2.4	8.3	100.0	2,035
Public	34.3	65.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	74.5	14.8	2.4	8.4	100.0	1,964
Private	24.9	13.0	62.2	0.0	100.0	86.8	3.9	2.7	6.6	100.0	70
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10

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

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHOSE LAST LIVE BIRTH RECEIVED A POST-NATAL CARE (PNC) VISIT WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BIRTH, BY LOCATION AND PROVIDER OF THE FIRST PNC VISIT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Number of last live births in the last five years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	MCH Aide	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(22.1)	(74.4)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(71.5)	(13.5)	(4.9)	(10.2)	100.0	42
Has no functional difficulty	42.7	55.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	65.4	13.8	2.6	18.2	100.0	2,811
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	45.1	54.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	53.7	18.4	3.6	24.3	100.0	688
Second	48.8	51.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	56.5	16.9	3.3	23.3	100.0	642
Middle	43.5	56.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	64.2	14.2	2.0	19.6	100.0	642
Fourth	38.9	58.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	76.3	10.4	1.6	11.7	100.0	519
Richest	32.0	58.6	9.2	0.2	100.0	88.2	4.0	2.0	5.8	100.0	421

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

⁽²⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁵² Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 5 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of last live births in the last 5 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

PERCENTAGE OF LAST-BORN CHILDREN IN THE LAST 5 YEARS WHO WERE DRIED AFTER BIRTH, PERCENTAGE WHO WERE GIVEN SKIN TO SKIN CONTACT AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TIMING OF FIRST BATH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath				Total	Number of last-born children in the last five years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth ³	DK/Don't remember		
Total	81.2	8.8	45.7	19.2	33.6	1.6	100.0	8,381
Sex of newborn								
Male	81.3	9.0	44.3	19.5	34.4	1.8	100.0	4,280
Female	81.1	8.5	47.1	18.8	32.7	1.3	100.0	4,100
Area								
Urban	81.9	9.5	46.1	20.7	30.8	2.4	100.0	3,389
Rural	80.8	8.2	45.4	18.1	35.5	1.0	100.0	4,992
Region								
East	86.9	9.5	30.3	17.4	51.1	1.2	100.0	1,934
North	79.8	4.5	53.3	23.6	21.8	1.4	100.0	3,004
South	79.5	14.2	40.6	10.2	48.4	0.8	100.0	1,615
West	79.1	10.2	53.9	21.7	21.4	3.0	100.0	1,828

⁵² WHO (2013). *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. October 2013. Geneva.

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns**PERCENTAGE OF LAST-BORN CHILDREN IN THE LAST 5 YEARS WHO WERE DRIED AFTER BIRTH, PERCENTAGE WHO WERE GIVEN SKIN TO SKIN CONTACT AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TIMING OF FIRST BATH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath				Total	Number of last-born children in the last five years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth ³	DK/Don't remember		
District								
Kailahun	92.2	14.0	23.8	6.4	68.2	1.6	100.0	573
Kenema	91.2	5.6	27.1	20.7	51.2	1.0	100.0	787
Kono	75.6	10.4	41.1	24.0	33.8	1.1	100.0	574
Bombali	84.5	6.5	51.3	28.3	17.2	3.2	100.0	688
Kambia	71.5	2.4	47.5	34.8	17.2	0.5	100.0	407
Koinadugu	86.3	4.1	43.9	15.2	40.7	0.2	100.0	531
Port Loko	80.2	3.7	60.6	23.0	14.3	2.1	100.0	764
Tonkolili	73.8	5.0	58.4	18.9	22.7	0.0	100.0	614
Bo	93.3	12.8	37.1	17.6	45.0	0.4	100.0	683
Bonthe	65.7	23.1	44.9	5.8	48.0	1.3	100.0	207
Moyamba	51.7	3.3	56.3	8.4	34.0	1.3	100.0	364
Pujehun	89.2	22.6	29.1	0.8	69.4	0.7	100.0	361
Western Area Rural	70.4	12.0	67.6	14.4	13.2	4.8	100.0	711
Western Area Urban	84.6	9.0	45.1	26.3	26.7	1.9	100.0	1,116
Education								
Pre-primary or none	81.5	8.2	47.0	19.1	32.7	1.2	100.0	4,617
Primary	81.2	9.7	44.6	18.9	35.3	1.2	100.0	1,149
Junior Secondary	80.9	8.6	44.5	19.0	34.4	2.1	100.0	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	80.5	10.1	42.8	19.8	34.5	2.9	100.0	1,255
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	80.6	7.1	47.0	18.2	32.9	1.9	100.0	1,483
20-34	81.1	9.2	45.4	19.5	33.5	1.5	100.0	5,702
35-49	82.3	8.7	45.3	18.6	34.8	1.3	100.0	1,194
Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	63.3	0.0	100.0	2
Place of delivery								
Home	69.9	4.4	65.7	17.4	16.2	0.7	100.0	1,928
Health facility	84.6	10.0	39.7	19.7	38.8	1.8	100.0	6,429
Public	84.8	9.6	39.7	19.7	38.9	1.7	100.0	6,133
Private	80.9	18.0	39.0	18.2	37.6	5.1	100.0	296
Other/DK/Missing	(73.6)	(13.0)	(42.4)	(27.7)	(29.8)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	85.6	11.1	40.5	18.3	41.2	0.0	100.0	97
Has no functional difficulty	81.3	8.8	45.6	19.3	33.6	1.5	100.0	8,113
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	79.6	9.5	45.0	17.5	36.7	0.8	100.0	1,864
Second	82.1	7.5	46.0	18.5	34.6	0.9	100.0	1,782
Middle	82.5	8.5	41.7	18.1	38.8	1.3	100.0	1,708
Fourth	78.8	8.7	53.8	18.6	24.8	2.8	100.0	1,587
Richest	83.2	9.7	41.8	24.1	31.8	2.3	100.0	1,439

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAST LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 5 YEARS DELIVERED OUTSIDE A FACILITY BY WHAT INSTRUMENT WAS USED TO CUT THE UMBILICAL CORD AND WHAT SUBSTANCE WAS APPLIED TO THE CORD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:				Substances ^b applied to the cord			Number of last-born children in the last five years delivered outside a facility	
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	No Response	Boiled or sterilised instruments		A clean instrument ^{1,a}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance		Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²
							Total							
Total	67.1	2.4	16.7	0.3	13.2	0.4	100.0	32.6	75.8	17.8	40.2	34.7	58.0	1,951
Sex of newborn														
Male	68.9	2.1	15.8	0.3	12.5	0.2	100.0	33.9	77.0	19.5	39.6	33.4	59.1	984
Female	65.2	2.6	17.5	0.3	13.8	0.6	100.0	31.4	74.6	16.1	40.8	35.9	56.9	967
Area														
Urban	49.4	1.7	26.7	0.5	20.8	0.9	100.0	31.7	61.2	13.0	50.3	32.9	63.3	641
Rural	75.7	2.7	11.7	0.2	9.4	0.2	100.0	33.1	82.9	20.2	35.2	35.6	55.4	1,311
Region														
East	38.9	0.6	26.4	1.1	32.5	0.6	100.0	26.3	51.8	11.1	58.8	17.1	69.9	237
North	79.7	3.0	11.3	0.2	5.6	0.2	100.0	34.0	86.0	24.1	27.1	40.3	51.2	1,048
South	68.6	2.0	18.5	0.6	10.2	0.0	100.0	38.3	77.9	11.5	67.5	20.3	78.9	212
West	52.0	1.9	23.0	0.1	22.0	1.0	100.0	30.0	63.8	9.8	47.9	37.5	57.7	454
District														
Kailahun	29.5	3.0	40.0	2.0	25.4	0.0	100.0	19.0	45.0	14.6	68.5	22.8	83.1	46
Kenema	28.8	0.0	30.8	0.0	37.5	2.9	100.0	31.0	50.6	10.9	64.6	14.1	75.5	49
Kono	45.3	0.0	20.5	1.2	33.0	0.0	100.0	27.1	54.4	10.1	53.6	16.3	63.7	142
Bombali	67.5	0.0	18.8	0.0	12.9	0.9	100.0	20.1	73.9	24.8	20.0	33.0	44.9	162
Kambia	76.0	0.2	18.7	0.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	29.3	84.8	18.6	32.1	39.6	50.7	186
Koinadugu	74.0	6.9	12.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	15.3	80.0	39.1	6.8	43.4	45.9	128
Port Loko	80.1	5.7	8.2	0.3	5.5	0.3	100.0	43.6	88.2	20.0	27.5	48.3	47.4	336
Tonkolili	93.6	1.5	3.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	44.0	95.4	25.6	38.6	32.9	64.2	235
Bo	(12.4)	(6.7)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(28.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(23.9)	(33.9)	(15.1)	(75.9)	(9.5)	(90.9)	31
Bonthe	(61.6)	(2.4)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.3)	(64.1)	(14.2)	(22.3)	(38.0)	(36.4)	17
Moyamba	88.7	1.3	5.7	1.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	44.7	94.9	11.0	75.0	15.2	86.0	131
Pujehun	(44.7)	(0.0)	(43.9)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.5)	(58.8)	(8.6)	(53.7)	(41.2)	(62.3)	33
Western Area Rural	58.5	2.0	21.0	0.1	17.4	1.0	100.0	34.2	71.6	6.8	39.8	48.7	46.6	245
Western Area Urban	44.3	1.9	25.5	0.0	27.3	1.1	100.0	25.2	54.7	13.2	57.4	24.4	70.6	210
Education														
Pre-primary or none	72.1	2.5	13.8	0.4	10.8	0.4	100.0	32.6	79.5	19.1	39.6	33.1	58.8	1,239
Primary	64.8	1.7	17.3	0.0	15.2	1.1	100.0	30.7	73.9	16.5	39.3	40.1	55.8	290
Junior Secondary	60.2	3.0	19.2	0.2	17.4	0.0	100.0	31.6	69.3	14.5	40.0	39.6	54.4	260
Senior Secondary or Higher	44.0	1.7	33.3	0.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	37.8	61.1	15.4	46.2	29.3	61.6	163

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAST LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 5 YEARS DELIVERED OUTSIDE A FACILITY BY WHAT INSTRUMENT WAS USED TO CUT THE UMBILICAL CORD AND WHAT SUBSTANCE WAS APPLIED TO THE CORD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances ^a applied to the cord			Number of last-born children in the last five years delivered outside a facility		
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	No Response	with:		Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance		Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	
							Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}						
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	65.7	1.7	15.0	0.3	17.2	0.0	100.0	29.9	73.1	15.8	33.7	39.3	49.5	336
20-34	66.1	2.7	17.4	0.3	12.9	0.6	100.0	32.6	75.4	17.6	41.6	34.6	59.2	1,321
35-49	73.2	1.6	15.0	0.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	35.8	80.7	20.9	41.3	29.4	62.2	293
Place of delivery														
Home	67.5	2.4	16.5	0.3	12.8	0.4	100.0	32.8	76.2	17.7	40.3	34.6	58.0	1,928
Other/DK/Missing	(29.7)	(0.0)	(31.5)	(0.0)	(38.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.5)	(38.4)	(28.3)	(27.1)	(42.2)	(55.4)	24
Attendant to delivery														
Skilled provider	46.9	1.7	29.4	0.2	21.5	0.3	100.0	35.3	60.5	17.8	53.2	23.9	70.9	481
Other attendant	74.0	2.5	12.8	0.3	10.0	0.3	100.0	32.7	81.4	17.1	36.1	38.4	53.1	1,379
No attendant	68.3	4.4	7.1	0.3	17.4	2.5	100.0	17.4	71.4	29.4	33.7	35.2	63.1	91
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(51.9)	(0.0)	(27.1)	(3.4)	(17.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(36.1)	(67.6)	(26.7)	(44.9)	(14.1)	(71.5)	27
Has no functional difficulty	67.3	2.3	16.5	0.3	13.2	0.4	100.0	32.5	75.8	18.0	40.5	34.3	58.5	1,881
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	75.9	2.6	11.5	0.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	35.8	82.7	21.3	36.2	33.2	57.5	539
Second	74.8	2.7	13.0	0.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	33.3	82.2	20.0	36.0	35.8	56.0	469
Middle	74.6	2.8	11.9	0.5	9.2	1.0	100.0	31.5	81.0	16.6	35.5	39.0	52.2	373
Fourth	52.4	1.9	25.4	0.4	19.3	0.7	100.0	31.0	66.4	10.5	45.3	39.1	55.9	349
Richest	39.7	1.2	31.2	0.0	26.8	1.0	100.0	27.9	51.6	18.2	58.4	21.6	76.6	221

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord^A Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors^B Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, and gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful⁽¹⁾ Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

PERCENT OF LAST LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS FOR WHICH WITHIN 2 DAYS AFTER BIRTH THE UMBILICAL CORD WAS EXAMINED, THE TEMPERATURE OF THE NEWBORN WAS ASSESSED, BREASTFEEDING COUNSELING WAS DONE OR BREASTFEEDING OBSERVED, THE NEWBORN WAS WEIGHED AND COUNSELING ON DANGER SIGNS FOR NEWBORNS WAS DONE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of newborn receiving postnatal care signal function of:									
	Cord examination	Breastfeeding				Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding signal postnatal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹	Number of lastborn children in the last five years
		Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Total	70.0	66.4	70.2	61.6	72.9	66.1	66.1	79.8	8,381
Sex of newborn									
Male	69.9	66.6	70.6	61.8	73.3	66.4	66.4	80.1	4,280
Female	70.1	66.3	69.8	61.3	72.4	65.8	65.8	79.5	4,100
Area									
Urban	68.2	65.4	69.9	58.7	72.1	66.5	66.5	80.8	3,389
Rural	71.2	67.1	70.4	63.5	73.4	65.8	65.8	79.1	4,992
Region									
East	88.1	87.4	85.7	77.7	90.9	75.6	75.6	93.0	1,934
North	64.0	57.8	65.1	55.5	66.2	65.3	65.3	75.7	3,004
South	72.8	69.6	70.7	68.7	74.2	64.5	64.5	78.1	1,615
West	58.0	55.7	61.7	48.2	63.5	58.8	58.8	74.0	1,828
District									
Kailahun	91.3	93.0	94.6	87.2	97.5	84.9	84.9	99.2	573
Kenema	83.5	79.5	77.1	74.1	84.0	62.9	62.9	86.7	787
Kono	91.3	92.6	88.8	73.1	93.9	83.6	83.6	95.6	574
Bombali	75.9	73.6	76.0	55.4	76.8	75.9	75.9	81.9	688
Kambia	49.4	40.4	47.5	46.8	48.5	56.2	56.2	62.7	407
Koinadugu	71.2	62.0	71.6	64.0	69.3	57.5	57.5	79.5	531
Port Loko	52.3	44.5	54.9	46.3	55.7	62.9	62.9	70.9	764
Tonkolili	68.8	64.5	71.4	65.3	76.4	69.1	69.1	80.2	614
Bo	80.7	77.8	80.3	79.1	81.4	82.9	82.9	85.3	683
Bonthe	63.6	61.9	73.4	70.4	75.8	49.6	49.6	83.3	207
Moyamba	69.9	66.5	58.4	57.8	69.4	41.7	41.7	70.7	364
Pujehun	66.1	61.5	63.4	59.1	64.7	61.2	61.2	69.0	361
Western Area Rural	68.0	63.6	79.9	61.8	75.0	64.5	64.5	85.2	711
Western Area Urban	51.6	50.6	50.2	39.6	56.2	55.2	55.2	66.9	1,116
Education²									
Pre-primary or none	69.4	65.7	69.0	60.1	71.7	64.1	64.1	78.6	4,617
Primary	71.2	65.9	71.6	64.0	74.9	70.0	70.0	82.0	1,149
Junior Secondary	69.7	65.8	71.3	62.5	72.6	66.4	66.4	80.2	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	71.2	70.4	72.1	63.6	75.6	69.4	69.4	82.0	1,255

Table TM.8.6: *Content of postnatal care for newborns*

PERCENT OF LAST LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS FOR WHICH WITHIN 2 DAYS AFTER BIRTH THE UMBILICAL CORD WAS EXAMINED, THE TEMPERATURE OF THE NEWBORN WAS ASSESSED, BREASTFEEDING COUNSELING WAS DONE OR BREASTFEEDING OBSERVED, THE NEWBORN WAS WEIGHED AND COUNSELING ON DANGER SIGNS FOR NEWBORNS WAS DONE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of newborn receiving postnatal care signal function of:								
	Breastfeeding					Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding signal postnatal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation			
Mother's age at birth ³²								
Less than 20	70.7	67.1	72.9	64.0	74.0	65.2	65.2	79.3
20-34	69.1	65.6	69.0	60.8	72.0	66.0	66.0	79.6
35-49	73.0	69.5	72.3	62.0	75.4	67.8	67.8	81.4
Place of delivery								
Home	59.4	51.6	58.7	49.3	62.1	55.2	55.2	70.4
Health facility	73.2	70.9	73.7	65.3	76.2	69.3	69.3	82.6
Public	73.7	71.1	73.9	65.2	76.2	69.2	69.2	82.6
Private	62.8	66.2	69.5	66.7	75.6	71.2	71.2	83.4
Other/DK/Missing	(64.9)	(54.6)	(58.3)	(49.8)	(54.6)	(72.6)	(72.6)	(82.9)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	65.8	58.2	68.7	60.0	69.5	57.9	57.9	76.8
Has no functional difficulty	70.0	66.7	70.2	61.5	73.0	66.2	66.2	79.8
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	68.7	64.5	69.1	62.8	71.7	64.5	64.5	77.2
Second	72.1	67.7	70.7	63.1	74.2	65.7	65.7	79.8
Middle	74.8	70.5	74.4	66.1	76.5	67.8	67.8	82.7
Fourth	70.4	67.2	75.1	61.9	74.8	67.9	67.9	83.9
Richest	62.8	61.6	60.5	52.3	66.3	64.5	64.5	75.4

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal care signal functions

Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal care signal functions

³² Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHO RECEIVED HEALTH CHECKS WHILE IN FACILITY OR AT HOME FOLLOWING BIRTH, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION WHO RECEIVED POST-NATAL CARE (PNC) VISITS FROM ANY HEALTH PROVIDER AFTER BIRTH AT THE TIME OF LAST BIRTH, BY TIMING OF VISIT, AND PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED POST NATAL HEALTH CHECKS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^C	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Total	89.5	4.0	4.4	5.4	7.7	6.0	72.3	0.2	100.0	90.4	8,381
Sex of newborn											
Male	89.1	4.0	4.6	5.3	8.0	5.6	72.3	0.1	100.0	89.9	4,280
Female	90.0	4.0	4.2	5.6	7.3	6.4	72.4	0.2	100.0	90.9	4,100
Area											
Urban	89.6	4.6	3.8	3.8	6.6	5.7	75.3	0.1	100.0	90.5	3,389
Rural	89.5	3.6	4.7	6.6	8.4	6.2	70.3	0.2	100.0	90.3	4,992
Region											
East	91.7	2.1	3.7	3.4	11.9	8.3	69.9	0.6	100.0	92.3	1,934
North	87.2	4.6	4.8	7.4	7.1	4.1	72.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	3,004
South	94.2	3.1	5.7	7.5	8.3	9.0	66.3	0.1	100.0	94.6	1,615
West	86.9	5.8	3.1	2.5	3.6	4.0	80.8	0.1	100.0	87.8	1,828
District											
Kailahun	96.0	2.2	2.2	1.1	13.5	12.4	66.5	2.1	100.0	96.5	573
Kenema	91.1	0.4	3.7	3.8	10.8	6.2	75.1	0.0	100.0	91.2	787
Kono	88.1	4.4	5.3	5.1	12.0	7.0	66.2	0.0	100.0	89.7	574
Bombali	88.3	1.4	4.4	3.9	6.5	5.2	78.6	0.0	100.0	89.3	688
Kambia	80.2	3.7	4.4	10.9	6.3	2.6	72.1	0.0	100.0	81.2	407
Koinadugu	91.9	0.8	4.1	14.0	16.4	7.7	57.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	531
Port Loko	89.9	4.2	6.1	5.7	4.1	2.6	77.3	0.0	100.0	90.9	764
Tonkolili	83.2	12.6	4.6	5.7	3.8	2.4	70.9	0.0	100.0	86.1	614
Bo	98.7	0.5	9.6	12.4	13.6	14.7	49.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	683
Bonthe	95.9	18.3	5.5	1.9	1.6	3.2	69.5	0.0	100.0	96.0	207
Moyamba	86.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	4.0	91.0	0.0	100.0	87.2	364
Pujehun	91.9	1.4	3.0	7.3	9.5	6.7	71.9	0.2	100.0	93.6	361
Western Area Rural	86.0	5.9	6.7	3.0	6.0	4.2	74.2	0.0	100.0	86.3	711
Western Area Urban	87.5	5.7	0.8	2.2	2.2	4.0	85.0	0.2	100.0	88.7	1,116
Education³²											
Pre-primary or none	88.3	4.3	4.4	6.2	8.1	5.3	71.4	0.2	100.0	89.2	4,617
Primary	89.8	3.2	5.3	5.7	7.6	6.0	71.8	0.2	100.0	90.7	1,149
Junior Secondary	91.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	6.0	6.7	74.4	0.1	100.0	92.5	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	91.6	3.0	3.3	3.8	7.9	7.8	73.9	0.2	100.0	92.1	1,255
Mother's age at birth³²											
Less than 20	90.1	3.3	4.1	5.4	7.2	6.2	73.7	0.0	100.0	91.2	1,483
20-34	89.4	4.1	4.2	5.5	7.5	5.9	72.5	0.3	100.0	90.1	5,702
35-49	89.3	4.4	5.2	5.4	9.0	6.3	69.7	0.1	100.0	90.5	1,194
Place of delivery											
Home	75.6	8.5	8.0	6.6	5.4	2.8	68.6	0.1	100.0	78.2	1,928
Health facility	93.8	2.6	3.3	5.1	8.4	7.0	73.5	0.2	100.0	94.1	6,429
Public	93.8	2.6	3.3	5.2	8.6	6.9	73.3	0.2	100.0	94.1	6,133
Private	93.8	3.2	2.9	1.7	5.1	9.2	77.9	0.0	100.0	94.4	296
Other/DK/Missing	(53.6)	(19.7)	(5.2)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(65.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(59.6)	24
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	89.3	4.1	4.5	5.6	7.7	5.3	72.7	0.2	100.0	90.1	8,125
C-section	97.8	2.3	0.2	1.0	6.2	28.2	62.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	255

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHO RECEIVED HEALTH CHECKS WHILE IN FACILITY OR AT HOME FOLLOWING BIRTH, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION WHO RECEIVED POST-NATAL CARE (PNC) VISITS FROM ANY HEALTH PROVIDER AFTER BIRTH AT THE TIME OF LAST BIRTH, BY TIMING OF VISIT, AND PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED POST NATAL HEALTH CHECKS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	82.1	5.6	3.4	6.7	5.2	11.3	67.0	0.8	100.0	87.0	97
Has no functional difficulty	89.6	3.9	4.4	5.5	7.7	5.9	72.5	0.2	100.0	90.4	8,113
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	87.7	4.0	5.1	6.0	8.0	6.3	70.4	0.1	100.0	88.6	1,864
Second	89.9	3.2	4.5	6.9	9.2	6.0	70.0	0.4	100.0	90.6	1,782
Middle	91.0	3.6	3.9	6.7	8.6	6.1	71.0	0.2	100.0	91.9	1,708
Fourth	88.4	5.4	5.0	4.2	6.4	5.3	73.8	0.0	100.0	89.1	1,587
Richest	90.9	4.0	3.2	2.7	5.9	6.3	77.8	0.2	100.0	91.9	1,439

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

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

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

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

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHO RECEIVED A POST-NATAL CARE (PNC) VISIT WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BIRTH, BY LOCATION AND PROVIDER OF THE FIRST PNC VISIT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Location of first PNC visit for mothers													Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Number of women with a live birth in the last five years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
Home		Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing/DK	Total		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	MCH Aide	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant		Total					
Total		51.6	46.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	59.1	16.9	4.5	19.5	100.0	1,801					
Sex of newborn																		
Male		51.8	46.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	59.3	16.4	4.8	19.5	100.0	937					
Female		51.4	47.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	58.9	17.4	4.2	19.5	100.0	864					
Area																		
Urban		48.7	47.4	3.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	75.0	7.6	3.9	13.5	100.0	637					
Rural		53.2	46.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.4	22.0	4.9	22.7	100.0	1,164					
Region																		
East		51.3	48.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.1	23.8	2.3	11.8	100.0	410					
North		53.3	46.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.1	14.9	4.7	27.4	100.0	719					
South		47.5	50.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.6	22.6	5.6	17.3	100.0	398					
West		53.6	40.9	4.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	77.0	3.6	5.9	13.5	100.0	275					
District																		
Kailahun		47.2	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.2	26.1	3.6	4.1	100.0	109					
Kenema		70.1	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.8	20.0	3.9	7.3	100.0	147					
Kono		36.2	63.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.7	25.9	0.0	21.5	100.0	154					
Bombali		25.4	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.3	29.4	4.3	11.0	100.0	112					
Kambia		79.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.8	5.2	7.5	54.5	100.0	103					
Koinadugu		52.9	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.6	15.5	0.8	21.1	100.0	187					
Port Loko		58.8	39.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.0	21.0	6.8	31.2	100.0	153					
Tonkolili		50.9	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.7	4.7	5.5	25.1	100.0	164					
Bo		51.4	45.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.8	12.1	5.7	19.3	100.0	247					
Bonthe		16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.4	67.1	0.8	3.7	100.0	57					
Moyamba		44.4	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.7	50.4	5.1	30.8	100.0	18					
Pujehun		58.8	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.9	16.5	8.8	17.7	100.0	76					
Western Area Rural		56.2	42.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.5	3.9	4.1	18.6	100.0	154					
Western Area Urban		50.4	38.4	9.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	81.4	3.3	8.3	7.0	100.0	121					
Education ³²																		
Pre-primary or none		54.2	45.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	53.1	19.0	5.0	23.0	100.0	1,065					
Primary		49.6	48.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.0	18.3	4.6	16.1	100.0	252					
Junior Secondary		48.7	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	12.5	2.3	16.2	100.0	257					
Senior Secondary or Higher		45.0	49.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.1	10.3	5.0	10.6	100.0	227					

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

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHO RECEIVED A POST-NATAL CARE (PNC) VISIT WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BIRTH, BY LOCATION AND PROVIDER OF THE FIRST PNC VISIT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Mother's age at birth	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Number of women with a live birth in the last five years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing/DK	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	MCH Aide	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	50.2	49.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	62.4	15.5	3.2	18.8	100.0
20-34	52.6	45.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	58.7	16.9	4.9	19.5	100.0
35-49	49.0	50.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.2	18.5	4.2	20.1	100.0
Place of delivery											
Home	60.3	39.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.1	15.6	5.4	36.8	100.0
Health facility	47.9	50.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.5	17.6	4.2	11.8	100.0
Public	48.3	51.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.9	17.9	4.3	11.9	100.0
Private	(38.0)	(14.1)	(47.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.1)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(8.6)	100.0
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	52.1	46.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	58.5	17.1	4.6	19.7	100.0
C-section	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Has no functional difficulty	51.4	47.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	59.2	17.1	4.6	19.2	100.0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	54.1	45.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.8	24.2	4.5	25.5	100.0
Second	56.4	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.3	19.6	6.2	22.9	100.0
Middle	50.7	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.7	18.9	3.7	21.8	100.0
Fourth	47.0	51.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.8	8.1	3.8	13.3	100.0
Richest	46.3	44.5	8.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	81.7	7.4	4.1	6.9	100.0

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

1) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS BY POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS FOR THE MOTHER AND NEWBORN, WITHIN TWO DAYS OF THE MOST RECENT BIRTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last five years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Total	91.9	90.4	88.8	6.7	0.2	8,381
Sex of newborn						
Male	91.5	89.9	88.2	6.9	0.1	4,280
Female	92.2	90.9	89.4	6.4	0.2	4,100
Area						
Urban	92.3	90.5	88.8	6.0	0.1	3,389
Rural	91.6	90.3	88.8	7.2	0.2	4,992
Region						
East	95.1	92.3	90.6	3.7	0.6	1,934
North	89.7	88.4	86.9	8.8	0.0	3,004
South	95.6	94.6	94.1	4.0	0.1	1,615
West	88.7	87.8	85.3	8.8	0.0	1,828
District						
Kailahun	97.9	96.5	93.9	1.4	2.1	573
Kenema	96.5	91.2	90.3	2.7	0.0	787
Kono	90.5	89.7	87.6	7.4	0.0	574
Bombali	92.1	89.3	88.4	7.0	0.0	688
Kambia	81.3	81.2	78.5	16.0	0.0	407
Koinadugu	92.2	91.9	91.3	7.1	0.0	531
Port Loko	92.8	90.9	89.7	6.0	0.0	764
Tonkolili	86.6	86.1	83.7	11.0	0.0	614
Bo	99.1	98.7	98.7	0.9	0.0	683
Bonthe	96.3	96.0	95.4	3.1	0.0	207
Moyamba	89.9	87.2	86.1	9.0	0.0	364
Pujehun	94.0	93.6	92.5	5.2	0.2	361
Western Area Rural	88.3	86.3	85.3	10.7	0.0	711
Western Area Urban	88.9	88.7	85.2	7.6	0.0	1,116
Education						
Pre-primary or none	91.0	89.2	87.8	7.8	0.2	4,617
Primary	92.2	90.7	88.7	6.1	0.2	1,149
Junior Secondary	93.2	92.5	91.2	5.6	0.1	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	93.3	92.1	89.9	4.5	0.0	1,255
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	92.3	91.2	89.5	6.0	0.0	1,483
20-34	91.6	90.1	88.4	6.9	0.2	5,702
35-49	92.6	90.5	89.8	6.7	0.1	1,194
Place of delivery						
Home	80.9	78.2	76.2	17.2	0.1	1,928
Health facility	95.2	94.1	92.7	3.5	0.2	6,429
Public	95.3	94.1	92.7	3.5	0.2	6,133
Private	94.2	94.4	92.2	3.7	0.0	296
Other/DK/Missing	(74.1)	(59.6)	(59.6)	(25.9)	(0.0)	24
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	91.7	90.1	88.6	6.9	0.2	8,125
C-section	97.8	97.8	96.5	0.8	0.0	255
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	85.5	87.0	82.3	10.5	0.8	97
Has no functional difficulty	92.0	90.4	88.9	6.6	0.1	8,113

Table TM.8.9: *Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns***PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS BY POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS FOR THE MOTHER AND NEWBORN, WITHIN TWO DAYS OF THE MOST RECENT BIRTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last five years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Wealth index quintile	85.5	87.0	82.3	10.5	0.8	
Poorest	90.5	88.6	87.5	8.5	0.1	1,864
Second	91.4	90.6	88.6	6.9	0.4	1,782
Middle	93.5	91.9	90.8	5.5	0.2	1,708
Fourth	91.0	89.1	87.5	7.4	0.0	1,587
Richest	93.2	91.9	89.8	4.7	0.0	1,439

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn² MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

6.9. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO EVER HAD SEX, PERCENTAGE WHO HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, PERCENTAGE WHO HAD SEX WITH MORE THAN ONE PARTNER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, AND AMONG THOSE WHO HAD SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, THE PERCENTAGE WHO USED A CONDOM AT LAST SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	89.2	76.5	4.3	17,873	9.7	768
Area						
Urban	86.9	76.6	4.7	8,884	9.9	415
Rural	91.5	76.5	3.9	8,989	9.4	353
Region						
East	89.1	77.1	4.1	3,952	5.1	162
North	90.1	73.9	3.6	5,731	7.6	205
South	90.0	81.1	5.3	3,303	18.8	176
West	87.7	76.2	4.6	4,886	7.8	225
District						
Kailahun	92.9	76.3	5.7	1,109	2.2	64
Kenema	87.6	79.9	4.6	1,750	7.3	81
Kono	87.6	73.3	1.6	1,094	(*)	17
Bombali	90.8	76.1	4.7	1,390	2.2	65
Kambia	88.7	73.6	4.0	809	(*)	32
Koinadugu	83.9	70.0	2.1	957	(*)	20
Port Loko	91.2	76.5	3.9	1,457	(*)	56
Tonkolili	94.0	71.2	2.8	1,117	(*)	31
Bo	89.1	80.3	3.2	1,438	(*)	46
Bonthe	92.9	88.9	4.7	453	7.9	21
Moyamba	87.3	76.9	2.8	755	(*)	21
Pujehun	93.3	82.1	13.4	657	29.9	88
Western Area Rural	90.8	79.2	7.0	1,476	6.1	103
Western Area Urban	86.3	74.9	3.6	3,410	9.2	121
Age						
15-24	74.2	64.5	5.0	7,397	11.5	373
15-19	55.2	48.1	3.6	3,943	11.5	141
15-17	35.8	31.7	2.3	2,234	7.4	51
18-19	80.5	69.6	5.3	1,709	13.8	90
20-24	96.0	83.3	6.7	3,454	11.5	232
25-29	99.4	86.8	5.2	3,083	7.7	160
30-34	99.8	87.2	4.0	2,470	7.5	98
35-39	100.0	87.1	3.4	2,267	12.6	78
40-44	100.0	81.6	2.8	1,491	(4.4)	42
45-49	99.5	76.1	1.4	1,166	(*)	16
Education						
Pre-primary or none	97.1	81.8	3.4	8,243	4.5	279
Primary	82.9	69.5	3.8	2,391	14.8	92
Junior Secondary	77.8	68.0	4.7	3,298	11.9	155
Senior Secondary or Higher	86.1	77.1	6.2	3,941	12.3	243

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO EVER HAD SEX, PERCENTAGE WHO HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, PERCENTAGE WHO HAD SEX WITH MORE THAN ONE PARTNER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, AND AMONG THOSE WHO HAD SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, THE PERCENTAGE WHO USED A CONDOM AT LAST SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years		
Marital status³²						
Ever married/in union	100.0	85.4	3.4	11,846	4.9	402
Never married/in union	68.0	59.2	6.1	6,024	14.9	366
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	97.4	70.6	5.2	208	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	96.8	83.1	4.6	15,430	10.0	706
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	92.9	76.9	3.9	3,185	6.7	124
Second	91.6	77.0	4.4	3,197	8.4	141
Middle	89.7	75.9	3.8	3,354	14.7	127
Fourth	88.3	77.1	5.2	3,639	8.0	191
Richest	85.2	76.0	4.1	4,498	10.9	185

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

(³) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(⁴) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO EVER HAD SEX, PERCENTAGE WHO HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, PERCENTAGE WHO HAD SEX WITH MORE THAN ONE PARTNER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, AND AMONG THOSE WHO HAD SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, THE PERCENTAGE WHO USED A CONDOM AT LAST SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	83.8	79.9	19.1	7,415	12.2	1,414
Area						
Urban	84.4	79.6	20.0	3,828	18.0	767
Rural	83.2	80.3	18.0	3,587	5.5	647
Region						
East	84.5	81.2	26.5	1,690	11.8	447
North	82.2	79.0	19.1	2,206	10.3	421
South	83.3	80.9	15.4	1,341	10.1	206
West	85.3	79.2	15.6	2,178	16.5	339
District						
Kailahun	88.8	84.9	32.9	449	6.9	148
Kenema	82.7	80.3	33.0	742	14.8	245
Kono	83.2	79.2	11.0	499	(11.6)	55
Bombali	77.3	74.0	15.2	638	13.1	97
Kambia	81.6	80.3	20.2	262	7.2	53
Koinadugu	80.1	76.8	14.9	333	6.6	50
Port Loko	85.4	82.7	27.4	580	13.8	159
Tonkolili	87.9	82.9	15.9	391	2.6	62
Bo	87.4	85.8	22.3	552	11.4	123
Bonthe	80.8	79.7	8.4	203	(16.1)	17
Moyamba	78.5	75.4	8.6	322	(8.5)	28
Pujehun	82.3	78.6	14.3	264	4.1	38

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO EVER HAD SEX, PERCENTAGE WHO HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, PERCENTAGE WHO HAD SEX WITH MORE THAN ONE PARTNER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, AND AMONG THOSE WHO HAD SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, THE PERCENTAGE WHO USED A CONDOM AT LAST SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Western Area Rural	85.4	78.9	13.9	601	15.9	84
Western Area Urban	85.2	79.3	16.2	1,577	16.7	256
Age						
15-24	60.3	55.2	11.3	2,970	14.9	336
15-19	36.3	32.0	3.9	1,669	8.8	65
15-17	20.7	18.5	1.9	1,030	(*)	19
18-19	61.4	53.6	7.2	639	(9.8)	46
20-24	91.2	84.9	20.8	1,302	16.4	271
25-29	99.1	95.8	26.7	1,084	15.1	290
30-34	99.2	95.4	24.9	976	14.3	243
35-39	99.9	96.8	22.4	994	8.7	223
40-44	99.9	97.3	21.6	772	12.0	167
45-49	100.0	97.8	25.1	619	3.3	155
Education²						
Pre-primary or none	91.2	88.0	19.1	2,240	4.8	427
Primary	74.1	71.4	17.0	932	8.2	159
Junior Secondary	70.7	67.4	13.6	1,530	12.9	208
Senior Secondary or Higher	88.5	83.2	22.8	2,712	18.2	620
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.3	22.9	3,751	9.4	858
Never married/in union	67.5	62.3	15.2	3,633	16.8	552
Missing/DK	(51.6)	(51.6)	(12.4)	31	(*)	4
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	85.0	68.1	17.8	65	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	94.1	90.0	21.9	6,320	12.2	1,383
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	86.6	82.8	15.4	1,116	1.9	172
Second	81.8	79.1	17.6	1,321	3.6	232
Middle	81.9	78.8	21.7	1,310	8.9	285
Fourth	83.5	78.3	17.7	1,620	16.8	286
Richest	85.2	80.9	21.4	2,048	20.0	438

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(²) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-24 YEARS BY KEY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:															
				Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:				Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months					A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	74.2	16.3	5.0	7,397	39.3	4,773	26.2	37.3	4,774	14.0	2,757	11.5	373		
Area															
Urban	71.9	12.1	5.4	4,079	37.4	3,036	24.9	43.9	2,631	16.1	1,790	9.8	220		
Rural	77.1	21.5	4.6	3,318	42.5	1,737	27.8	29.1	2,143	10.2	967	13.9	153		
Region															
East	72.6	14.1	4.1	1,559	41.5	1,000	20.3	37.0	973	9.6	576	9.1	63		
North	76.0	23.0	4.9	2,355	40.7	1,380	28.9	32.3	1,505	9.4	760	8.4	115		
South	75.5	13.1	5.7	1,329	38.1	825	28.8	38.4	906	18.5	511	22.6	76		
West	72.8	12.6	5.5	2,155	37.3	1,568	25.6	42.2	1,390	18.2	909	8.7	119		
District															
Kailahun	79.5	16.6	7.9	377	35.2	217	21.7	34.0	237	11.0	128	(4.6)	30		
Kenema	70.3	10.5	3.7	724	41.2	497	19.8	43.2	467	6.8	313	(*)	27		
Kono	70.5	17.7	1.5	458	47.1	286	20.1	29.6	269	14.8	135	(*)	7		
Bombali	77.4	23.9	6.9	564	36.3	350	17.5	38.8	380	10.3	219	(3.6)	39		
Kambia	74.7	27.0	5.6	360	44.8	203	32.7	29.6	228	7.6	107	(13.8)	20		
Koinadugu	66.5	8.1	2.5	456	52.4	291	25.6	27.9	257	7.0	127	(*)	11		
Port Loko	77.5	23.3	4.6	567	38.6	331	34.2	32.3	373	5.3	183	(*)	26		
Tonkolili	83.6	34.4	4.4	407	30.6	206	37.7	30.7	267	17.6	125	(*)	18		
Bo	73.5	12.8	3.4	583	36.6	396	20.5	44.1	391	13.2	257	(*)	20		
Bonthe	82.2	17.1	7.5	177	27.7	113	27.3	45.7	140	9.0	81	(6.3)	13		
Moyamba	70.1	13.7	2.9	319	49.1	193	35.8	28.1	201	16.7	90	(*)	9		
Pujehun	82.4	10.0	13.6	250	35.8	123	40.5	33.4	175	46.2	83	40.1	34		
Western Area Rural	80.6	20.2	8.6	696	30.1	445	26.0	44.7	499	12.3	311	10.7	60		
Western Area Urban	69.0	9.0	4.1	1,459	40.1	1,123	25.4	41.0	891	21.3	598	(6.8)	60		
Age															
15-19	55.2	14.3	3.6	3,943	53.5	3,251	21.2	35.3	1,898	12.1	1,390	11.5	141		
15-17	35.8	13.3	2.3	2,234	68.1	2,072	15.8	27.0	709	10.1	603	7.4	51		
18-19	80.5	15.6	5.3	1,709	27.8	1,180	24.4	46.1	1,189	13.7	787	13.8	90		
20-24	96.0	18.5	6.7	3,454	8.8	1,522	29.5	39.6	2,876	16.0	1,366	11.5	232		
20-22	94.6	18.4	6.4	2,102	10.6	1,047	28.4	42.9	1,711	15.1	901	12.1	135		
23-24	98.2	18.8	7.2	1,352	4.7	475	31.0	34.4	1,166	17.7	465	10.8	97		
Education															
Pre-primary or none	84.8	25.7	3.8	1,552	41.4	559	37.6	21.9	1,131	8.3	340	4.3	59		
Primary	67.2	21.0	3.9	1,239	53.7	736	28.2	26.2	695	10.4	324	17.3	48		
Junior Secondary	67.2	15.4	4.8	2,223	45.9	1,563	22.5	35.7	1,279	11.6	795	13.9	107		
Senior Secondary or Higher	77.7	8.6	6.6	2,384	27.6	1,916	20.4	54.4	1,668	17.9	1,298	10.8	158		
Marital status															
Ever married/in union	99.9	26.9	4.2	2,557		-	36.8	8.0	2,153	15.3	206	6.2	107		
Never married/in union	60.7	10.7	5.5	4,839	39.3	4,773	17.4	52.7	2,621	13.9	2,551	13.7	266		

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-24 YEARS BY KEY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:												
		Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Ever had sex		Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴				
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(90.4)	(37.7)	(7.2)	44	(*)	24	(21.9)	(32.6)	31	(*)	15	3
Has no functional difficulty	90.9	17.4	6.2	5,118	17.1	2,678	28.0	41.8	4,034	15.1	2,139	319
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	77.6	23.8	5.3	1,008	42.6	515	28.5	28.3	659	8.2	285	53
Second	77.7	21.3	5.0	1,189	44.0	587	29.1	28.1	766	11.3	334	59
Middle	76.5	18.8	4.6	1,459	38.1	874	25.8	35.2	960	10.9	514	67
Fourth	75.2	16.5	5.8	1,708	35.5	1,185	26.1	42.5	1,134	12.4	726	99
Richest	68.2	7.7	4.7	2,033	40.0	1,612	23.5	44.2	1,255	20.0	898	95

¹MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people²MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex³MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners⁴MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners⁵MICS indicator TM.28; Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-24 YEARS BY KEY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:				Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years								
Total	60.3	5.0	11.3	2,970	43.5	2,664	49.1	1,638	15.7	1,460	14.9	336
Area												
Urban	64.6	4.9	12.8	1,660	37.6	1,526	53.4	955	20.6	886	20.4	212
Rural	54.9	5.0	9.5	1,310	51.4	1,138	43.8	683	8.0	574	5.5	124
Region												
East	59.2	7.0	16.5	631	43.3	582	52.4	357	18.3	331	20.3	104
North	58.4	5.1	11.0	920	47.1	808	47.0	501	14.1	432	12.9	101
South	59.4	2.4	8.4	546	45.8	477	49.6	313	10.6	271	16.6	46
West	63.7	5.0	9.8	873	38.7	796	48.7	467	18.4	425	9.8	85
District												
Kailahun	69.1	20.2	24.4	157	34.4	137	61.0	101	14.6	96	(14.0)	38
Kenema	58.2	3.1	17.8	302	43.5	284	52.4	168	21.6	159	(27.0)	54
Kono	52.2	2.0	6.9	172	50.4	161	44.6	88	15.9	77	(*)	12
Bombali	52.2	0.0	7.9	297	51.1	277	43.8	145	22.0	130	(*)	24
Kambia	57.2	9.8	13.9	109	50.6	92	46.3	60	8.6	50	(*)	15
Koinadugu	54.4	1.2	7.5	140	50.1	127	45.3	73	12.7	63	(*)	10
Port Loko	63.2	9.2	14.5	226	44.2	184	47.1	133	16.2	107	(*)	33
Tonkolili	67.9	9.5	12.6	148	37.0	128	55.7	91	3.5	82	(*)	19
Bo	71.7	2.5	14.4	242	32.2	210	62.4	171	14.8	151	(18.3)	35
Bonthe	45.8	4.0	3.3	72	61.4	62	36.2	33	7.3	26	(*)	2
Moyamba	51.2	0.9	2.3	140	52.8	130	42.1	67	3.3	59	(*)	3
Pujehun	50.5	2.8	6.3	92	58.7	75	37.9	43	7.0	35	(*)	6
Western Area Rural	67.2	7.6	9.7	265	36.8	236	47.8	149	19.3	127	(17.5)	26
Western Area Urban	62.2	3.8	9.8	608	39.5	560	49.1	317	18.0	299	(6.4)	59
Age												
15-19	36.3	4.4	3.9	1,669	64.6	1,623	31.2	533	9.1	521	8.8	65
15-17	20.7	5.0	1.9	1,030	79.5	1,011	18.7	191	5.4	193	(*)	19
18-19	61.4	3.5	7.2	639	39.9	611	51.3	343	11.2	328	(9.8)	46
20-24	91.2	5.7	20.8	1,302	10.7	1,041	72.1	1,105	19.3	939	16.4	271
20-22	88.1	5.8	19.3	795	13.6	685	72.4	641	17.6	576	20.3	154
23-24	96.1	5.6	23.1	506	5.3	356	71.7	463	22.1	363	11.2	117
Education												
Pre-primary or none	59.1	5.6	9.8	463	47.1	401	45.7	258	4.3	212	(1.2)	46
Primary	43.7	3.9	7.1	419	61.9	374	33.2	168	7.5	139	(10.4)	30
Junior Secondary	49.8	6.0	7.4	887	53.9	815	42.0	410	8.8	372	10.2	65
Senior Secondary or Higher	74.4	4.4	16.2	1,202	28.0	1,074	61.3	802	23.9	737	20.3	195
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	74.4	4.4	16.2	1,202	28.0	1,074	61.3	802	23.9	737	20.3	195
Never married/in union	100.0	10.0	19.0	274	-	-	32.3	260	19.7	88	7.9	52
Missing/DK	(35.2)	(13.6)	(12.7)	23	-	-	(*)	8	(*)	7	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	16	(*)	12	(*)	8	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	81.6	5.0	16.4	1,919	21.2	1,636	65.6	1,436	17.1	1,259	15.2	314

Table TM.10.2M: *Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)***PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-24 YEARS BY KEY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:				Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months										
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	56.0	5.6	8.1	335	51.4	285	43.0	178	3.5	144	0.0	27
Second	52.0	5.0	7.6	490	54.1	428	40.3	240	8.1	197	11.1	37
Middle	58.1	7.3	13.5	558	47.7	484	47.5	309	11.0	265	8.8	75
Fourth	64.1	4.0	9.8	735	38.6	677	51.2	412	21.0	377	21.3	72
Richest	65.0	4.1	14.6	852	36.6	790	55.9	499	20.8	476	19.3	124

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex³ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners⁴ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases⁽⁴⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

6.10. HIV

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. HIV/AIDS modules were administered to women and men 15-49 years of age.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator, the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

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

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	84.9	72.3	65.0	60.7	62.0	54.7	62.3	47.9	31.3	25.2	17,873
Area											
Urban	93.5	82.5	74.5	69.9	73.4	64.4	73.4	60.4	41.1	33.9	8,884
Rural	76.4	62.1	55.6	51.6	50.9	45.0	51.4	35.5	21.7	16.5	8,989
Region											
East	81.5	62.1	60.5	54.5	55.8	44.3	56.6	39.9	24.5	19.6	3,952
North	81.4	69.1	60.5	56.7	59.9	53.3	60.6	44.5	28.9	21.7	5,731
South	79.4	68.8	62.3	58.3	56.7	54.5	56.0	42.1	28.6	23.2	3,303
West	95.5	86.5	75.9	72.0	73.2	64.8	73.3	62.2	41.6	35.0	4,886
District											
Kailahun	80.4	70.5	63.1	58.7	53.2	40.9	58.9	30.0	15.0	12.9	1,109
Kenema	84.4	75.8	72.9	69.6	64.3	51.1	60.8	49.3	32.9	30.3	1,750
Kono	77.8	31.6	37.9	26.2	44.7	36.9	47.7	35.1	20.6	9.4	1,094
Bombali	89.4	73.2	64.0	59.9	59.9	55.2	58.9	36.1	20.8	16.1	1,390
Kambia	72.6	60.7	50.2	48.9	54.2	30.1	49.2	31.8	17.8	10.9	809
Koinadugu	80.9	73.7	69.1	64.7	66.7	58.4	64.5	55.2	41.6	35.0	957
Port Loko	86.6	72.0	61.1	57.0	66.8	64.9	70.2	55.0	37.4	27.1	1,457
Tonkolili	71.5	62.7	55.3	51.3	49.4	48.2	54.9	41.5	25.1	18.1	1,117
Bo	82.6	72.0	66.6	63.8	65.4	53.4	60.3	51.5	39.3	33.6	1,438
Bonthe	84.0	72.8	65.4	57.3	45.9	76.5	68.0	33.7	20.4	12.3	453
Moyamba	81.1	67.2	61.7	55.5	57.7	60.7	50.2	34.6	23.4	19.1	755
Pujehun	67.4	60.6	51.7	50.0	43.7	34.4	45.0	36.1	16.8	12.5	657
Western Area Rural	96.4	86.5	83.5	79.5	77.1	68.3	79.8	63.7	47.4	43.0	1,476
Western Area Urban	95.1	86.5	72.6	68.7	71.5	63.3	70.5	61.5	39.1	31.5	3,410
Age											
15-24 ¹	85.9	73.2	65.9	61.4	62.0	58.1	65.1	50.7	33.3	26.7	7,397
15-19	83.1	69.1	61.3	56.7	58.4	56.0	61.7	48.2	31.6	24.8	3,943
15-17	79.3	64.1	56.1	51.4	54.4	52.2	57.3	44.2	29.1	21.6	2,234
18-19	88.0	75.6	68.3	63.7	63.7	61.0	67.5	53.4	34.9	29.1	1,709
20-24	89.1	77.9	71.0	66.7	66.0	60.4	68.9	53.5	35.2	28.8	3,454
25-29	86.9	75.0	67.5	63.6	66.2	55.8	63.8	49.8	33.8	27.0	3,083
30-34	84.6	73.0	66.6	62.2	62.9	53.6	62.1	47.2	30.4	25.2	2,470
35-39	83.7	70.4	63.9	59.5	61.0	52.5	59.7	45.6	29.7	23.8	2,267
40-44	81.6	66.8	59.5	54.8	58.6	47.8	55.0	40.4	26.7	20.6	1,491
45-49	80.4	67.9	59.0	55.1	56.0	45.4	56.4	40.6	23.6	18.8	1,166

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

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO KNOW THE MAIN WAYS OF PREVENTING HIV TRANSMISSION, PERCENTAGE WHO KNOW THAT A HEALTHY LOOKING PERSON CAN BE HIV-POSITIVE, PERCENTAGE WHO REJECT COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS, AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Education ³²											
Pre-primary or none	77.5	63.6	56.7	52.3	52.2	45.1	51.7	37.5	23.0	17.6	8,243
Primary	82.2	66.8	59.7	54.7	56.6	47.0	56.3	38.8	23.3	18.0	2,391
Junior Secondary	91.0	79.1	71.2	67.4	67.7	60.9	68.6	52.2	33.7	27.7	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	97.0	88.0	80.5	76.3	81.2	74.1	83.1	71.7	51.7	43.2	3,941
Marital status ³²											
Ever married/in union	83.5	70.7	63.6	59.4	60.3	51.6	60.1	44.4	28.3	22.5	11,846
Never married/in union	87.6	75.4	67.8	63.3	65.4	60.8	66.8	54.8	37.4	30.3	6,024
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	70.1	56.5	51.1	43.3	48.3	40.1	47.4	27.1	15.0	7.5	208
Has no functional difficulty	85.9	73.7	66.5	62.3	63.3	55.2	63.3	48.7	31.9	25.9	15,430
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	71.6	59.4	53.1	49.2	46.8	40.4	46.4	30.2	17.5	12.8	3,185
Second	76.2	61.2	54.6	50.5	50.1	42.5	50.1	34.3	20.3	15.0	3,197
Middle	82.2	67.8	62.5	58.1	57.8	50.9	59.0	42.3	26.7	21.7	3,354
Fourth	93.0	79.4	72.9	67.4	71.7	63.9	73.3	58.5	39.8	32.4	3,639
Richest	96.0	86.8	76.5	72.5	76.7	68.8	76.0	65.7	45.5	37.8	4,498

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO KNOW THE MAIN WAYS OF PREVENTING HIV TRANSMISSION, PERCENTAGE WHO KNOW THAT A HEALTHY LOOKING PERSON CAN BE HIV-POSITIVE, PERCENTAGE WHO REJECT COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS, AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	91.2	84.1	77.1	74.1	69.2	60.2	73.4	57.0	35.7	31.2	7,415
Area											
Urban	97.7	92.7	85.1	82.2	79.8	73.5	83.6	67.6	46.3	41.1	3,828
Rural	84.3	75.0	68.5	65.5	57.9	46.0	62.5	45.7	24.3	20.6	3,587
Region											
East	86.6	75.1	69.0	66.9	57.2	48.8	64.6	42.4	24.0	20.7	1,690
North	88.3	82.6	77.2	73.9	70.8	55.5	68.8	59.4	36.7	32.3	2,206
South	89.2	81.0	71.9	68.1	62.2	51.9	61.6	48.8	26.7	21.9	1,341
West	99.0	94.5	86.4	83.6	81.3	78.7	92.3	71.0	49.2	43.9	2,178
District											
Kailahun	97.9	95.1	87.4	85.7	64.6	41.2	88.5	39.1	17.4	15.3	449
Kenema	88.2	80.2	76.2	72.9	65.6	62.6	69.7	57.4	38.4	33.8	742
Kono	74.1	49.4	41.8	41.2	38.1	35.3	35.4	23.1	8.5	6.2	499
Bombali	90.4	87.2	79.9	78.2	84.0	62.2	62.9	60.9	46.5	41.8	638
Kambia	78.0	73.6	72.3	68.7	58.3	59.6	63.3	56.4	38.4	36.7	262
Koinadugu	87.8	75.8	73.9	69.7	58.1	38.1	80.4	77.7	24.1	20.3	333

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

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO KNOW THE MAIN WAYS OF PREVENTING HIV TRANSMISSION, PERCENTAGE WHO KNOW THAT A HEALTHY LOOKING PERSON CAN BE HIV-POSITIVE, PERCENTAGE WHO REJECT COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS, AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Port Loko	93.6	88.8	84.2	81.1	77.5	57.8	73.2	53.8	39.0	34.5	580
Tonkolili	84.3	77.7	68.3	63.4	58.6	53.3	65.5	51.6	26.7	21.0	391
Bo	98.3	90.7	80.8	76.7	75.1	46.1	57.7	46.1	20.3	15.0	552
Bonthe	91.7	85.0	75.2	72.4	44.5	77.5	83.3	66.8	35.1	32.1	203
Moyamba	82.6	79.5	70.0	67.6	61.1	59.8	67.6	55.7	40.2	36.1	322
Pujehun	76.1	59.4	53.0	47.3	50.1	34.6	45.6	31.9	17.1	11.3	264
Western Area Rural	98.9	96.8	93.8	91.9	88.3	77.4	94.7	68.6	55.7	52.1	601
Western Area Urban	99.0	93.7	83.6	80.5	78.6	79.3	91.4	71.9	46.7	40.7	1,577
Age											
15-24 ¹	90.3	83.0	76.6	73.1	67.5	60.4	72.5	57.5	35.9	30.9	2,970
15-19	86.9	78.6	70.7	66.9	60.5	56.5	66.9	52.4	31.3	26.0	1,669
15-17	83.9	75.6	67.6	64.0	56.2	52.7	63.1	50.2	27.9	23.4	1,030
18-19	91.7	83.4	75.8	71.7	67.5	62.6	73.0	56.0	36.7	30.1	639
20-24	94.8	88.7	84.1	81.1	76.5	65.3	79.7	64.1	41.9	37.2	1,302
25-29	94.9	90.3	83.7	81.9	76.3	66.9	78.1	61.1	42.5	38.9	1,084
30-34	92.0	86.0	78.6	76.1	72.2	60.0	75.9	59.7	36.9	32.2	976
35-39	91.6	82.0	74.9	71.0	66.0	57.4	72.2	53.6	31.8	27.7	994
40-44	89.2	81.6	74.7	72.7	67.8	54.8	70.7	54.1	32.1	28.7	772
45-49	89.7	81.8	71.7	69.0	67.0	58.7	71.1	52.1	31.1	26.2	619
Education²											
Pre-primary or none	81.4	71.9	62.7	59.6	51.7	44.3	60.0	43.6	20.3	16.5	2,240
Primary	87.7	77.9	71.2	68.1	60.6	53.0	67.5	47.7	26.6	23.2	932
Junior Secondary	94.4	87.2	79.8	76.7	70.6	59.5	74.9	58.4	35.1	30.8	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	98.8	94.6	89.4	86.8	85.9	76.1	85.7	70.4	51.8	46.3	2,712
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	90.9	83.2	75.6	72.8	67.9	56.1	72.6	54.3	31.4	27.3	3,751
Never married/in union	91.6	85.0	78.6	75.5	70.6	64.3	74.3	59.7	40.1	35.3	3,633
Missing/DK	(90.1)	(83.4)	(83.7)	(77.0)	(67.0)	(64.2)	(74.2)	(66.7)	(30.2)	(23.5)	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	87.9	74.2	74.6	67.2	50.5	57.9	72.7	55.8	26.2	22.2	65
Has no functional difficulty	92.4	85.6	78.6	75.8	71.5	61.4	75.1	58.1	37.0	32.6	6,320
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	79.3	69.9	63.6	60.5	50.7	41.9	59.6	39.5	19.0	15.7	1,116
Second	83.7	74.5	67.7	64.8	58.3	45.5	62.6	45.6	24.7	20.5	1,321
Middle	89.8	81.4	74.6	71.4	63.3	50.6	69.3	51.3	27.4	22.9	1,310
Fourth	97.1	91.2	84.0	81.2	77.7	73.1	80.6	66.6	46.1	41.5	1,620
Richest	98.8	94.2	86.5	83.7	83.5	75.5	84.9	70.0	48.8	43.6	2,048

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

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

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

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO CORRECTLY IDENTIFY MEANS OF HIV TRANSMISSION FROM MOTHER TO CHILD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:								Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Total	63.2	62.4	64.2	68.5	57.2	45.6	43.3	16.4	17,873
Area									
Urban	71.0	70.2	71.9	76.7	64.3	53.3	50.2	16.8	8,884
Rural	55.5	54.7	56.6	60.4	50.2	38.1	36.5	16.0	8,989
Region									
East	64.5	63.2	66.4	70.6	57.6	39.2	37.5	10.8	3,952
North	64.2	62.9	65.0	69.1	58.6	51.6	49.7	12.3	5,731
South	49.7	49.6	50.0	53.0	45.9	37.0	35.4	26.4	3,303
West	70.2	69.7	71.1	76.5	62.9	49.7	45.7	19.0	4,886
District									
Kailahun	62.6	57.1	69.1	71.6	52.9	24.9	24.2	8.8	1,109
Kenema	70.0	69.6	69.2	74.7	63.4	49.6	47.6	9.7	1,750
Kono	57.5	59.3	59.2	63.2	53.3	36.9	34.6	14.6	1,094
Bombali	71.3	68.8	72.0	76.1	64.8	57.9	55.1	13.2	1,390
Kambia	57.0	53.0	60.0	61.2	51.9	51.5	51.0	11.3	809
Koinadugu	69.8	70.6	68.8	74.6	64.5	64.3	60.5	6.3	957
Port Loko	64.8	63.9	68.0	70.1	61.1	48.9	48.3	16.5	1,457
Tonkolili	54.9	54.8	52.5	59.9	47.5	36.5	34.4	11.6	1,117
Bo	48.5	46.5	48.8	50.5	44.7	38.4	37.7	32.1	1,438
Bonthe	48.5	49.2	44.5	50.2	42.8	38.8	33.8	33.8	453
Moyamba	51.2	53.5	52.3	56.5	48.3	32.4	30.8	24.6	755
Pujehun	51.5	52.0	54.2	56.4	48.0	38.3	37.0	11.0	657
Western Area Rural	78.4	75.8	80.7	85.1	70.5	59.3	56.0	11.3	1,476
Western Area Urban	66.6	67.0	66.9	72.8	59.7	45.5	41.3	22.3	3,410
Age group									
15-24	60.9	60.0	62.1	66.5	54.9	44.1	41.7	19.4	7,397
15-19	55.2	53.5	55.9	60.5	49.0	38.1	35.8	22.6	3,943
15-17	50.2	48.4	50.7	55.2	44.2	33.5	31.6	24.1	2,234
18-19	61.8	60.2	62.8	67.5	55.2	44.1	41.4	20.6	1,709
20-24	67.4	67.4	69.1	73.4	61.7	50.9	48.4	15.7	3,454
25-29	68.1	68.3	69.8	74.0	62.3	51.5	48.9	12.8	3,083
30-39	65.4	64.1	65.7	70.2	59.0	46.7	44.0	13.9	4,736
40-49	59.9	58.9	60.9	64.4	54.7	41.3	39.7	16.7	2,656
Education									
Pre-primary or none	57.5	56.7	58.1	62.1	52.3	40.4	38.4	15.4	8,243
Primary	57.2	56.8	60.0	63.1	52.0	39.1	37.7	19.1	2,391
Junior Secondary	68.4	66.6	69.8	73.9	61.4	48.3	46.1	17.1	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	74.4	74.1	74.7	80.6	67.3	58.4	54.5	16.4	3,941
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	64.6	64.0	65.6	69.8	58.7	46.7	44.3	13.4	10,561
Never married/in union	60.1	58.8	60.9	65.6	54.0	43.6	41.1	22.0	6,024
Formerly married/in union	66.2	65.9	68.7	71.5	60.3	46.6	45.2	15.3	1285
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	58.4	49.5	57.6	62.1	44.6	28.8	28.4	8.0	208
Has no functional difficulty	65.1	64.6	66.2	70.5	59.3	47.6	45.2	15.4	15,430
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	50.6	50.3	52.1	55.5	46.0	33.6	32.2	16.0	3,185
Second	55.7	54.0	56.2	60.3	49.5	37.5	35.7	15.9	3,197
Middle	61.8	61.0	63.5	67.1	56.5	44.0	42.1	15.1	3,354
Fourth	72.7	71.6	73.1	78.2	65.6	56.4	53.2	14.8	3,639
Richest	70.9	70.3	71.7	76.7	64.4	52.5	49.3	19.3	4,498

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO CORRECTLY IDENTIFY MEANS OF HIV TRANSMISSION FROM MOTHER TO CHILD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who:								Number of men age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	58.7	58.6	59.6	66.0	52.0	39.7	36.3	25.2	7,415
Area									
Urban	59.6	59.5	60.5	69.1	50.9	45.3	40.5	28.6	3,828
Rural	57.7	57.6	58.6	62.7	53.3	33.7	31.8	21.6	3,587
Region									
East	58.4	57.7	59.3	63.1	54.0	35.2	33.3	23.5	1,690
North	58.2	58.8	57.6	64.0	52.4	41.3	37.4	24.3	2,206
South	62.6	61.0	63.0	66.8	56.8	40.1	38.6	22.3	1,341
West	57.0	57.7	59.6	69.7	47.3	41.3	36.0	29.3	2,178
District									
Kailahun	72.2	67.4	74.8	80.3	61.8	38.7	36.6	17.6	449
Kenema	66.3	67.3	65.9	69.1	64.1	39.1	36.6	19.1	742
Kono	34.4	34.7	35.8	38.8	31.9	26.2	25.4	35.3	499
Bombali	48.2	50.6	43.1	52.7	40.8	30.0	24.5	37.7	638
Kambia	58.7	58.8	56.4	62.6	52.8	38.1	34.1	15.4	262
Koinadugu	61.4	59.8	61.4	63.9	58.8	39.6	38.8	23.8	333
Port Loko	62.4	65.1	66.7	72.6	58.1	42.0	38.4	21.0	580
Tonkolili	65.1	62.1	65.4	70.8	57.2	62.3	58.3	13.4	391
Bo	82.4	78.9	82.2	87.3	73.9	52.1	49.7	11.1	552
Bonthe	31.9	32.8	33.2	35.6	29.9	26.2	25.2	56.1	203
Moyamba	63.5	63.2	63.0	66.9	59.1	45.7	45.1	15.6	322
Pujehun	43.7	42.3	46.0	48.0	39.0	18.9	17.9	28.1	264
Western Area Rural	58.2	64.0	60.6	80.6	41.7	35.8	25.4	18.4	601
Western Area Urban	56.5	55.3	59.3	65.6	49.4	43.4	40.0	33.5	1,577
Age group									
15-24	54.6	54.3	55.3	61.8	47.9	36.7	33.2	28.6	2,970
15-19	48.9	48.6	49.5	54.7	43.8	30.6	28.0	32.2	1,669
15-17	46.0	45.7	46.6	51.4	41.2	27.2	24.8	32.4	1,030
18-19	53.5	53.3	54.3	59.9	48.1	36.1	33.1	31.8	639
20-24	62.0	61.5	62.7	70.8	53.1	44.5	40.0	23.9	1,302
25-29	65.4	65.5	66.6	73.7	58.1	44.4	41.3	21.1	1,084
30-39	59.9	60.3	61.8	68.1	53.5	42.4	38.9	23.7	1,970
40-49	60.3	60.2	60.0	66.0	54.2	38.6	35.1	23.4	1,391
Education³²									
Pre-primary or none	50.4	50.5	51.8	55.5	46.5	27.8	26.0	25.8	2,240
Primary	53.1	54.6	55.8	61.4	48.4	34.2	31.1	26.2	932
Junior Secondary	58.1	58.6	59.4	65.1	52.3	37.1	34.5	29.3	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	67.7	66.7	67.4	76.7	57.7	52.8	47.5	22.1	2,712
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	60.8	61.3	61.5	68.1	54.1	40.4	36.7	23.0	3,547
Never married/in union	56.7	56.2	58.0	64.4	50.1	39.4	36.2	27.2	3,633
Formerly married/in union	56.7	54.6	55.5	60.2	50.7	32.8	30.8	27.2	204
Missing/DK	(57.2)	(56.0)	(56.0)	(57.2)	(54.8)	(37.0)	(35.8)	(32.9)	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	45.4	42.9	43.6	56.4	35.2	32.8	27.0	31.6	65
Has no functional difficulty	60.9	60.9	61.9	68.5	54.0	41.8	38.2	24.0	6,320

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO CORRECTLY IDENTIFY MEANS OF HIV TRANSMISSION FROM MOTHER TO CHILD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of men age 15-49 who:									
Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:						Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men age 15-49
During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	50.9	50.8	52.9	55.9	47.3	27.8	26.2	23.4	1,116
Second	58.4	57.9	59.1	63.1	53.5	31.9	30.3	20.6	1,321
Middle	61.1	62.0	62.3	67.8	55.8	38.9	36.1	22.0	1,310
Fourth	56.3	58.0	57.7	66.5	48.7	41.7	36.9	30.6	1,620
Richest	63.5	61.7	63.4	71.8	54.0	50.1	45.2	27.0	2,048

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The following questions were asked in Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS to measure stigma and discrimination in the community: whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE HEARD OF AIDS WHO REPORT DISCRIMINATING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	
Total	68.8	55.9	74.2	80.6	84.0	83.0	73.3	64.1	15,173
Area									
Urban	67.3	53.9	72.9	84.3	85.4	84.0	70.9	62.9	8,306
Rural	70.6	58.2	75.8	76.2	82.2	81.7	76.3	65.5	6,867
Region									
East	78.7	67.2	83.2	83.1	88.6	82.8	80.5	74.7	3,220
North	61.6	51.0	67.4	77.3	83.1	82.6	77.8	62.8	4,664
South	71.4	49.1	75.5	76.8	80.2	80.9	66.9	63.8	2,624
West	67.8	56.6	74.2	84.2	83.7	84.7	67.6	58.3	4,665

Table TM.11.3W: *Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)***PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE HEARD OF AIDS WHO REPORT DISCRIMINATING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
District									
Kailahun	87.1	84.1	91.9	81.7	89.4	90.3	74.8	82.7	891
Kenema	77.9	58.0	81.7	87.1	89.8	77.3	82.4	73.2	1,478
Kono	71.3	65.7	76.5	77.7	85.9	84.3	83.0	69.1	851
Bombali	59.9	46.0	68.5	73.0	75.4	73.1	76.9	66.5	1,242
Kambia	67.4	54.2	70.8	80.9	86.2	86.9	85.1	73.1	587
Koinadugu	42.4	30.4	45.7	91.7	94.2	95.1	69.0	63.8	775
Port Loko	65.4	58.4	70.6	77.3	87.7	86.2	82.5	55.8	1,262
Tonkolili	72.8	64.9	78.9	67.7	74.7	76.5	74.9	59.4	799
Bo	68.1	43.0	73.0	78.4	82.4	78.9	76.1	66.4	1,188
Bonthe	66.3	26.4	68.9	84.8	85.6	86.8	50.1	34.7	381
Moyamba	85.4	73.6	88.6	72.3	79.6	78.1	67.3	75.1	612
Pujehun	65.4	51.2	70.2	71.9	70.6	85.3	56.0	65.9	443
Western Area Rural	79.7	64.8	85.1	90.9	94.5	92.2	68.4	65.8	1,423
Western Area Urban	62.5	53.0	69.4	81.3	79.0	81.3	67.2	54.9	3,242
Age									
15-24	70.4	56.3	75.6	81.2	83.9	83.1	73.2	64.4	6,354
15-19	72.0	57.4	76.8	79.9	82.9	82.0	73.2	66.6	3,277
15-17	74.0	57.5	77.7	78.9	82.7	81.1	72.7	67.1	1,773
18-19	69.7	57.3	75.8	81.1	83.2	83.1	73.8	66.1	1,504
20-24	68.8	55.1	74.2	82.5	84.8	84.3	73.1	62.0	3,078
25-29	66.8	54.0	71.9	82.2	85.9	85.2	73.4	64.0	2,679
30-39	67.4	55.2	73.0	80.5	83.9	82.8	74.0	62.7	3,987
40-49	69.2	58.2	75.4	77.3	82.0	80.1	72.5	66.0	2,153
Education³²									
Pre-primary or none	71.2	59.2	76.7	77.3	82.3	81.7	75.4	65.5	6,385
Primary	75.5	61.0	79.3	77.4	82.9	82.3	74.8	66.0	1,964
Junior Secondary	71.2	57.7	76.7	82.3	86.4	85.6	74.4	67.4	3,002
Senior Secondary or Higher	59.5	46.2	65.5	86.4	85.4	83.5	68.2	58.2	3,821
Marital status³²									
Ever married/in union	69.9	57.3	75.2	79.8	83.8	83.6	74.7	65.0	8,779
Never married/in union	66.6	52.7	72.1	81.4	83.7	81.5	71.0	61.8	5,279
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	81.4	69.4	87.5	76.1	84.0	84.8	79.2	75.5	146
Has no functional difficulty	68.0	55.5	73.6	80.9	84.1	83.2	73.4	63.6	13,254
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	71.9	60.5	78.2	74.1	80.2	80.2	75.4	66.2	2,280
Second	72.6	59.3	77.4	76.4	82.2	81.8	76.3	67.6	2,438
Middle	70.2	57.7	74.3	80.1	85.9	84.7	74.8	66.7	2,756
Fourth	72.4	58.6	78.2	84.8	87.6	85.8	73.8	65.1	3,384
Richest	61.3	48.2	67.1	83.4	82.8	81.9	69.3	58.6	4,316

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE HEARD OF AIDS WHO REPORT DISCRIMINATING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	
Total	63.2	46.5	67.3	82.5	83.3	81.5	61.3	59.6	6,763
Area									
Urban	59.6	39.3	63.6	84.2	83.2	82.5	61.0	55.0	3,741
Rural	67.7	55.5	72.0	80.4	83.3	80.2	61.7	65.4	3,022
Region									
East	66.4	49.6	70.0	78.4	77.1	76.6	70.0	61.3	1,463
North	54.4	48.5	59.1	80.3	84.1	80.5	53.7	62.7	1,947
South	71.5	56.4	76.5	83.7	86.7	88.4	68.8	62.1	1,196
West	64.5	37.2	67.9	86.6	84.8	81.9	58.2	54.3	2,157
District									
Kailahun	77.5	69.0	82.2	82.4	80.5	76.7	72.3	66.6	439
Kenema	72.8	50.8	76.9	90.2	90.1	90.4	76.5	70.3	654
Kono	41.8	24.3	43.5	53.0	50.0	52.0	55.7	39.4	370
Bombali	48.3	49.2	50.8	63.8	68.8	70.4	53.0	55.1	577
Kambia	36.7	26.6	42.6	90.5	90.0	85.8	69.4	73.1	205
Koinadugu	48.9	46.7	50.7	84.5	95.8	94.8	59.8	92.3	292
Port Loko	66.6	58.1	72.8	84.9	85.6	84.6	52.6	56.4	543
Tonkolili	60.7	46.5	68.7	91.4	94.1	75.6	41.3	53.7	330
Bo	87.3	69.0	90.0	83.9	88.1	90.0	67.0	63.9	543
Bonthe	64.0	41.7	65.7	81.4	88.0	90.7	77.0	76.7	186
Moyamba	53.3	38.1	57.6	91.7	94.4	92.7	54.3	42.3	266
Pujehun	59.8	60.6	75.2	74.5	71.7	75.8	85.2	70.0	201
Western Area Rural	74.7	48.7	77.4	93.6	89.3	78.3	47.1	38.8	595
Western Area Urban	60.6	32.8	64.3	83.9	83.1	83.3	62.4	60.3	1,562
Age									
15-24	65.0	47.6	69.1	81.0	82.8	80.1	61.5	59.4	2,683
15-19	67.2	50.8	70.8	79.0	81.2	78.1	61.2	59.8	1,450
15-17	68.2	50.5	71.9	77.0	79.6	75.9	61.5	59.2	864
18-19	65.8	51.2	69.2	81.9	83.7	81.5	60.7	60.8	586
20-24	62.4	43.8	67.2	83.3	84.7	82.4	61.8	58.9	1,233
25-29	59.5	40.9	64.0	86.0	86.9	85.4	61.7	60.0	1,029
30-39	62.5	47.0	66.0	83.6	82.1	82.4	60.7	59.1	1,808
40-49	63.6	48.2	68.2	81.3	82.8	80.0	61.6	60.6	1,244
Education³²									
Pre-primary or none	71.1	58.1	75.6	78.4	81.0	80.9	63.8	68.2	1,823
Primary	69.1	52.5	74.1	77.0	78.6	76.0	58.5	59.3	817
Junior Secondary	67.8	50.9	72.1	81.4	82.1	79.8	62.7	58.9	1,444
Senior Secondary or Higher	53.7	34.5	57.1	87.6	86.8	84.5	59.7	54.3	2,678
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	64.6	50.0	68.7	82.5	83.1	81.6	60.9	60.7	3,230
Never married/in union	62.2	43.1	66.3	82.6	83.9	81.5	61.3	58.4	3,327
Missing/DK	(63.3)	(45.8)	(74.1)	(74.4)	(82.7)	(93.5)	(75.5)	(74.2)	28
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	69.7	51.2	74.0	72.4	68.9	69.4	60.8	58.8	57
Has no functional difficulty	62.5	45.9	66.6	83.4	83.9	82.4	61.3	59.7	5,842

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE HEARD OF AIDS WHO REPORT DISCRIMINATING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	67.2	58.4	72.6	79.0	83.9	82.0	61.8	71.3	885
Second	68.3	56.0	72.8	82.1	84.4	81.7	64.1	69.4	1,106
Middle	64.8	51.6	69.0	80.7	82.3	80.5	62.4	61.2	1,177
Fourth	62.4	45.0	66.6	82.8	83.0	80.0	56.6	49.5	1,573
Richest	58.6	34.4	61.6	85.1	83.1	83.0	62.6	56.2	2,023

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO KNOW WHERE TO GET AN HIV TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED AND KNOW THE RESULT OF THE MOST RECENT TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE BEEN TESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE BEEN TESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND KNOW THE RESULT, AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE HEARD OF HIV SELF-TEST KITS AND HAVE TESTED THEMSELVES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	66.8	53.1	39.1	16.0	12.0	16.8	3.2	17,873
Area								
Urban	75.3	59.0	47.0	19.5	16.2	22.5	3.9	8,884
Rural	58.4	47.4	31.3	12.5	7.8	11.2	2.6	8,989
Region								
East	61.0	49.5	40.9	13.9	10.9	12.3	1.6	3,952
North	66.9	51.0	30.6	14.6	8.6	15.8	3.6	5,731
South	61.3	51.6	39.5	14.3	11.3	17.5	3.5	3,303
West	75.1	59.5	47.6	20.4	17.4	21.2	4.0	4,886
District								
Kailahun	54.7	40.8	33.1	8.6	7.1	10.7	0.5	1,109
Kenema	69.9	58.2	47.8	15.8	12.1	17.0	1.9	1,750
Kono	53.1	44.5	37.6	16.3	12.7	6.3	2.2	1,094
Bombali	73.9	56.5	47.7	15.9	13.3	15.9	3.7	1,390
Kambia	58.9	42.2	22.6	14.7	6.4	27.9	3.6	809
Koinadugu	73.6	56.9	42.6	12.0	8.5	30.1	7.5	957
Port Loko	71.0	53.6	19.6	18.8	8.0	6.5	0.5	1,457
Tonkolili	53.0	42.0	19.0	9.9	4.9	7.0	4.2	1,117
Bo	66.4	54.3	46.4	13.3	11.6	20.3	4.0	1,438
Bonthe	65.6	59.9	46.9	20.8	17.2	25.9	2.5	453
Moyamba	53.9	43.3	28.8	12.2	9.2	5.7	1.5	755
Pujehun	55.5	49.5	31.7	14.2	9.2	19.2	5.4	657
Western Area Rural	81.1	62.5	40.8	20.7	15.8	17.9	1.7	1,476
Western Area Urban	72.5	58.2	50.5	20.2	18.1	22.7	4.9	3,410

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO KNOW WHERE TO GET AN HIV TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED AND KNOW THE RESULT OF THE MOST RECENT TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE BEEN TESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE BEEN TESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND KNOW THE RESULT, AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE HEARD OF HIV SELF-TEST KITS AND HAVE TESTED THEMSELVES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Age								
15-24	61.0	40.3	29.7	15.1	11.1	16.3	2.4	7,397
15-17	40.7	12.5	9.3	5.3	4.3	12.2	1.2	2,234
18-19	60.7	37.0	28.1	14.8	11.5	15.3	2.5	1,709
20-24	74.3	59.9	43.7	21.6	15.3	19.5	3.2	3,454
25-29	76.7	69.4	51.3	23.7	17.5	20.3	4.2	3,083
30-39	72.3	65.0	47.7	16.3	12.4	17.8	4.1	4,736
40-49	61.5	48.8	36.2	8.8	7.3	12.4	2.8	2,656
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	70.7	58.7	43.4	18.1	13.6	18.2	3.6	13,681
15-24 ³	61.0	40.3	29.7	15.1	11.1	16.3	2.4	7,397
15-19	49.4	23.1	17.4	9.4	7.4	13.6	1.7	3,943
15-17	40.7	12.5	9.3	5.3	4.3	12.2	1.2	2,234
18-19	60.7	37.0	28.1	14.8	11.5	15.3	2.5	1,709
20-24	74.3	59.9	43.7	21.6	15.3	19.5	3.2	3,454
25-49	70.9	62.2	45.8	16.6	12.6	17.2	3.8	10,476
Sexually inactive	53.9	35.1	25.4	9.1	6.8	12.2	1.9	4,192
Education ³²								
Pre-primary or none	61.7	52.9	35.5	13.5	8.6	12.5	2.7	8,243
Primary	61.0	48.2	35.8	15.2	11.2	11.7	1.8	2,391
Junior Secondary	68.5	49.6	37.7	14.7	11.4	16.3	2.5	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	79.5	59.4	49.9	22.8	20.0	29.4	5.7	3,941
Marital status ³²								
Currently married/in union	70.2	62.6	44.8	18.6	13.2	16.1	3.4	10,561
Formerly married/in union	72.9	59.2	46.1	12.8	11.5	17.3	3.0	1,285
Never married/in union	59.5	35.2	27.7	12.0	10.0	18.1	3.1	6,024
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	58.0	44.0	29.4	12.1	7.5	12.9	0.8	208
Has no functional difficulty	70.7	59.1	43.6	17.6	13.2	17.5	3.6	15,430
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	55.1	46.2	30.9	11.7	7.6	10.0	2.5	3,185
Second	56.8	45.9	30.6	11.6	7.4	11.0	2.3	3,197
Middle	63.5	49.5	34.5	13.9	9.0	14.0	2.4	3,354
Fourth	75.8	60.7	44.3	19.1	14.5	20.1	3.1	3,639
Richest	77.3	59.8	50.3	21.3	18.5	25.3	5.2	4,498

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any testing indicator

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO KNOW WHERE TO GET AN HIV TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED AND KNOW THE RESULT OF THE MOST RECENT TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE BEEN TESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE BEEN TESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND KNOW THE RESULT, AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE HEARD OF HIV SELF-TEST KITS AND HAVE TESTED THEMSELVES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of men who:								
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ⁴	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ⁴	Number of men age 15-49
Total	58.5	23.2	20.8	7.0	6.3	15.3	2.0	7,415
Area								
Urban	68.4	33.1	29.9	9.7	8.9	21.2	3.2	3,828
Rural	47.9	12.7	11.1	4.2	3.5	9.1	0.8	3,587
Region								
East	52.4	21.3	19.0	9.5	8.3	13.2	2.4	1,690
North	52.6	18.3	16.0	6.9	6.1	12.3	1.4	2,206
South	60.3	15.5	13.8	5.2	4.4	17.0	1.4	1,341
West	68.1	34.4	31.3	6.3	6.0	19.1	2.8	2,178
District								
Kailahun	61.3	16.7	14.6	4.5	3.3	18.5	0.2	449
Kenema	68.6	32.4	29.5	15.7	13.9	15.3	3.7	742
Kono	20.4	8.8	7.5	4.8	4.4	5.3	2.3	499
Bombali	49.8	28.8	26.1	8.5	7.7	15.5	2.1	638
Kambia	55.0	13.0	9.6	6.1	3.7	9.7	1.2	262
Koinadugu	61.1	2.4	2.2	0.8	0.8	6.6	0.6	333
Port Loko	66.9	21.8	20.0	10.1	9.9	18.8	1.5	580
Tonkolili	27.4	13.1	9.6	5.3	4.1	3.9	0.7	391
Bo	62.9	26.9	25.1	8.2	7.4	27.9	1.9	552
Bonthe	68.2	6.1	6.1	2.4	2.4	14.8	1.9	203
Moyamba	63.1	4.2	3.3	1.8	1.3	5.0	1.3	322
Pujehun	45.1	12.8	8.9	5.6	3.7	10.7	0.3	264
Western Area Rural	56.9	25.7	23.6	2.5	2.4	11.5	0.7	601
Western Area Urban	72.4	37.7	34.3	7.8	7.3	22.0	3.6	1,577
Age								
15-24	53.0	14.6	12.4	5.7	4.9	13.2	1.5	2,970
15-17	40.4	6.2	4.8	2.8	2.2	8.5	1.1	1,030
18-19	54.0	14.1	11.2	5.2	4.4	14.8	1.9	639
20-24	62.5	21.4	19.0	8.3	7.3	16.1	1.6	1,302
25-29	66.6	28.2	25.2	7.4	6.6	16.2	2.6	1,084
30-39	61.5	29.1	26.7	8.1	7.4	16.8	2.6	1,970
40-49	59.8	29.6	26.9	8.1	7.2	17.2	2.0	1,391
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	62.1	26.7	24.2	7.9	7.2	16.5	2.2	5,926
15-24 ³	53.0	14.6	12.4	5.7	4.9	13.2	1.5	2,970
15-19	45.6	9.2	7.2	3.7	3.0	10.9	1.4	1,669
15-17	40.4	6.2	4.8	2.8	2.2	8.5	1.1	1,030
18-19	54.0	14.1	11.2	5.2	4.4	14.8	1.9	639
20-24	62.5	21.4	19.0	8.3	7.3	16.1	1.6	1,302
25-49	62.2	29.0	26.4	7.9	7.2	16.8	2.4	4,445
Sexually inactive	44.1	9.5	7.4	3.5	2.6	10.8	1.4	1,489
Education³²								
Pre-primary or none	44.6	12.2	10.3	3.8	3.0	6.6	0.9	2,240
Primary	47.1	14.9	12.9	4.0	3.4	7.6	1.1	932
Junior Secondary	55.6	19.1	16.4	5.4	4.4	13.2	1.9	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	75.6	37.6	34.7	11.7	10.9	26.5	3.4	2,712
Marital status								
Currently married/in union	59.6	28.5	25.9	8.5	7.8	15.9	2.2	3,547
Formerly married/in union	59.0	24.0	23.0	5.7	5.1	18.3	3.3	204
Never married/in union	57.3	18.1	15.7	5.7	4.7	14.7	1.8	3,633
Missing/DK	(65.8)	(19.3)	(19.3)	(14.7)	(14.7)	(8.0)	(8.0)	31

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO KNOW WHERE TO GET AN HIV TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TESTED AND KNOW THE RESULT OF THE MOST RECENT TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE BEEN TESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE BEEN TESTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND KNOW THE RESULT, AND PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE HEARD OF HIV SELF-TEST KITS AND HAVE TESTED THEMSELVES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self- test kit ^A	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	54.2	28.2	26.3	5.7	5.2	9.0	0.0	65
Has no functional difficulty	61.5	26.0	23.3	7.7	6.9	16.5	2.2	6,320
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	42.7	10.8	9.2	2.7	2.1	5.3	0.4	1,116
Second	46.2	10.3	8.6	3.5	2.5	7.8	0.8	1,321
Middle	55.4	15.3	12.9	4.8	4.1	11.3	1.1	1,310
Fourth	60.2	25.8	22.4	7.6	6.6	16.7	2.0	1,620
Richest	75.7	41.3	38.8	12.7	12.1	27.2	4.3	2,048

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any testing indicator

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Among women who had given birth within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5.

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST 5 YEARS WHO RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FROM A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DURING THE LAST PREGNANCY, PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED HIV COUNSELLING, PERCENTAGE WHO WERE OFFERED AND TESTED FOR HIV, PERCENTAGE WHO WERE OFFERED, TESTED AND RECEIVED THE RESULTS OF THE HIV TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED COUNSELLING AND WERE OFFERED, ACCEPTED AND RECEIVED THE RESULTS OF THE HIV TEST, AND PERCENTAGE WHO WERE OFFERED, ACCEPTED AND RECEIVED THE RESULTS OF THE HIV TEST AND RECEIVED POST-TEST HEALTH INFORMATION OR COUNSELLING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of women who:							
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 5 years
Total	97.4	61.7	61.8	49.1	42.5	36.5	8,381
Area							
Urban	98.8	72.5	77.0	63.6	54.2	46.8	3,389
Rural	96.5	54.4	51.4	39.2	34.6	29.5	4,992
Region							
East	98.7	56.9	48.8	42.9	38.5	32.7	1,934
North	95.4	61.3	57.2	40.0	36.1	29.6	3,004
South	98.2	59.7	61.3	51.4	46.2	41.6	1,615
West	98.7	69.4	83.4	68.5	54.2	47.3	1,828

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE LAST 5 YEARS WHO RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FROM A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DURING THE LAST PREGNANCY, PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED HIV COUNSELLING, PERCENTAGE WHO WERE OFFERED AND TESTED FOR HIV, PERCENTAGE WHO WERE OFFERED, TESTED AND RECEIVED THE RESULTS OF THE HIV TEST, PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED COUNSELLING AND WERE OFFERED, ACCEPTED AND RECEIVED THE RESULTS OF THE HIV TEST, AND PERCENTAGE WHO WERE OFFERED, ACCEPTED AND RECEIVED THE RESULTS OF THE HIV TEST AND RECEIVED POST-TEST HEALTH INFORMATION OR COUNSELLING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of women who:							
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 5 years
District							
Kailahun	98.0	53.2	46.3	39.1	35.9	26.8	573
Kenema	99.1	63.3	60.0	56.0	49.9	47.7	787
Kono	98.7	51.9	35.8	28.8	25.4	18.0	574
Bombali	98.2	68.1	72.0	63.2	55.4	38.7	688
Kambia	95.6	57.0	53.2	32.5	31.4	28.5	407
Koinadugu	91.9	69.0	74.0	60.0	53.1	45.0	531
Port Loko	96.0	64.2	57.9	26.2	24.6	21.4	764
Tonkolili	94.6	46.0	27.8	18.6	17.2	17.2	614
Bo	99.8	63.3	69.0	62.8	55.9	59.0	683
Bonthe	95.7	69.7	75.3	61.1	54.6	46.1	207
Moyamba	96.1	51.6	48.4	39.2	35.0	20.6	364
Pujehun	98.9	55.2	51.8	36.6	34.4	27.4	361
Western Area Rural	98.6	74.7	83.5	61.2	52.2	45.4	711
Western Area Urban	98.7	66.1	83.3	73.1	55.5	48.6	1,116
Age							
15-24	97.9	62.3	63.2	50.1	42.9	37.3	2,761
15-19	97.8	61.0	59.0	47.8	42.8	36.7	742
15-17	95.5	52.4	52.3	40.9	34.7	30.4	170
18-19	98.4	63.5	61.0	49.9	45.2	38.6	572
20-24	97.9	62.8	64.8	51.0	43.0	37.6	2,019
25-29	97.7	63.8	64.6	50.7	44.0	38.7	2,065
30-39	97.0	61.5	60.1	48.1	42.3	35.8	2,870
40-49	96.9	54.4	54.2	43.9	37.8	29.4	685
Education³²							
Pre-primary or none	96.3	56.1	54.8	41.9	36.5	31.2	4,617
Primary	98.2	57.9	56.6	44.8	38.3	33.1	1,149
Junior Secondary	98.7	70.4	69.7	56.1	50.4	41.4	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	99.4	76.5	83.4	71.8	60.3	53.8	1,255
Marital status³²							
Ever married/in union	97.3	61.2	60.5	47.8	41.8	35.4	7,208
Never married/in union	98.2	65.1	69.8	57.0	46.9	43.4	1,172
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	88.0	49.6	47.4	39.1	34.9	31.9	97
Has no functional difficulty	97.6	62.1	62.1	49.4	42.8	36.7	8,113
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.1	50.8	47.5	37.7	32.6	29.1	1,864
Second	96.3	53.5	49.4	37.7	34.1	28.4	1,782
Middle	97.8	62.7	60.1	45.6	41.2	34.3	1,708
Fourth	98.3	71.3	73.6	58.1	50.0	43.1	1,587
Richest	99.2	74.6	84.4	72.0	59.2	51.6	1,439

¹ MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care

² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care

³ MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care

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

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

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-24 YEARS BY KEY HIV AND AIDS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²		Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ⁴	
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months		Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	26.7	66.5	61.0	29.7	11.1	64.5	7,397	11.8	4,774	75.6	6,354
Area											
Urban	33.3	72.8	65.9	32.6	13.0	64.5	4,079	13.5	2,631	75.8	3,788
Rural	18.7	58.7	55.1	26.1	8.7	64.6	3,318	9.7	2,143	75.2	2,566
Region											
East	23.8	69.7	55.8	32.0	10.7	62.4	1,559	11.2	973	83.9	1,273
North	24.1	68.4	65.6	25.5	8.9	63.9	2,355	10.4	1,505	66.3	1,951
South	24.5	49.0	56.3	30.9	11.1	68.2	1,329	11.4	906	77.8	1,091
West	33.0	73.0	62.7	31.8	13.7	64.5	2,155	14.0	1,390	78.1	2,040
District											
Kailahun	17.4	69.8	52.4	28.5	7.7	63.0	377	8.5	237	91.2	306
Kenema	34.6	72.6	63.1	35.1	12.1	64.5	724	12.2	467	83.1	607
Kono	12.1	64.9	46.9	30.1	11.0	58.7	458	11.7	269	79.0	359
Bombali	17.4	73.3	70.9	37.9	13.3	67.3	564	14.0	380	69.6	504
Kambia	12.9	60.2	57.1	19.5	5.4	63.2	360	6.3	228	69.7	256
Koinadugu	43.5	74.9	73.1	31.8	7.7	56.4	456	8.0	257	38.5	385
Port Loko	25.3	66.9	70.2	17.5	10.0	65.7	567	12.8	373	72.0	496
Tonkolili	20.0	63.6	51.1	17.4	6.0	65.7	407	8.5	267	83.5	310
Bo	32.8	40.8	59.9	33.7	9.9	67.0	583	10.1	391	75.8	487
Bonthe	12.5	45.4	50.3	33.7	19.0	79.1	177	19.0	140	70.8	146
Moyamba	20.7	55.7	50.5	23.8	8.7	62.8	319	8.7	201	89.8	267
Pujehun	18.4	62.2	59.6	31.8	11.6	70.0	250	12.5	175	71.2	191
Western Area Rural	41.9	82.0	72.2	29.5	10.7	71.7	696	11.0	499	88.6	665
Western Area Urban	28.8	68.7	58.2	33.0	15.1	61.1	1,459	15.5	891	73.0	1,375
Age											
15-19	24.8	60.5	49.4	17.4	7.4	48.1	3,943	7.9	1,898	76.8	3,277
15-17	21.6	55.2	40.7	9.3	4.3	31.7	2,234	4.6	709	77.7	1,773
18-19	29.1	67.5	60.7	28.1	11.5	69.6	1,709	12.2	1,189	75.8	1,504
20-24	28.8	73.4	74.3	43.7	15.3	83.3	3,454	16.3	2,876	74.2	3,078
20-22	28.3	72.5	72.8	41.3	14.2	81.4	2,102	15.5	1,711	74.0	1,867
23-24	29.7	74.7	76.8	47.4	16.9	86.2	1,352	17.4	1,166	74.6	1,210
Education³²											
Pre-primary or none	16.5	55.3	53.8	27.5	9.4	72.9	1,552	10.1	1,131	74.5	1,117
Primary	14.6	53.1	50.0	23.3	9.0	56.1	1,239	9.9	695	79.2	948
Junior Secondary	25.6	69.9	60.4	27.2	9.1	57.5	2,223	9.8	1,279	78.7	1,990
Senior Secondary or Higher	40.7	77.6	72.0	36.7	15.2	70.0	2,384	15.8	1,668	71.9	2,299
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	22.9	71.6	72.7	45.2	17.0	84.2	2,557	18.0	2,153	77.6	2,175
Never married/in union	28.7	63.8	54.8	21.5	8.0	54.2	4,839	8.5	2,621	74.5	4,179

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-24 YEARS BY KEY HIV AND AIDS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^a	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS	
	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years					
Have comprehensive knowledge ¹											
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(8.8)	(59.0)	(69.1)	(28.2)	8.1	(69.6)	44	(11.7)	31	(87.8)	33
Has no functional difficulty	29.1	71.5	69.8	38.6	14.1	78.8	5,118	14.9	4,034	74.6	4,549
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	14.6	54.8	51.7	27.4	9.7	65.4	1,008	10.3	659	78.5	735
Second	16.0	56.7	51.4	23.4	7.6	64.4	1,189	8.5	766	77.2	883
Middle	24.6	65.9	59.8	27.9	8.7	65.8	1,459	9.6	960	72.9	1,227
Fourth	33.7	74.6	68.2	34.3	13.2	66.4	1,708	14.0	1,134	79.4	1,578
Richest	34.7	71.7	66.1	31.9	13.7	61.7	2,033	14.2	1,255	72.3	1,932

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results^A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-24 YEARS BY KEY HIV AND AIDS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of men age 15-24 years		Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
						Had sex in the last 12 months	55.2				
Total											
Area											
Urban	37.7	63.7	59.2	16.6	6.3	57.5	1,660	6.9	955	68.2	1,617
Rural	22.3	59.3	45.2	7.0	3.1	52.2	1,310	3.3	683	70.5	1,067
Region											
East	22.2	59.4	49.7	14.1	8.2	56.5	631	9.2	357	67.1	540
North	32.8	58.4	49.2	11.7	4.7	54.5	920	5.1	501	57.8	803
South	21.9	65.6	56.7	8.3	2.4	57.4	546	2.7	313	76.9	478
West	40.7	64.5	57.1	14.4	4.3	53.4	873	4.4	467	76.6	863
District											
Kailahun	15.7	68.5	52.4	7.7	1.0	64.3	157	1.5	101	80.7	148
Kenema	36.2	67.7	66.8	22.4	14.5	55.5	302	16.2	168	76.6	264
Kono	3.5	36.6	17.1	5.3	3.7	51.1	172	4.0	88	31.8	128
Bombali	44.0	51.5	49.5	21.5	6.6	48.7	297	8.0	145	47.1	275
Kambia	45.1	64.6	55.6	6.0	2.5	55.1	109	2.5	60	39.8	87
Koinadugu	20.7	54.3	56.1	1.8	1.2	52.2	140	1.2	73	56.6	120
Port Loko	27.5	66.9	56.5	9.7	5.3	58.7	226	5.3	133	75.9	205
Tonkolili	20.9	58.7	26.3	8.5	4.7	61.6	148	4.7	91	65.7	116
Bo	11.7	86.0	55.9	15.2	3.8	70.7	242	4.4	171	89.2	236
Bonthe	29.2	34.0	64.9	2.0	1.0	45.8	72	1.0	33	70.9	65
Moyamba	42.7	63.0	61.1	2.6	0.2	47.7	140	0.2	67	55.3	112
Pujehun	11.5	41.2	45.5	4.0	3.5	46.3	92	3.5	43	75.9	65
Western Area Rural	46.1	76.8	47.5	12.4	1.2	56.4	265	1.2	149	86.3	260
Western Area Urban	38.4	59.2	61.3	15.2	5.6	52.2	608	5.8	317	72.5	603
Age											
15-19	26.0	54.7	45.6	7.2	3.0	32.0	1,669	3.7	533	70.8	1,450
15-17	23.4	51.4	40.4	4.8	2.2	18.5	1,030	2.8	191	71.9	864
18-19	30.1	59.9	54.0	11.2	4.4	53.6	639	5.2	343	69.2	586
20-24	37.2	70.8	62.5	19.0	7.3	84.9	1,302	7.4	1,105	67.2	1,233
20-22	37.5	67.6	60.2	18.7	6.5	80.6	795	6.5	641	68.5	750
23-24	36.8	75.9	66.2	19.4	8.5	91.5	506	8.8	463	65.2	483

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-24 YEARS BY KEY HIV AND AIDS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017****Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:**

	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Education											
Pre-primary or none	16.0	43.4	37.0	4.0	1.6	55.7	463	1.6	258	75.0	332
Primary	22.3	53.6	36.5	4.4	2.9	40.2	419	3.4	168	74.3	336
Junior Secondary	27.6	62.0	47.7	9.4	4.0	46.3	887	4.8	410	73.4	828
Senior Secondary or Higher	42.1	71.5	68.8	20.6	7.5	66.7	1,202	7.8	802	63.1	1,188
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	26.9	71.4	60.6	26.1	10.9	95.2	274	10.9	260	70.9	255
Never married/in union	31.5	60.9	52.2	11.0	4.2	51.2	2,673	4.7	1,370	68.8	2,408
Missing/DK	(10.8)	(46.2)	(57.7)	(8.8)	(8.8)	(35.2)	23	(*)	8	(*)	20
Functional difficulties age 18-49 years											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	12	(*)	19
Has no functional difficulty	35.1	67.4	59.8	16.4	6.3	74.8	1,919	6.7	1,436	67.8	1,800
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	18.7	49.5	36.9	4.5	2.3	53.1	335	2.3	178	70.9	248
Second	21.8	59.2	43.2	5.2	2.1	49.0	490	2.4	240	68.7	392
Middle	23.7	64.6	49.7	8.4	2.9	55.3	558	3.3	309	72.0	492
Fourth	37.6	60.3	55.8	12.7	4.3	56.1	735	5.1	412	67.5	710
Richest	39.8	67.5	64.7	22.0	9.3	58.6	852	9.7	499	68.5	841

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results^A Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

7. THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1. IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children⁵³ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme is presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Sierra Leone National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, and Polio vaccines, three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DPT, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, two doses of measles vaccine, in addition, one dose of yellow fever vaccine. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the second dose of measles at 15 months. The second dose of measles was not captured in the questionnaire. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS are based on children age 12-23 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under five years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, Penta, Pneumococcal and Rotavirus, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

⁵³ http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 12-23 MONTHS AND 24-35 MONTHS VACCINATED AGAINST VACCINE PREVENTABLE CHILDHOOD DISEASES AT ANY TIME BEFORE THE SURVEY (CRUDE COVERAGE) AND BY THEIR FIRST BIRTHDAY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age
Antigen								
BCG ¹	80.6	16.0	96.5	96.4	67.6	26.8	94.4	93.9
Polio								
At birth	80.1	14.9	95.0	94.9	67.4	24.7	92.1	91.7
OPV1	79.3	14.7	94.0	93.5	67.2	25.5	92.7	91.7
OPV2	77.5	10.3	87.8	86.9	65.6	17.3	82.9	80.6
OPV3 ²	74.4	5.4	79.8	77.8	63.4	7.5	70.9	67.9
Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib)								
1	79.6	14.7	94.3	93.7	67.4	25.4	92.8	91.7
2	77.8	13.4	91.2	90.2	65.8	23.4	89.2	86.5
3 ^{3,4,5}	74.6	10.3	84.9	82.5	63.6	17.7	81.3	77.8
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	79.9	13.8	93.7	93.1	67.4	24.6	92.0	90.9
2	77.9	12.5	90.4	89.5	65.8	22.6	88.4	86.0
3 ⁶	74.7	10.0	84.7	82.4	63.5	17.5	81.0	77.1
Rotavirus								
1	79.7	14.2	93.9	93.4	67.1	25.2	92.4	91.2
2 ⁷	77.7	13.1	90.9	89.9	65.6	22.7	88.2	85.2
Yellow fever ⁸	66.2	14.5	80.7	74.2	61.1	25.7	86.7	72.4
Measles (MCV1) ¹⁰	66.1	14.8	80.9	74.5	61.1	26.4	87.4	73.6
Fully vaccinated ^{11,C}	66.8	2.6	69.4	62.7	60.4	5.1	65.4	51.5
No vaccinations	0.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.5
Number of children	2,256	2,256	2,256	2,256	2,388	2,388	2,388	2,388

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage SDG indicator 3.b.1⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage⁸ MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage;

na: not applicable

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down^B All MICS Indicators TC.1-TC.11 refer to children age 12-23 months^C Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Sierra Leone

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 12-23 MONTHS AND 24-35 MONTHS CURRENTLY VACCINATED AGAINST VACCINE PREVENTABLE CHILDHOOD DISEASES (CRUDE COVERAGE), SIERRA LEONE, 2017																							
Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:													Percentage with:										
BCG	Polio			Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib)			PCV			Rotavirus			Measles 1 (MCV1) ¹⁰	Full ¹¹	None	Vaccination cards ⁸		Vaccination cards seen ⁹	Number of children 12-23 months	Vaccination cards seen ⁹		Number of children age 24-35 months	
	At birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3 ²	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1	2 ⁷				Yellow Fever ⁹	80.7			80.9	69.4		2.6
Sex																							
Male	96.4	94.3	94	87.1	79.1	93.8	90.9	84.6	93.4	90	84.3	93.6	90.4	79.2	79.3	67.6	2.7	86	80.7	1,124	77.4	68.1	1,150
Female	96.7	95.7	94.1	88.5	80.4	94.8	91.4	85.1	93.9	90.9	85.1	94.3	91.3	82.2	82.6	71.1	2.5	86.3	82	1,132	75.3	69	1,238
Area																							
Urban	96.9	96.1	94.9	88	79.6	94	90.1	84.3	93	89.2	84.2	94	90.1	79	79.5	68.3	2.3	85.4	78.8	782	72.6	62.7	887
Rural	96.3	94.4	93.6	87.7	79.8	94.5	91.8	85.1	94	91.1	85	93.9	91.3	81.6	81.7	69.9	2.7	86.6	82.7	1,474	78.5	72	1,501
Region																							
East	98.4	97.4	96.3	93.1	86.3	97.3	95.2	90.4	97.3	95	91	96.3	94.5	83.3	83.4	76.1	1.4	92.2	88.7	540	87.1	81	560
North	94.6	92.2	91.1	83.1	74.5	91.8	87.9	80	90.7	86.8	79.4	91.6	87.8	75.9	76.3	62.6	4	83.3	79.1	818	71.7	64.4	884
South	97.9	96.7	96.7	92.7	83.7	98.3	97	92.2	97.6	96	91.5	97.7	95.9	90.1	89.9	77.5	1.4	84.5	82.1	470	79.7	73.5	493
West	96.4	95.5	94	84.8	77.3	91	85.9	79.1	90.4	85.6	79.5	91.3	86.6	76.3	76.8	64.8	2.8	85.9	75.5	428	68.1	55.9	451
District																							
Kailahun	98.9	97.9	97.8	96.1	90.7	98.9	97.7	94	99	96.9	94.4	98.4	97.1	86.5	86.5	80.0	0.6	97.7	91.5	173	89.3	84.5	149
Kenema	99.4	98.1	97.2	94.6	88.3	97.2	94.8	91.6	97.2	94.8	92	96.1	93.1	81.8	81.8	75.5	0.6	92.3	91.7	216	88.8	83.9	262
Kono	96.3	96	93.4	87.6	78.2	95.5	92.9	84.6	95.6	93.2	85.7	94.3	93.6	81.8	82.3	72.4	3.7	85.8	81	151	82	72.5	150
Bombali	96.9	94.9	95.2	92.9	87.4	94.9	94.1	89.6	92.7	91.9	87.4	94.1	93.3	83.5	82.3	79.3	3.1	88.1	87.3	191	79.6	73	223
Kambia	96.8	95.5	85.2	75.2	68.2	94.9	80	69.9	94.5	80.2	70.2	94.3	79.5	70.9	70	51.6	2.1	81.4	79	120	60.9	58.8	117
Koinadugu	91.8	87.6	93.6	86.3	76.8	91.4	90	81.8	91.1	89.8	80.1	91.1	90.4	85.6	86.6	68.4	3.9	81.1	72.8	134	87.8	72.8	155
Port Loko	93.3	91.1	88.1	78	67.1	87.8	85.1	77.8	85.6	83.4	76.7	88	85.5	65.7	67.8	53.0	5.6	83.6	78.3	186	62.5	55.7	214
Tonkolili	94.1	91.8	91.8	80.7	70.8	90.8	88	77.3	90.9	87.1	79.4	91.1	88.1	74.5	75.3	58.1	4.5	80.9	76.1	187	66	60.4	175
Bo	99.5	98	98.7	97.7	91.9	99.1	98	95.8	99.1	97.7	95.2	99.1	97.7	89	89	84.4	0.5	87.5	88.2	188	80.3	77.2	212
Bonthe	94.3	96.5	91.2	88.6	76.2	96.9	91	85.8	95.5	88.5	86	96.5	90.2	87.1	88.9	68.9	3.1	85.1	77.7	56	81.3	69.5	60
Moyamba	95.6	92.9	94	81.8	64.3	96.5	95.7	84.1	95.3	94.5	84.1	95.3	93.4	88.4	86.9	59.2	3	68.9	64.2	125	67.4	59	123
Pujehun	100	99.1	99.1	99	96.5	100	100	99.2	98.6	98.6	96.7	98.6	98.6	95.6	95.6	92.1	0	97.9	95.2	101	93.2	86.2	97
Western Area Rural	95.3	92.9	93.4	79.8	72.5	86.4	79.6	70.5	85.3	77.2	69.3	86.7	78.7	70.8	71.1	59.0	3.8	83.3	74.3	187	77.5	60.3	181
Western Area Urban	97.3	97.5	94.4	88.6	81.1	94.5	90.8	85.8	94.4	92.1	87.5	94.8	92.7	80.5	81.2	69.3	2	87.9	76.4	241	61.8	52.9	270

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 12-23 MONTHS AND 24-35 MONTHS CURRENTLY VACCINATED AGAINST VACCINE PREVENTABLE CHILDHOOD DISEASES (CRUDE COVERAGE), SIERRA LEONE, 2017****Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:****Percentage with:**

BCG	Polio					Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib)					PCV			Rotavirus			Yellow Fever ⁹	Measles 1 (MCV1) ¹⁰	Full ¹¹	None	Vaccination cards seen ⁸		Number of children 12-23 months	Vaccination cards seen ⁸		Number of children age 24-35 months
	At birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3 ²		1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	36	1	2 ⁷													
Mother's education																										
Pre-primary or none	96.1	93.8	93.6	87.3	78.8	93.3	90.2	83.2	92.6	89.3	83.3	92.9	89.6	78.5	78.7	67.7	2.9	85.4	82.1	1,260	77.9	72.2	1,509			
Primary	97.6	96.3	94.4	90.3	81.8	96.7	93.9	86.3	94.7	93.3	85.3	94.1	93.3	81	80.9	68.9	1.9	89.5	81.4	343	76.3	63.2	296			
Junior Secondary	96	95.1	93.6	85.4	78.2	93.6	89.1	84.1	93.5	87.9	83.4	93.9	89.4	81.5	81.7	69.5	3.8	84.2	80.2	380	76.7	67.9	298			
Senior Secondary or Higher	98.1	99	96.3	90.2	84	97.3	94.9	91.6	97.5	95.5	92.4	98.6	95.8	89.4	90	77.4	0.6	88.6	79.2	273	67.4	55.5	286			
Wealth index quintile																										
Poorest	96.7	94.4	94.2	86.6	78.3	95.1	91.8	84.7	94.8	91.4	85	94.2	91.2	83	82.6	70.0	2.7	84.9	81.8	584	78.2	71.5	572			
Second	96.9	94.5	94.7	89.9	82.8	95.7	94.3	86.5	95.1	93.4	86.4	95.3	93.3	80.4	81.3	71.2	1.9	88.2	84.9	499	78.1	71	544			
Middle	94.5	93.4	91.5	86.3	76.8	91	86.9	80.9	90.8	85.9	80.1	91	87.4	78.8	79	66.0	4.3	84.4	79.6	465	80	73.5	474			
Fourth	97.2	95.9	94	84.9	75.7	92.7	87.8	82	91.2	86.6	81.5	92.6	87.3	73.2	73.3	64.2	2.1	86	80.1	362	69.6	61.3	441			
Richest	97.8	98.2	96.3	91.9	86	97.1	94.9	91.2	96.2	94.8	91.5	96.6	95.3	87.6	88.1	75.6	1.7	88	79	344	73.9	62.6	357			
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage																										
² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage																										
³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1																										
⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage																										
⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage																										
⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1																										
⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage																										
⁸ MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage																										
¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1																										
¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage																										
⁹ Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3 and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Sierra Leone																										
⁸ Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down																										
⁹ Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)																										

¹MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage²MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage³MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1⁴MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage⁵MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage⁶MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1⁷MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage⁸MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage⁹MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1¹⁰MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage¹¹MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage¹²Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3 and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Sierra Leone¹³Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down¹⁴Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

7.2. DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2 (end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age) is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria that are the leading killers of children under 5. Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence were sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a MICS survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS FOR WHOM THE MOTHER/CARETAKER REPORTED AN EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI), AND/OR FEVER IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	7.7	1.9	21.0	11,764
Sex				
Male	7.9	2.0	21.4	5,890
Female	7.5	1.7	20.7	5,874
Area				
Urban	6.7	1.4	21.2	4,373
Rural	8.3	2.1	20.9	7,391
Region				
East	8.1	2.1	22.9	2,664
North	7.2	2.1	19.2	4,386
South	8.0	1.9	19.8	2,407
West	8.0	1.2	23.6	2,307
District				
Kailahun	7.2	2.5	30.6	775
Kenema	9.9	1.0	19.8	1,111
Kono	6.3	3.2	19.8	777
Bombali	6.4	2.7	23.9	967
Kambia	7.2	0.6	15.6	601
Koinadugu	9.5	0.7	18.2	819
Port Loko	4.5	1.9	17.6	1,088
Tonkolili	9.0	3.9	19.4	912
Bo	9.7	1.3	19.6	964
Bonthe	2.5	0.0	17.4	314
Moyamba	3.7	2.9	11.6	589
Pujehun	12.6	2.9	30.4	541
Western Area Rural	10.9	1.3	33.0	908
Western Area Urban	6.1	1.1	17.6	1,400

Table TC.2.1: *Reported disease episodes*

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS FOR WHOM THE MOTHER/CARETAKER REPORTED AN EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI), AND/OR FEVER IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Age (in months)				
0-11	6.0	1.8	18.0	2,348
12-23	12.4	2.7	25.4	2,256
24-35	8.3	2.0	22.8	2,388
36-47	5.8	1.4	20.3	2,352
48-59	6.2	1.3	18.9	2,420
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	7.8	1.9	20.1	7,072
Primary	9.7	2.3	23.8	1,554
Junior Secondary	7.8	2.4	23.4	1,688
Senior Secondary or Higher	4.6	0.5	19.7	1,449
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	8.0	2.5	21.6	2,834
Second	8.1	2.0	20.8	2,616
Middle	8.7	1.8	21.5	2,441
Fourth	7.2	1.5	22.3	2,029
Richest	5.7	1.1	18.6	1,845

7.3. DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. While provision of safe water and sanitation facilities is an important strategy for the prevention of diarrhoea, preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who benefitted from these treatments.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS FOR WHOM ADVICE OR TREATMENT WAS SOUGHT, BY SOURCE OF ADVICE OR TREATMENT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,8}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	60.4	6.9	5.7	6.7	64.2	27.0	905
Sex							
Male	63.8	6.2	5.8	5.6	66.9	25.9	465
Female	56.8	7.7	5.6	7.9	61.3	28.3	440
Area							
Urban	40.8	15.2	3.4	7.0	49.4	37.7	295
Rural	69.9	2.9	6.8	6.6	71.3	21.9	610
Region							
East	66.0	7.1	7.8	5.8	67.9	22.7	215
North	61.1	5.5	5.5	9.2	64.0	25.5	314
South	75.5	4.0	7.2	4.1	78.2	16.8	192
West	37.2	12.3	2.2	6.2	45.6	45.3	184
District							
Kailahun	59.4	5.3	4.4	8.9	60.5	26.4	56
Kenema	76.7	5.3	10.6	3.5	78.1	17.7	110
Kono	(49.7)	(13.2)	(5.3)	(7.4)	(53.7)	(29.7)	49
Bombali	50.5	11.2	2.6	4.9	57.0	34.6	62
Kambia	57.6	5.8	6.5	7.4	59.3	30.9	43
Koinadugu	66.6	3.1	1.3	17.9	67.3	15.1	78
Port Loko	(59.0)	(5.6)	(8.1)	(4.9)	(64.6)	(30.5)	49
Tonkolili	67.2	3.1	9.8	7.7	68.5	22.7	82
Bo	82.1	3.5	2.1	3.6	85.5	10.9	93
Bonthe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Moyamba	(43.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(43.2)	(51.0)	22
Pujehun	78.8	4.6	17.3	3.5	81.0	14.0	68
Western Area Rural	41.8	11.7	1.7	4.5	48.3	43.9	99
Western Area Urban	(31.8)	(13.0)	(2.8)	(8.3)	(42.6)	(46.9)	85
Age (in months)							
0-11	74.1	2.4	6.3	4.5	74.1	20.3	141
12-23	63.3	7.0	6.5	4.9	68.6	25.2	280
24-35	53.5	7.8	5.5	9.1	57.6	31.4	198
36-47	58.2	5.2	5.9	10.3	60.6	27.8	137
48-59	53.6	11.4	4.0	5.7	58.6	30.2	150
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	63.2	5.1	7.4	7.6	66.1	25.1	555
Primary	55.6	8.0	2.3	5.7	59.7	32.0	151
Junior Secondary	57.8	9.8	5.8	4.0	60.7	29.6	132
Senior Secondary or Higher	54.0	14.1	0.0	6.8	65.9	26.9	67
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	54.7	9.9	4.9	4.9	60.0	31.1	142
Has no functional difficulty	61.7	6.3	6.4	7.0	64.8	26.2	695
No information	59.7	7.0	0.8	7.1	66.8	26.9	67
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	66.9	1.1	6.9	7.1	67.9	25.0	228
Second	72.1	3.2	8.2	3.2	73.9	22.8	213
Middle	63.3	8.7	5.7	11.2	67.1	20.3	213
Fourth	43.4	16.6	2.5	4.1	50.9	36.0	145
Richest	40.8	10.3	2.9	7.5	48.8	41.4	106

¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea^A Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS BY AMOUNT OF LIQUIDS AND FOOD GIVEN DURING EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:								
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Stopped food	Never gave food	No response		Total
Total	24.3	24.5	19.4	29.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	34.6	32.2	23.9	5.4	1.5	2.0	0.3	100.0	905
Sex																
Male	24.6	24.7	19.8	28.5	2.4	0.1	100.0	31.8	32.6	25.6	4.5	2.2	2.6	0.7	100.0	485
Female	24.1	24.3	19.0	30.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	37.6	31.7	22.2	6.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	440
Area																
Urban	24.2	13.3	24.2	34.3	3.8	0.2	100.0	37.3	25.6	30.8	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	100.0	295
Rural	24.4	29.9	17.1	26.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	33.4	35.3	20.7	6.8	1.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	610
Region																
East	12.2	29.6	20.9	34.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	29.1	42.4	21.4	3.9	1.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	215
North	33.5	26.4	16.9	20.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	36.6	30.3	20.7	6.5	2.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	314
South	25.9	29.0	16.0	27.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	34.6	35.3	19.5	7.5	0.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	192
West	21.4	10.7	25.3	38.7	3.6	0.3	100.0	37.7	20.1	37.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	184
District																
Kailahun	5.3	13.1	23.5	55.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	21.3	37.0	32.4	2.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Kenema	13.2	34.8	18.7	32.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	32.8	44.8	15.5	4.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	110
Kono	(17.9)	(36.7)	(22.7)	(17.6)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(29.6)	(43.1)	(22.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Bombali	24.3	12.2	12.3	43.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	35.7	20.2	22.1	6.7	5.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	62
Kambia	23.5	20.4	37.8	15.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	30.5	19.9	38.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Koinadugu	49.4	28.1	9.7	11.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	49.0	34.9	9.3	5.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	78
Port Loko	(37.4)	(30.1)	(20.3)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(40.2)	(27.7)	(18.9)	(3.9)	(6.2)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Tonkolili	28.2	36.6	14.1	19.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	26.5	40.7	22.0	6.8	2.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	82
Bo	27.5	21.4	10.6	38.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	30.1	33.7	21.5	10.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	93
Bonthe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Moyamba	(22.3)	(22.4)	(45.2)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(35.6)	(21.2)	(37.9)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Pujehun	23.3	41.4	14.9	19.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	40.7	39.7	12.5	4.5	0.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	68
Western Area Rural	15.3	11.3	24.3	47.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	42.2	19.4	36.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
Western Area Urban	(28.3)	(10.0)	(26.5)	(28.3)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.6)	(21.0)	(38.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	100.0	85

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS BY AMOUNT OF LIQUIDS AND FOOD GIVEN DURING EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea								Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Child was given to drink:						Child was given to eat:									
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Stopped food	Never gave food	No response		Total
Age (in months)																
0-11	26.9	29.7	23.3	17.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	33.3	28.2	24.8	2.2	3.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	141
12-23	25.2	22.1	18.7	30.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	33.7	32.9	23.9	5.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	100.0	280
24-35	24.2	25.4	16.4	32.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	33.4	34.6	23.5	7.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	198
36-47	22.1	23.5	21.2	30.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	32.7	35.4	26.8	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	137
48-59	22.5	23.9	19.3	32.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	41.0	28.3	21.2	7.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	150
Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	25.3	26.9	20.8	24.6	2.3	0.1	100.0	33.3	34.5	23.6	6.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	555
Primary	21.3	19.9	14.7	38.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	35.2	28.2	22.8	5.7	3.2	2.8	2.1	100.0	151
Junior Secondary	21.0	24.0	16.1	38.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.4	26.5	23.1	4.7	1.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	132
Senior Secondary or Higher	29.8	16.6	24.2	27.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	28.9	33.2	31.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	67
Mother's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	30.0	18.7	21.4	25.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	35.7	28.5	22.7	8.1	3.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	142
Has no functional difficulty	23.7	26.3	17.9	30.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	35.1	32.8	23.1	5.0	1.2	2.3	0.5	100.0	695
No information	18.9	18.5	30.4	29.6	1.9	0.7	100.0	27.3	32.8	34.9	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	67
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	20.6	31.5	17.0	28.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	28.0	38.1	24.9	5.8	1.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	228
Second	23.0	31.5	17.0	26.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	34.7	38.7	17.4	5.3	1.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	213
Middle	27.9	26.0	15.5	29.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	36.2	30.7	19.7	8.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	213
Fourth	27.8	13.0	24.0	34.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	45.9	21.6	28.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	145
Richest	23.2	8.4	31.0	28.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	30.0	23.8	37.6	4.1	0.0	1.5	3.0	100.0	106

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

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

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, AND TREATMENT WITH ORAL REHYDRATION SALT SOLUTION (ORS), GOVERNMENT-RECOMMENDED HOMEMADE FLUID, AND ZINC, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government- recommended homemade fluid (RHF)	ORS or government- recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹					
Total	65.0	32.3	77.7	10.1	79.0	50.0	42.7	905
Sex								
Male	64.8	34.1	78.4	10.4	80.2	52.4	44.2	465
Female	65.3	30.4	77.1	9.8	77.7	47.5	41.2	440
Area								
Urban	65.1	24.5	71.5	11.2	73.1	45.7	37.3	295
Rural	64.9	36.1	80.8	9.6	81.8	52.1	45.4	610
Region								
East	64.8	28.6	83.6	8.7	84.5	44.5	38.6	215
North	62.2	31.8	73.5	5.5	74.2	54.0	46.6	314
South	71.2	43.1	85.0	14.5	86.3	55.3	47.1	192
West	63.5	26.5	70.5	15.0	73.0	44.3	36.3	184
District								
Kailahun	72.1	18.1	80.7	8.4	84.2	46.6	40.2	56
Kenema	61.9	41.0	93.1	9.8	93.1	48.6	43.7	110
Kono	(63.1)	(12.7)	(65.9)	(6.5)	(65.9)	(33.0)	(25.4)	49
Bombali	59.0	26.8	66.5	3.1	68.5	50.0	40.6	62
Kambia	64.9	54.3	71.5	20.0	72.4	46.7	43.3	43
Koinadugu	74.5	19.0	76.6	2.4	77.4	70.0	63.9	78
Port Loko	(26.9)	(59.1)	(71.2)	(0.0)	(71.2)	(58.1)	(48.7)	49
Tonkolili	72.6	19.5	78.4	5.9	78.4	43.3	35.3	82
Bo	60.7	49.7	85.7	18.2	85.7	51.3	42.3	93
Bonthe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Moyamba	(64.2)	(26.0)	(70.0)	(20.7)	(81.3)	(45.7)	(31.2)	22
Pujehun	85.2	39.2	87.2	7.8	87.2	63.6	57.9	68
Western Area Rural	64.8	21.3	71.5	13.0	74.0	38.9	35.1	99
Western Area Urban	(62.0)	(32.4)	(69.3)	(17.3)	(71.9)	(50.6)	(37.8)	85
Age (in months)								
0-11	58.0	26.4	65.2	5.6	65.2	56.4	41.3	141
12-23	63.4	35.6	80.1	9.0	81.5	51.8	44.5	280
24-35	63.2	34.6	75.6	15.7	77.2	45.2	39.2	198
36-47	70.2	32.5	82.3	7.2	83.6	47.9	43.7	137
48-59	72.1	28.6	83.7	11.5	85.5	49.2	44.6	150
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	65.3	33.0	78.9	9.9	79.8	50.8	43.4	555
Primary	58.8	26.1	69.6	9.9	71.0	42.2	34.3	151
Junior Secondary	72.7	32.4	83.5	11.9	86.3	53.1	45.7	132
Senior Secondary or Higher	61.2	40.9	75.2	8.5	75.8	54.8	50.1	67
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	63.6	34.3	76.2	8.2	76.5	47.5	41.3	142
Has no functional difficulty	65.8	31.7	78.5	9.9	79.9	51.4	43.6	695
No information	59.8	34.6	73.2	15.9	75.1	41.5	36.3	67
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	60.8	39.1	78.6	7.3	79.1	43.2	36.4	228
Second	64.1	33.0	80.0	11.5	81.7	54.9	48.3	213
Middle	72.7	31.9	83.9	10.7	84.8	57.7	51.3	213
Fourth	67.6	22.1	72.3	7.9	74.0	47.0	40.8	145
Richest	56.8	31.2	66.5	15.1	68.6	43.7	30.6	106

¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

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

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

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS WHO WERE GIVEN ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY WITH CONTINUED FEEDING AND PERCENTAGE WHO WERE GIVEN OTHER TREATMENTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Children with diarrhoea who were given:																		
	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade ORS or fluid or increased fluids)		Pill or syrup					Injection					Home remedy, herbal medicine		No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
			Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown						Intra-venous
Total	50.0	82.1	83.2	51.1	12.0	10.3	7.1	5.9	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.4	4.5	7.3	58.1	5.6	905	
Sex																		
Male	52.4	82.5	83.9	54.2	11.3	11.3	8.5	7.4	2.0	0.3	2.5	0.6	4.0	7.3	57.6	5.6	465	
Female	47.5	81.8	82.4	47.7	12.8	9.1	5.7	4.5	1.9	0.1	2.2	0.3	5.0	7.3	58.7	5.5	440	
Area																		
Urban	45.7	79.5	81.1	46.5	16.4	7.8	10.1	8.6	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.2	2.4	9.2	53.2	5.7	295	
Rural	52.1	83.4	84.2	53.2	9.9	11.5	5.7	4.7	2.4	0.1	2.5	0.5	5.5	6.4	60.5	5.6	610	
Region																		
East	44.5	86.5	86.9	57.5	7.8	9.8	10.7	7.0	1.7	0.0	2.6	0.6	1.1	8.9	57.9	3.2	215	
North	54.0	77.7	78.1	47.1	14.1	10.6	6.3	6.0	4.2	0.5	3.1	0.7	6.5	6.6	57.0	8.5	314	
South	55.3	87.3	88.6	54.3	7.1	14.4	2.3	2.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	9.4	5.8	61.2	2.5	192	
West	44.3	79.2	81.8	46.8	18.5	6.0	9.5	7.8	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	8.0	57.0	6.7	184	
District																		
Kailahun	46.6	88.2	89.6	63.8	2.2	5.1	3.9	6.3	2.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	26.6	57.2	1.6	56	
Kenema	48.6	93.5	93.5	60.2	8.3	6.7	9.2	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.9	70.7	0.0	110	
Kono	(33.0)	(69.0)	(69.0)	(44.6)	(13.1)	(21.9)	(21.5)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(30.3)	(12.3)	49	
Bombali	50.0	72.4	74.4	38.2	26.8	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	61.8	10.1	62	
Kambia	46.7	78.3	78.3	57.5	3.1	10.2	4.9	9.8	2.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	9.6	4.4	63.2	11.1	43	
Koinadugu	70.0	79.1	79.1	39.0	15.0	25.1	14.9	5.8	5.0	0.8	3.4	1.3	16.7	5.7	40.8	6.1	78	
Port Loko	(58.1)	(71.2)	(71.2)	(34.4)	(15.7)	(5.0)	(3.5)	(5.0)	(4.5)	(1.9)	(7.9)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(50.0)	(9.8)	49	
Tonkolili	43.3	84.0	84.0	63.5	8.3	5.6	4.3	8.4	6.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.8	3.1	69.7	7.3	82	
Bo	51.3	87.7	87.7	58.6	7.8	15.4	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	7.3	63.5	0.6	93	
Bonthe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Moyamba	(45.7)	(70.0)	(81.3)	(49.7)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(5.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(83.7)	(11.5)	22	
Pujehun	63.6	90.9	90.9	48.4	8.5	14.4	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	5.0	49.5	2.4	68	
Western Area Rural	38.9	86.7	89.2	47.5	21.7	10.5	8.4	13.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	11.4	47.4	3.2	99	
Western Area Urban	(50.6)	(70.6)	(73.2)	(46.1)	(14.7)	(0.7)	(10.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(68.1)	(10.7)	85	
Age (in months)																		
0-11	56.4	72.4	72.4	38.7	11.3	9.8	5.4	2.1	2.8	0.0	4.6	0.3	4.4	7.5	61.4	9.7	141	
12-23	51.8	83.2	84.0	52.4	11.7	8.5	9.9	5.2	1.4	0.5	1.9	0.0	2.1	5.7	62.2	5.4	280	
24-35	45.2	80.3	81.9	53.7	10.0	10.5	6.5	6.9	2.1	0.0	2.4	0.9	3.4	9.1	56.9	5.7	198	
36-47	47.9	86.3	87.7	59.0	18.8	13.5	6.7	6.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	4.1	53.2	3.4	137	
48-59	49.2	88.0	89.4	49.3	9.6	10.7	4.8	9.0	2.4	0.4	3.0	1.1	7.7	10.5	53.6	3.9	150	

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

PERCENT AGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS WHO WERE GIVEN ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY WITH CONTINUED FEEDING AND PERCENTAGE WHO WERE GIVEN OTHER TREATMENTS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Number of children of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks			
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	Pill or syrup					Injection					No other treatment		Other	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Not given any treatment or drug
				Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous							
Other treatments																		
No other treatment																		
Mother's education																		
Pre-primary or none	50.8	82.2	82.8	52.8	10.2	10.0	7.5	6.9	2.2	0.1	2.3	0.4	5.2	59.8	7.0	5.0	555	
Primary	42.2	78.6	79.9	46.3	19.5	12.1	8.4	5.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.9	3.7	49.6	6.1	8.8	151	
Junior Secondary	53.1	88.3	91.1	49.6	11.0	12.8	5.8	4.1	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.9	57.8	10.4	2.7	132	
Senior Secondary or Higher	54.8	77.3	77.9	49.8	11.7	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.7	0.6	8.4	0.9	6.0	64.2	5.8	8.9	67	
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	475	776	779	46.6	12.0	10.9	6.6	5.5	1.0	0.6	4.5	0.8	3.8	55.1	9.6	7.3	142	
Has no functional difficulty	51.4	83.8	84.9	51.4	11.4	9.8	7.3	6.0	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.4	4.5	59.5	6.8	5.1	695	
No information	41.5	74.4	76.3	57.1	17.7	13.9	6.3	6.2	5.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	5.6	50.3	7.6	7.6	67	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	43.2	82.3	82.3	55.5	10.3	8.5	5.2	4.1	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.7	3.9	64.4	6.3	6.5	228	
Second	54.9	83.2	84.7	52.4	8.3	10.4	8.1	4.7	2.4	0.4	3.8	0.8	7.0	56.5	7.8	5.7	213	
Middle	57.7	86.2	86.8	52.6	10.4	14.8	5.3	8.9	2.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	5.7	57.2	6.3	3.1	213	
Fourth	47.0	81.9	83.6	40.5	21.0	10.5	8.7	8.2	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.4	2.8	51.2	7.9	6.5	145	
Richest	43.7	72.1	74.2	50.0	14.0	4.3	10.8	3.5	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.6	59.4	9.5	7.1	106	
¹MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding																		
¹ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																		
² Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases																		

¹ MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

¹ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS WHO WERE GIVEN ORS, AND PERCENTAGE GIVEN ZINC, BY THE SOURCE OF ORS AND ZINC, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers						
	Community health provider ^A			A health facility or provider ^B			Community health provider ^A			A health facility or provider ^B			
	Public	Private		Other source			Public	Private		Other source			
Total	78.7	14.6	8.1	8.3	8.3	92.9	703	71.6	17.8	10.2	12.3	89.0	453
Sex													
Male	76.5	16.1	8.8	8.3	8.3	92.0	365	73.0	17.5	7.6	12.7	89.9	244
Female	81.2	12.8	7.2	8.3	8.3	94.0	339	70.0	18.1	12.9	11.9	88.0	209
Area													
Urban	55.6	36.3	4.4	13.9	13.9	90.8	211	46.1	44.2	8.5	13.2	89.6	135
Rural	88.4	5.4	9.6	5.9	5.9	93.8	493	82.4	6.4	10.9	11.9	88.7	318
Region													
East	80.6	10.3	11.5	9.1	9.1	90.9	180	72.5	15.7	7.8	12.8	87.7	96
North	85.0	8.0	6.4	8.2	8.2	92.2	231	77.8	10.7	11.2	13.8	87.8	169
South	90.0	6.7	11.2	2.4	2.4	96.7	163	85.8	5.5	10.5	8.1	91.4	106
West	48.5	43.2	3.4	15.2	15.2	91.7	130	41.4	48.5	11.1	14.3	89.9	82
District													
Kailahun	(81.9)	(6.1)	(2.5)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(88.0)	45	(73.3)	(14.0)	(6.9)	(14.9)	(87.2)	26
Kenema	78.9	10.7	17.7	10.4	10.4	89.6	102	(73.8)	(12.8)	(9.0)	(14.2)	(85.8)	54
Kono	(84.2)	(15.8)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Bombali	(86.5)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(97.9)	41	(65.6)	(12.3)	(3.0)	(22.1)	(77.9)	31
Kambia	(81.2)	(7.8)	(7.6)	(14.4)	(14.4)	(89.1)	31	(80.0)	(12.7)	(18.9)	(14.9)	(92.8)	20
Koinadugu	85.8	4.1	0.8	10.2	10.2	89.8	60	83.1	4.8	3.2	13.7	87.8	54
Port Loko	(75.6)	(13.4)	(23.1)	(10.9)	(10.9)	(89.1)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Tonkolili	92.3	7.0	6.6	4.8	4.8	95.2	64	(82.0)	(8.1)	(19.2)	(13.0)	(87.9)	35
Bo	91.7	6.7	2.1	1.6	1.6	98.4	80	(89.8)	(5.1)	(3.5)	(5.1)	(94.9)	48
Bonthe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Moyamba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Pujehun	91.0	6.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	97.9	60	87.2	4.2	21.7	7.0	91.5	43
Western Area Rural	62.2	32.9	2.2	4.9	4.9	95.1	71	(45.3)	(43.9)	(7.2)	(12.0)	(89.2)	38
Western Area Urban	(36.4)	(52.3)	(4.5)	(24.3)	(24.3)	(88.7)	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS WHO WERE GIVEN ORS, AND PERCENTAGE GIVEN ZINC, BY THE SOURCE OF ORS AND ZINC, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:													Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Age (in months)	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers for whom the source of zinc was:						
	Community health provider ^A			Other source	A health facility or provider ^B			Health facilities or providers			A health facility or provider ^B		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A						
0-11	82.7	11.4	11.7	6.6	92.3	92	85.3	9.5	9.5	5.8	93.2	79	
12-23	79.5	17.3	8.5	7.1	96.8	224	69.1	23.9	12.9	9.6	92.7	145	
24-35	82.1	7.6	4.2	10.3	89.7	149	68.3	15.3	9.3	17.6	83.6	89	
36-47	76.1	11.4	7.9	12.6	87.4	113	73.7	15.3	9.0	11.7	89.0	66	
48-59	71.0	23.7	8.0	6.3	94.7	126	67.8	18.0	7.8	16.2	85.8	74	
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	82.5	10.2	10.7	7.3	92.6	437	75.4	13.0	11.3	12.7	88.2	282	
Primary	83.3	11.7	4.9	13.8	95.0	105	66.4	17.3	6.3	16.3	83.7	64	
Junior Secondary	70.5	23.5	4.7	6.0	94.0	111	66.3	29.4	11.3	9.1	95.7	70	
Senior Secondary or Higher	(57.2)	(36.1)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(89.4)	51	(60.6)	(34.5)	(6.2)	(7.8)	(92.2)	37	
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	75.3	15.4	3.7	9.3	90.7	108	65.8	23.2	7.7	11.8	88.2	68	
Has no functional difficulty	79.9	13.8	9.2	8.2	93.4	546	72.4	16.9	10.9	12.4	89.0	357	
No information	(70.7)	(21.6)	(4.5)	(7.7)	(92.3)	49	(75.1)	(15.3)	(7.7)	(12.6)	(90.4)	28	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	86.6	5.6	11.3	6.9	92.2	179	81.9	4.4	12.9	13.6	86.3	99	
Second	90.4	7.5	9.5	2.7	97.9	170	84.4	7.9	8.6	10.0	91.9	117	
Middle	80.0	12.3	5.8	8.9	91.1	179	71.7	18.0	10.8	11.6	88.9	123	
Fourth	63.2	33.0	10.5	12.0	96.3	105	49.2	38.8	6.1	12.8	88.0	68	
Richest	51.5	30.2	0.0	18.3	81.7	70	(47.2)	(43.3)	(11.4)	(15.9)	(90.5)	46	
^A Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities													

^aCommunity health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

7.4. HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁵⁴

The Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

⁵⁴ WHO. 2016. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF COOKSTOVE MAINLY USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS USING CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COOKING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS USING CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY FOR COOKING AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USING POLLUTING FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COOKING ACCORDING TO TYPE OF COOKING FUEL MAINLY USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD, AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS USING POLLUTING FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COOKING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																		
Clean fuels and technologies¹	Solid fuels for cooking												No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	
	Alcohol/Ethanol	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue		Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking						
							/Grass/Straw/Shrubs	Animal dung/waste										
Total	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	31.1	66.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	74,602
Area																		
Urban	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	65.0	31.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	96.3	33,269
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	95.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.4	41,333
Region																		
East	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	81.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.0	17,067
North	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.0	83.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	98.6	25,178
South	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	88.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.4	14,720
West	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	84.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	95.1	17,635
District																		
Kailahun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	95.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	4,742
Kenema	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.0	77.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.9	7,323
Kono	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	73.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.9	5,003
Bombali	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	23.6	73.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	97.6	6,214
Kambia	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.8	89.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	3,418
Koinadugu	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	92.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.0	4,000
Port Loko	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	22.0	76.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.8	6,614
Tonkolili	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	92.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,931
Bo	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	79.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.4	6,385
Bonthe	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	94.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.7	1,962
Moyamba	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	96.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	3,441
Pujehun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	96.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	2,932
Western Area Rural	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	73.7	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	97.8	5,517
Western Area Urban	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	89.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.1	100.0	93.8	12,119

Table TC.4.2: *Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking*

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS USING CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY FOR COOKING AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USING POLLUTING FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COOKING ACCORDING TO TYPE OF COOKING FUEL MAINLY USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD, AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS USING POLLUTING FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COOKING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																		
	Clean fuels and technologies ¹	Solid fuels for cooking										Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members			
		Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue /Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic					Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none Primary Junior Secondary Senior Secondary or Higher Missing/DK	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	18.5	80.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.0	43,608
	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	65.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	7,418
	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	46.5	51.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	97.8	7,744
	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	57.3	37.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	95.2	15,727
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14,854
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14,804
Middle	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	94.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	14,723
Fourth	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	63.6	33.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	97.3	14,083
Richest	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	85.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	94.6	16,138
MICS indicator TC_15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking																		

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN HOUSEHOLDS USING POLLUTED FUELS FOR COOKING BY TYPE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF COOKSTOVE AND BY PLACE OF COOKING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and										Total	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking	
	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:										
		Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors			Other place				Missing
				No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch						
Total	98.3	2.1	1.8	0.8	3.5	34.4	25.6	35.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.6	74,602	
Area														
Urban	97.0	4.2	4.0	1.0	6.1	26.0	26.9	39.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	5.6	33,269	
Rural	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.4	40.9	24.6	32.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	41,333	
Region														
East	99.0	1.2	0.9	0.2	2.1	26.7	35.0	35.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.3	17,067	
North	98.8	2.2	2.4	0.9	1.5	42.1	26.6	28.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	25,178	
South	99.4	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.9	51.6	10.7	35.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.7	14,720	
West	96.0	3.7	2.5	1.5	9.2	15.7	27.8	44.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	9.3	17,635	
District														
Kailahun	99.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	26.3	38.5	34.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,742	
Kenema	99.0	2.2	1.1	0.4	3.7	29.9	23.8	42.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.3	7,323	
Kono	98.9	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	22.2	48.0	28.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.7	5,003	
Bombali	97.8	2.6	5.5	0.3	0.5	56.3	25.4	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	6,214	
Kambia	99.2	3.5	2.1	0.6	0.8	31.8	25.5	41.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	3,418	
Koinadugu	99.1	1.4	0.5	3.3	2.5	39.2	39.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	4,000	
Port Loko	99.0	3.1	2.3	0.0	0.9	33.7	23.3	41.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.4	6,614	
Tonkolili	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	3.2	45.0	22.8	28.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.7	4,931	
Bo	99.4	1.3	2.5	0.7	1.3	41.9	13.0	43.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	6,385	
Bonthe	98.7	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	64.0	15.1	20.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	1,962	
Moyamba	99.7	1.1	0.4	1.1	2.4	53.3	9.4	33.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	3,441	
Pujehun	99.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	3.3	62.5	4.5	29.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	2,932	
Western Area Rural	97.9	2.0	2.6	0.8	6.5	19.7	23.6	49.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.1	5,517	
Western Area Urban	95.2	4.5	2.4	1.9	10.5	13.9	29.8	42.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	10.9	12,119	
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	99.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	2.2	37.4	25.9	33.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.0	43,608	
Primary	98.5	1.2	1.5	0.6	3.9	28.6	29.0	37.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.9	7,418	
Junior Secondary	98.1	3.1	1.5	0.5	3.2	30.1	26.2	39.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.9	7,744	
Senior Secondary or Higher	95.7	4.7	3.4	1.3	7.0	30.5	22.9	38.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	7.1	15,727	
Missing/DK	100.0	9.8	0.0	10.5	17.1	43.9	5.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.1	105	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	35.2	30.2	31.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	14,854	
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	41.9	24.8	31.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	14,804	
Middle	98.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	43.6	23.6	31.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	14,723	
Fourth	98.0	4.4	3.9	0.4	2.0	26.1	27.3	43.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.3	14,083	
Richest	95.5	5.9	5.1	1.8	10.6	25.0	22.5	39.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	10.9	16,138	

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF FUEL MAINLY USED FOR SPACE HEATING BY THE HOUSEHOLD, AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS USING CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SPACE HEATING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on clean fuels for space heating:													
	Central heating	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrub	No response	No space heating in the household	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ¹
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.9	0.0	0.1	93.4	100.0
Sex													0.1
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	93.6	100.0
Female	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.9	0.0	0.1	93.2	100.0
Area													
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	96.7	100.0
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	90.7	100.0
Region													
East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	97.5	100.0
North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	11.6	0.1	0.1	85.5	100.0
South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	97.3	100.0
West	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	97.4	100.0
District													0.3
Kailahun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0
Kenema	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	98.4	100.0
Kono	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.9	0.0	0.1	94.4	100.0
Bombali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	14.4	0.0	0.0	93.8	100.0
Kambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.6	0.2	0.0	92.8	100.0
Koinadugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	24.3	0.4	0.5	68.8	100.0
Port Loko	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	88.8	100.0
Tonkolili	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	91.8	100.0
Bo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
Bonthe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.3	100.0
Moyamba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	100.0
Pujehun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	97.3	100.0
Western Area Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	98.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	97.1	100.0
Education of household head													0.5
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.7	0.0	0.1	91.5	100.0
Primary	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.1	95.7	100.0
Junior Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	95.9	100.0
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	96.4	100.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	93.7	100.0
Wealth index quintile													0.0
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.7	0.0	0.0	90.1	100.0
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	91.4	100.0
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.6	0.1	0.0	91.2	100.0
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	96.6	100.0
Richest	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	97.5	100.0

¹MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY THE TYPE OF SPACE HEATING MAINLY USED IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND PRESENCE OF CHIMNEY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of household members mainly using:														
	Central heating	Space heater				Cookstove for space heating				No space heating in the household	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members	
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional						
		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney					
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	4.7	0.1	93.4	100.0	74,602
Sex														
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	4.6	0.1	93.6	100.0	35,862
Female	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	4.8	0.1	93.2	100.0	38,740
Area														
Urban	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.1	96.7	100.0	33,269
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	7.5	0.1	90.7	100.0	41,333
Region														
East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.1	97.5	100.0	17,067
North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.4	11.4	0.1	85.5	100.0	25,178
South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	97.3	100.0	14,720
West	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	97.4	100.0	17,635
District														
Kailahun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.5	100.0	4,742
Kenema	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	98.4	100.0	7,323
Kono	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.3	94.4	100.0	5,003
Bombali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	14.4	0.0	83.8	100.0	6,214
Kambia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.5	0.2	92.8	100.0	3,418
Koinadugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.4	23.3	0.0	68.8	100.0	4,000
Port Loko	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.9	7.8	0.0	88.8	100.0	6,614
Tonkolili	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	7.4	0.1	91.8	100.0	4,931
Bo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	99.2	100.0	6,385
Bonthe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	100.0	1,962
Moyamba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	92.9	100.0	3,441
Pujehun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.0	97.3	100.0	2,932
Western Area Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	98.0	100.0	5,517
Western Area Urban	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	97.1	100.0	12,119
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	6.5	0.1	91.5	100.0	43,608
Primary	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.2	0.0	95.7	100.0	7,418
Junior Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	95.9	100.0	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	96.4	100.0	15,727
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	93.7	100.0	105
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.5	0.1	90.1	100.0	14,854
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.2	0.1	91.4	100.0	14,804
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.3	5.8	0.0	91.2	100.0	14,723
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	96.6	100.0	14,083
Richest	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	97.5	100.0	16,138

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LIGHTING FUEL MAINLY USED FOR LIGHTING BY THE HOUSEHOLD, AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS USING CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR LIGHTING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																		
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:							No lighting in the household	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ¹	Number of household members			
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp				Candle	Other fuel for lighting	Total
Total	13.7	6.8	11.9	64.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	97.3	74,602
Sex																		
Male	13.9	6.8	11.9	64.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	97.3	35,862
Female	13.5	6.8	11.8	65.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	97.3	38,740
Area																		
Urban	28.9	6.5	10.2	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.2	33,269
Rural	1.5	7.0	13.2	74.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	96.6	41,333
Region																		
East	7.6	11.1	14.7	64.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.3	17,067
North	10.5	6.9	10.3	68.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	96.2	25,178
South	8.7	4.7	11.5	73.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	98.1	14,720
West	28.4	4.2	11.6	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	97.3	17,635
District																		
Kailahun	0.2	11.8	25.4	60.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	97.8	4,742
Kenema	15.7	10.7	10.1	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.0	7,323
Kono	2.8	11.1	11.3	74.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	5,003
Bombali	29.0	6.4	3.5	58.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	97.2	6,214
Kambia	0.0	16.1	23.4	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.1	3,418
Koinadugu	0.3	5.7	20.6	69.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	96.1	4,000
Port Loko	11.2	5.1	6.8	72.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	95.6	6,614
Tonkolili	1.7	4.7	6.3	81.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	94.3	4,931
Bo	18.8	4.4	0.8	73.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.8	6,385
Bonthe	0.1	10.6	34.6	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,962
Moyamba	1.9	2.8	21.0	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	97.0	3,441
Pujehun	0.2	3.7	8.3	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.9	2,932
Western Area Rural	6.9	10.0	14.1	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	97.0	5,517
Western Area Urban	38.1	1.5	10.5	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	97.4	12,119
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	6.8	6.7	12.9	70.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	96.6	43,608
Primary	11.5	8.9	11.8	66.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	98.3	7,418
Junior Secondary	19.6	5.7	12.1	60.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	98.1	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	30.9	6.8	9.0	51.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	15,727
Missing/DK	37.4	0.0	18.8	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.0	3.7	9.6	81.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	100.0	94.3	14,854
Second	0.0	7.9	14.3	75.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.2	14,804
Middle	0.1	9.6	17.4	70.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	14,723
Fourth	7.2	8.5	12.6	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	97.8	14,083
Richest	57.0	4.7	6.1	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.9	16,138
¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting																		

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS USING CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COOKING, SPACE HEATING, AND LIGHTING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ²	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ³	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ⁴	Number of household members
Total	0.6	0.1	97.3	0.0	74,602
Sex					
Male	0.7	0.1	97.3	0.0	35,862
Female	0.6	0.1	97.3	0.0	38,740
Area					
Urban	1.2	0.2	98.2	0.0	33,269
Rural	0.1	0.0	96.6	0.0	41,333
Region					
East	0.1	0.0	98.3	0.0	17,067
North	0.4	0.1	96.2	0.0	25,178
South	0.2	0.0	98.1	0.0	14,720
West	1.8	0.3	97.3	0.0	17,635
District					
Kailahun	0.0	0.0	97.8	0.0	4,742
Kenema	0.2	0.0	98.0	0.0	7,323
Kono	0.1	0.0	99.3	0.0	5,003
Bombali	0.5	0.0	97.2	0.0	6,214
Kambia	0.3	0.0	98.1	0.0	3,418
Koinadugu	0.1	0.0	96.1	0.0	4,000
Port Loko	0.6	0.2	95.6	0.0	6,614
Tonkolili	0.3	0.1	94.3	0.0	4,931
Bo	0.1	0.0	97.8	0.0	6,385
Bonthe	0.6	0.0	99.5	0.0	1,962
Moyamba	0.1	0.0	97.0	0.0	3,441
Pujehun	0.0	0.1	98.9	0.0	2,932
Western Area Rural	0.8	0.0	97.0	0.0	5,517
Western Area Urban	2.2	0.5	97.4	0.0	12,119
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.1	96.6	0.0	43,608
Primary	0.3	0.2	98.3	0.0	7,418
Junior Secondary	0.5	0.0	98.1	0.0	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	2.1	0.2	98.2	0.0	15,727
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	105
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.0	0.0	94.3	0.0	14,854
Second	0.0	0.0	97.2	0.0	14,804
Middle	0.3	0.1	98.1	0.0	14,723
Fourth	0.2	0.1	97.8	0.0	14,083
Richest	2.4	0.3	98.9	0.0	16,138

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

² MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

³ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

⁴ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

7.5. SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, the leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.⁵⁵ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

⁵⁵ Campbell, H. et al. 2013. *Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment*. PLoS Med 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH SYMPTOMS OF ARI IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS FOR WHOM ADVICE OR TREATMENT WAS SOUGHT, BY SOURCE OF ADVICE OR TREATMENT, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WITH SYMPTOMS WHO WERE GIVEN ANTIBIOTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017																
	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:										Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:			Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:									Health facilities or providers						
	Health facilities or providers															
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	No advice or treatment sought				Public			Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	
Total	70.2	5.4	8.6	4.4	73.8	20.8	27.8	219	70.0	19.9	11.8	10.1	89.9	61		
Sex																
Male	70.2	4.3	9.3	3.5	73.6	22.1	28.4	119	(68.1)	(25.2)	(15.8)	(6.7)	(93.3)	34		
Female	70.3	6.8	7.7	5.5	74.0	19.4	27.1	100	(72.5)	(13.2)	(6.9)	(14.3)	(85.7)	27		
Area																
Urban	72.2	11.1	1.0	4.5	79.9	12.3	28.4	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18		
Rural	69.5	3.1	11.7	4.4	71.3	24.3	27.6	156	(86.0)	(5.2)	(16.8)	(8.8)	(91.2)	43		
Region																
East	85.3	3.6	11.9	3.0	85.3	11.7	30.1	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16		
North	58.4	5.2	10.4	4.9	63.6	31.4	25.3	92	(74.6)	(9.6)	(11.4)	(15.9)	(84.1)	23		
South	(77.2)	(1.3)	(4.8)	(5.6)	(78.5)	(15.9)	(17.5)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8		
West	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13		
District																
Kailahun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		
Kenema	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4		
Kono	(78.5)	(8.1)	(17.0)	(3.0)	(78.5)	(18.5)	(42.7)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11		
Bombali	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9		
Kambia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0		
Koinadugu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3		
Port Loko	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		
Tonkolili	(67.7)	(2.9)	(24.6)	(5.2)	(70.6)	(24.2)	(23.2)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8		
Bo	90.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	95.1	4.9	18.1	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		
Bonthe								-						-		
Moyamba	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		
Pujehun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4		
Western Area Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		
Western Area Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12		

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH SYMPTOMS OF ARI IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS FOR WHOM ADVICE OR TREATMENT WAS SOUGHT, BY SOURCE OF ADVICE OR TREATMENT, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WITH SYMPTOMS WHO WERE GIVEN ANTIBIOTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								Health facilities or providers					
	Advice or treatment was sought from:													
	Health facilities or providers								Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^C		
Age (in months)														
0-11	(79.8)	(3.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(82.8)	(17.2)	(19.7)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
12-23	75.9	3.2	6.2	4.5	75.9	19.6	29.2	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	
24-35	72.3	2.7	10.8	6.2	73.6	18.7	22.2	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
36-47	(51.3)	(18.7)	(15.2)	(5.9)	(68.7)	(24.0)	(44.3)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
48-59	(63.3)	(3.1)	(5.3)	(5.8)	(63.3)	(27.7)	(27.2)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	69.1	5.1	10.6	6.2	72.1	21.1	31.6	136	(75.5)	(11.2)	(10.9)	(13.2)	43	
Primary	(78.7)	(3.2)	(1.0)	(3.4)	(81.9)	(14.6)	(10.2)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	
Junior Secondary	(73.3)	(6.9)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(79.4)	(19.8)	(28.4)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Senior Secondary or Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Has no functional difficulty	72.1	6.5	9.5	3.4	76.2	19.2	25.5	175	(78.2)	(16.5)	(13.8)	(5.3)	45	
No information	(60.2)	(2.3)	(1.1)	(9.2)	(62.6)	(28.2)	(32.9)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	67.2	4.2	14.2	7.7	68.7	23.6	24.9	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	
Second	64.9	1.3	4.6	0.0	66.2	33.8	22.1	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Middle	77.0	0.0	12.8	7.1	77.0	15.9	32.7	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	
Fourth	87.1	8.8	2.1	3.0	88.9	1.2	14.5	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Richest	53.8	26.9	0.0	0.0	80.8	19.2	62.9	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	

¹MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms²MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy^C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy^D Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^E Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

7.6. MALARIA

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide. In Sierra Leone, malaria is responsible for 14 percent of deaths among children under age five. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.

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

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.⁵⁶ This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

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

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects. The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Sierra Leone. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women. In addition, all households in the Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS were asked whether the interior dwelling walls were sprayed with an insecticide to kill mosquitoes that spread malaria during the 12 months preceding the survey.

In Sierra Leone the average malaria parasite prevalence amongst children under five years is now 43 percent (SLMIS 2013). An estimated 2,240,000 outpatient visits are due to malaria every year, of which about 1,000,000 patients are children under five years of age. Pregnant women and children under five constitute 4.4 percent and 17.7 percent of the total population, respectively, and are the most vulnerable groups (NMSP 2016-2020). Malaria is also considered a major impediment to socio-economic development, leading to poverty.

⁵⁶ D'Acremont, V et al. 2010. *Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review*. Malaria Journal 9(240).

Table TC.6.1 presents the household possession of mosquito nets while Table TC.6.2 presents the source of mosquito nets.

Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE MOSQUITO NET AND INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (ITN) ^A , AVERAGE NUMBER OF ANY MOSQUITO NET AND ITN PER HOUSEHOLD, PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE MOSQUITO NET AND ITN PER TWO PEOPLE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017							
	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^B :		Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Total	76.9	70.6	2.2	2.0	37.1	33.4	15,309
Area							
Urban	68.7	62.5	2.1	1.9	31.9	28.6	6,869
Rural	83.6	77.3	2.2	2.0	41.3	37.3	8,440
Region							
East	83.2	80.5	2.4	2.3	42.2	39.8	3,402
North	80.7	71.5	2.2	1.9	37.1	31.9	5,013
South	85.6	80.9	2.2	2.0	43.3	40.3	3,008
West	59.9	52.9	2.0	1.7	27.9	24.3	3,886
District							
Kailahun	92.6	91.8	2.7	2.7	61.1	60.4	1,008
Kenema	84.2	82.0	2.2	2.1	32.3	31.7	1,352
Kono	72.9	67.7	2.2	1.9	36.8	30.4	1,042
Bombali	93.2	87.2	2.2	2.1	48.2	44.8	1,281
Kambia	81.5	73.5	2.3	2.1	40.0	35.7	651
Koinadugu	85.6	79.3	2.3	2.1	27.5	23.6	679
Port Loko	80.3	63.1	2.1	1.7	39.4	29.7	1,351
Tonkolili	62.6	56.7	1.9	1.7	24.9	21.9	1,051
Bo	79.2	78.9	2.2	2.2	37.3	37.0	1,243
Bonthe	93.1	79.4	2.2	1.9	50.2	42.6	394
Moyamba	90.5	88.9	2.0	1.9	43.5	42.6	749
Pujehun	87.8	76.3	2.2	1.9	50.6	42.8	623
Western Area Rural	66.8	54.9	2.1	1.7	28.8	22.7	1,104
Western Area Urban	57.1	52.1	1.9	1.7	27.6	25.0	2,782
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	78.0	71.6	2.2	2.0	36.6	33.0	8,552
Primary	79.5	74.6	2.2	2.1	38.1	34.8	1,522
Junior Secondary	74.6	68.8	2.1	1.9	35.2	31.8	1,678
Senior Secondary or Higher	74.6	67.5	2.1	1.9	39.0	34.6	3,533
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	80.7	75.2	2.0	1.9	39.7	36.2	3,272
Second	85.0	78.5	2.3	2.1	40.7	36.7	2,932
Middle	83.7	77.0	2.4	2.2	41.4	37.6	2,775
Fourth	70.6	64.0	2.1	1.9	31.0	27.1	2,927
Richest	66.4	60.0	2.1	1.9	33.4	29.8	3,404

¹ MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+

² MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+ per 2 people

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

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

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

Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MOSQUITO NETS BY SOURCE OF NET, ACCORDING TO BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets												Total	Number of mosquito nets
	Mass distribution campaign	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility		Pharmacy	Shop/Market/Street	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	Don't know		
				Government	Private									
Total	15.4	5.2	14.0	39.0	0.2	0.1	3.1	6.5	0.0	0.1	15.6	0.7	100.0	25,653
Area														
Urban	14.4	6.5	13.1	40.9	0.3	0.1	5.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.8	100.0	10,049
Rural	16.0	4.4	14.6	37.8	0.2	0.1	1.4	7.6	0.0	0.2	17.3	0.6	100.0	15,604
Region														
East	13.9	4.8	14.2	42.7	0.1	0.0	3.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.7	100.0	6,688
North	15.4	4.8	9.0	44.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	11.0	0.0	0.2	13.1	0.6	100.0	8,767
South	17.8	2.4	19.1	36.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.4	100.0	5,569
West	14.7	10.1	17.0	27.7	0.4	0.1	8.4	3.3	0.0	0.2	17.0	1.1	100.0	4,628
District														
Kailahun	15.8	6.0	2.1	54.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.7	100.0	2,549
Kenema	10.5	3.1	19.2	46.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	10.8	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.2	100.0	2,470
Kono	16.0	5.5	25.3	20.4	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	26.7	1.4	100.0	1,669
Bombali	6.4	1.2	17.2	51.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	13.0	0.0	0.6	8.1	0.8	100.0	2,615
Kambia	14.3	2.3	4.1	59.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	6.8	0.1	0.0	10.4	0.5	100.0	1,234
Koinadugu	12.2	5.1	6.7	50.7	0.3	0.1	2.4	17.0	0.0	0.1	5.2	0.1	100.0	1,347
Port Loko	16.7	4.4	6.5	32.2	0.0	0.3	2.1	13.0	0.1	0.2	24.1	0.5	100.0	2,318
Tonkolili	35.9	15.1	4.1	27.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.8	100.0	1,253
Bo	11.7	1.5	22.2	50.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	2,205
Bonthe	32.8	2.5	41.3	11.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.4	100.0	811
Moyamba	26.3	2.7	13.3	11.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	43.2	0.3	100.0	1,322
Pujehun	9.6	3.7	5.2	53.9	0.2	0.0	1.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	17.1	1.4	100.0	1,231
Western Area Rural	8.1	6.0	3.0	56.5	0.3	0.0	7.3	7.7	0.0	0.3	9.8	1.1	100.0	1,540
Western Area Urban	18.0	12.2	24.0	13.3	0.5	0.2	9.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	20.6	1.2	100.0	3,089
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	15.5	4.5	14.7	39.5	0.2	0.1	2.0	7.5	0.0	0.1	15.2	0.6	100.0	14,720
Primary	17.3	6.3	13.9	38.0	0.2	0.1	2.7	3.9	0.0	0.1	17.1	0.6	100.0	2,685
Junior Secondary	15.9	6.8	13.9	36.0	0.4	0.2	4.0	6.0	0.1	0.0	16.1	0.7	100.0	2,625
Senior Secondary or Higher	14.0	5.8	12.3	39.6	0.3	0.2	6.0	5.1	0.0	0.1	15.7	0.9	100.0	5,596
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Type of net														
ITN ^A	16.8	5.2	14.8	38.1	0.2	0.1	2.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.6	100.0	23,385
Other	1.1	5.4	5.9	48.4	0.2	0.0	9.0	13.7	0.0	0.8	14.4	1.0	100.0	2,268
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	16.6	4.2	15.4	36.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	7.8	0.0	0.1	17.6	0.8	100.0	5,323
Second	16.6	5.2	14.2	37.8	0.1	0.1	1.7	7.3	0.0	0.2	16.4	0.4	100.0	5,642
Middle	15.9	4.4	12.2	43.1	0.2	0.0	2.0	6.5	0.1	0.1	15.2	0.4	100.0	5,533
Fourth	13.6	5.3	12.6	44.1	0.3	0.1	3.1	6.1	0.0	0.1	14.0	0.7	100.0	4,385
Richest	13.7	7.3	15.5	34.5	0.3	0.3	8.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	1.0	100.0	4,770

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An "other" net is any net that is not an ITN.

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

Tables TC.6.3 and TC.6.4 present the number of ITNs owned by the household and the percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household.

Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO AN ITN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Number of ITNs owned by household:									Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more			
Total	29.4	23.5	24.2	16.0	4.0	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	54.2	74,602
Number of household members												
1	47.2	41.9	8.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.8	1,246
2	39.2	39.0	17.0	3.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.8	2,567
3	30.5	35.5	25.3	7.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.7	6,924
4	28.2	25.2	30.7	12.1	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.2	10,897
5	24.1	20.0	31.9	19.3	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	57.5	12,862
6	25.4	13.8	28.4	24.9	3.9	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	56.0	11,128
7	27.3	10.5	22.4	28.5	7.2	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	51.5	9,032
8 or more	24.3	7.8	16.0	27.6	12.4	6.5	3.5	0.7	1.1	100.0	47.4	19,946

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

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

Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO AN ITN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
Total	54.2	74,602
Area		
Urban	46.9	33,269
Rural	60.0	41,333
Region		
East	61.4	17,067
North	54.8	25,178
South	62.8	14,720
West	38.9	17,635
District		
Kailahun	79.5	4,742
Kenema	58.5	7,323
Kono	48.5	5,003
Bombali	69.6	6,214
Kambia	59.7	3,418
Koinadugu	58.7	4,000
Port Loko	47.2	6,614
Tonkolili	40.0	4,931
Bo	60.4	6,385
Bonthe	61.9	1,962
Moyamba	68.1	3,441
Pujehun	62.5	2,932
Western Area Rural	39.2	5,517
Western Area Urban	38.8	12,119
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	57.3	14,854
Second	61.0	14,804
Middle	60.1	14,723
Fourth	47.7	14,083
Richest	45.1	16,138

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

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

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO SLEPT UNDER A MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT, BY TYPE OF NET, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1, A}			
Total	57.2	52.9	73623	72.3	53,855
Sex					
Male	54.7	50.6	35258	69.5	25,661
Female	59.4	55.0	38365	74.9	28,194
Area					
Urban	46.0	42.3	32762	63.7	21,763
Rural	66.2	61.4	40861	78.1	32,092
Region					
East	62.7	60.5	16811	74.3	13,681
North	61.7	55.6	24870	75.7	18,281
South	69.4	65.9	14629	80.0	12,045
West	35.0	30.6	17314	53.8	9,848
District					
Kailahun	75.1	74.3	4626	79.4	4,334
Kenema	58.5	57.1	7252	68.7	6,024
Kono	57.1	52.4	4933	77.8	3,324
Bombali	76.9	71.7	6133	80.2	5,482
Kambia	67.5	62.9	3389	82.7	2,579
Koinadugu	65.9	61.8	3925	74.2	3,268
Port Loko	54.5	43.9	6546	69.5	4,139
Tonkolili	45.1	41.1	4876	71.3	2,813
Bo	62.6	62.3	6370	77.3	5,131
Bonthe	77.9	66.7	1949	84.0	1,547
Moyamba	75.0	73.7	3414	81.4	3,090
Pujehun	72.0	64.1	2896	81.5	2,277
Western Area Rural	42.4	33.4	5410	56.8	3,182
Western Area Urban	31.7	29.4	11904	52.4	6,666
Age					
0-4	64.1	59.5	11154	78.2	8,484
5-14	50.8	46.6	20428	63.6	14,975
15-34	53.3	49.5	23429	69.1	16,778
35-49	65.8	61.0	9755	83.3	7,143
50+	64.3	59.7	8739	81.4	6,408
Missing/DK	29.4	27.0	119	48.3	67
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	58.2	53.7	43087	73.8	31,393
Primary	61.1	57.3	7313	74.4	5,636
Junior Secondary	53.6	49.9	7618	69.4	5,475
Senior Secondary or Higher	54.5	50.0	15502	68.7	11,287
Missing/DK	44.0	44.0	103	(70.4)	64
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	63.2	59.1	14696	77.9	11,151
Second	68.1	63.4	14631	79.7	11,653
Middle	64.7	60.1	14529	76.4	11,427
Fourth	49.2	45.0	13873	65.7	9,506
Richest	41.6	37.7	15893	59.3	10,118

¹ MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table TC.6.6: *Use of existing ITNs***PERCENTAGE OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS (ITNS) THAT WERE USED BY ANYONE LAST NIGHT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	75.9	23,385
Area		
Urban	70.5	9,050
Rural	79.2	14,335
Region		
East	72.9	6,374
North	81.4	7,752
South	83.0	5,253
West	60.6	4,006
District		
Kailahun	64.6	2,526
Kenema	74.6	2,424
Kono	84.6	1,424
Bombali	85.4	2,452
Kambia	87.0	1,124
Koinadugu	85.8	1,239
Port Loko	70.3	1,812
Tonkolili	79.9	1,125
Bo	79.5	2,193
Bonthe	91.4	694
Moyamba	86.9	1,300
Pujehun	80.0	1,065
Western Area Rural	62.7	1,238
Western Area Urban	59.6	2,769
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	78.0	13,439
Primary	74.1	2,500
Junior Secondary	71.2	2,414
Senior Secondary or Higher	73.2	5,007
Missing/DK	(*)	25
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	77.5	4,952
Second	80.6	5,176
Middle	79.0	5,091
Fourth	71.4	3,913
Richest	68.4	4,253

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WHO SLEPT UNDER A MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT, BY TYPE OF NET, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:			Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	99.4	11,764	64.1	59.5	60.5	11,696	78.2	8,898
Sex								
Male	99.5	5,890	63.9	58.9	59.8	5,858	78.0	4,426
Female	99.4	5,874	64.4	60.0	61.2	5,838	78.4	4,471
Area								
Urban	99.4	4,373	53.4	48.7	51.4	4,345	70.6	2,997
Rural	99.4	7,391	70.5	65.8	65.9	7,351	82.0	5,901
Region								
East	99.4	2,664	70.3	68.7	68.9	2,649	82.6	2,202
North	99.5	4,386	65.4	58.9	59.1	4,364	79.4	3,240
South	99.6	2,407	76.1	72.6	72.7	2,397	84.9	2,050
West	99.1	2,307	42.2	36.1	40.5	2,286	58.7	1,406
District								
Kailahun	99.6	775	82.7	82.3	82.3	772	85.3	745
Kenema	99.8	1,111	66.9	65.5	65.7	1,109	77.7	935
Kono	98.7	777	62.8	59.6	60.1	767	87.5	523
Bombali	99.5	967	80.3	73.9	73.9	962	82.3	864
Kambia	99.6	601	68.2	63.3	63.3	599	84.3	449
Koinadugu	99.4	819	69.8	66.0	66.0	814	77.0	697
Port Loko	99.6	1,088	61.4	49.9	50.2	1,084	77.5	698
Tonkolili	99.4	912	48.3	44.6	45.2	906	76.2	530
Bo	99.9	964	71.0	70.8	71.0	963	84.1	811
Bonthe	99.4	314	81.0	69.5	69.5	312	86.7	250
Moyamba	99.4	589	82.2	80.4	80.4	585	87.0	540
Pujehun	99.2	541	75.6	69.4	69.4	537	83.0	449
Western Area Rural	98.9	908	48.6	38.3	39.8	898	61.3	561
Western Area Urban	99.1	1,400	38.0	34.7	41.0	1,388	56.9	845
Age (in months)								
0-11	99.3	2,348	67.9	63.6	64.6	2,331	82.6	1,796
12-23	99.6	2,256	66.2	61.5	62.4	2,246	80.2	1,722
24-35	99.3	2,388	65.5	60.7	61.6	2,371	80.0	1,800
36-47	99.4	2,352	60.0	55.2	56.6	2,337	75.3	1,711
48-59	99.6	2,420	61.3	56.6	57.4	2,410	73.0	1,868
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	99.5	7,072	65.5	60.9	61.4	7,037	79.6	5,388
Primary	99.2	1,554	66.7	61.4	62.3	1,542	78.8	1,202
Junior Secondary	99.3	1,688	64.0	59.9	60.7	1,677	79.4	1,264
Senior Secondary or Higher	99.4	1,449	54.8	49.8	53.9	1,440	68.7	1,043
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	99.4	2,834	67.4	63.2	63.3	2,816	81.5	2,182
Second	99.4	2,616	72.9	68.4	68.4	2,601	83.3	2,138
Middle	99.5	2,441	69.6	64.8	64.9	2,428	81.6	1,929
Fourth	99.6	2,029	55.6	50.6	51.5	2,021	72.3	1,413
Richest	99.2	1,845	48.9	43.9	49.0	1,830	65.0	1,236

¹ MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO SLEPT UNDER A MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT, BY TYPE OF NET, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1, A}			
Total	99.3	1,273	64.6	60.0	1,264	82.9	916
Area							
Urban	99.5	483	52.8	49.3	480	77.7	304
Rural	99.2	790	71.8	66.6	784	85.5	611
Region							
East	99.2	281	68.7	66.2	278	80.8	228
North	99.1	498	68.6	61.3	494	85.5	354
South	99.6	243	75.3	72.8	242	86.8	203
West	99.5	251	41.8	38.4	250	73.4	131
District							
Kailahun	97.9	76	79.3	79.3	74	84.9	69
Kenema	99.6	125	65.0	63.5	124	78.6	100
Kono	100.0	80	64.6	58.1	80	(79.8)	58
Bombali	98.5	99	78.5	71.1	98	81.6	85
Kambia	100.0	71	68.5	63.8	71	87.2	52
Koinadugu	96.8	71	71.1	67.6	69	84.2	55
Port Loko	100.0	135	71.7	58.4	135	85.8	92
Tonkolili	99.5	121	55.8	51.4	121	89.7	69
Bo	100.0	87	64.6	64.6	87	79.3	71
Bonthe	(98.6)	21	(78.5)	(78.5)	21	87.7	19
Moyamba	98.9	69	88.5	86.9	68	93.6	64
Pujehun	100.0	65	74.7	67.3	65	88.5	50
Western Area Rural	100.0	102	55.2	47.6	102	80.7	60
Western Area Urban	99.2	149	32.6	32.0	148	(67.2)	70
Age							
15-19	100.0	220	56.7	53.0	220	72.2	162
20-24	99.0	337	63.7	56.2	334	81.0	232
25-29	99.6	301	65.4	60.8	300	84.1	217
30-34	99.8	233	64.2	60.6	233	86.8	163
35-39	97.8	129	78.4	77.1	126	93.3	104
40-44	97.7	38	(72.8)	(72.8)	38	(97.8)	28
45-49	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	11
Education							
Pre-primary or none	99.2	694	66.8	63.5	689	83.7	522
Primary	99.6	192	71.8	63.3	191	83.3	145
Junior Secondary	99.6	199	60.8	56.3	199	83.7	133
Senior Secondary or Higher	99.1	188	53.3	48.0	186	78.0	115
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	99.2	1,076	67.3	62.9	1,067	85.5	786
Formerly married/in union	(*)	29	(63.9)	(55.9)	29	(*)	20
Never married/in union	100.0	168	47.9	42.3	168	64.8	110
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.4	302	67.7	63.2	301	85.7	222
Second	99.7	283	70.3	65.7	282	85.0	218
Middle	98.3	256	75.4	70.7	252	83.5	213
Fourth	99.7	229	54.3	50.6	228	79.6	145
Richest	99.4	203	50.3	44.9	202	76.9	118

¹ MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.⁵⁷ For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns. In the Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAD A LIVE BIRTH DURING THE FIVE YEARS PRECEDING THE SURVEY AND WHO TOOK INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE TREATMENT (IPTP) FOR MALARIA DURING PREGNANCY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of pregnant women:					Number of women with a live birth in the last five years ^A
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times ¹	Four or more times	
Total	95.3	95.3	68.7	26.8	5.5	6,845
Area						
Urban	94.5	94.5	62.9	23.8	4.9	3,212
Rural	96.1	96.1	73.9	29.5	5.9	3,633
Region						
East	95.4	95.4	57.7	23.0	6.0	1,630
North	95.9	95.9	75.0	29.6	7.2	2,238
South	97.0	97.0	83.2	36.1	2.4	1,204
West	93.4	93.4	61.2	20.4	4.8	1,772
District						
Kailahun	95.8	95.8	65.8	34.3	10.1	479
Kenema	96.0	96.0	45.8	16.5	3.5	673
Kono	94.0	94.0	66.3	21.0	5.3	479
Bombali	97.4	97.4	66.0	24.1	5.7	379
Kambia	91.7	91.7	83.8	37.4	11.8	271
Koinadugu	99.5	99.5	83.4	34.5	6.6	414
Port Loko	94.6	94.6	73.3	22.1	4.2	608
Tonkolili	95.7	95.7	72.4	34.0	9.8	566
Bo	99.2	99.2	90.6	44.0	2.0	537
Bonthe	90.3	90.3	63.0	18.2	1.5	123
Moyamba	95.8	95.8	78.0	36.0	4.1	241
Pujehun	96.8	96.8	82.4	29.5	2.2	303
Western Area Rural	94.7	94.7	68.8	14.7	4.4	693
Western Area Urban	92.5	92.5	56.3	24.1	5.0	1,079
Education						
Pre-primary or none	96.3	96.3	72.0	28.0	5.7	3,562
Primary	93.5	93.5	67.3	26.4	4.8	929
Junior Secondary	95.1	95.1	66.8	25.9	6.1	1,177
Senior Secondary or Higher	93.9	93.9	61.9	24.4	4.7	1,176
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.2	95.2	71.7	28.8	6.3	1,326
Second	96.7	96.7	73.4	29.4	5.8	1,303
Middle	95.4	95.4	72.0	29.0	5.9	1,334
Fourth	95.6	95.6	64.2	21.9	4.4	1,492
Richest	93.6	93.6	63.3	25.7	5.0	1,389

¹ MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy

^A Only women who received ANC were asked about IPT for malaria, but the table's denominator includes all women with a live birth in the last 2 years. It is assumed that women not receiving ANC were not taking preventive medicine.

⁵⁷ Shulman, CE and Dorman, EK. 2003. *Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy*. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 97(1): 30–55.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH FEVER IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS FOR WHOM ADVICE OR TREATMENT WAS SOUGHT, BY SOURCE OF ADVICE OR TREATMENT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	60.8	8.3	4.6	5.1	70.4	26.5	2,475
Sex							
Male	61.4	8.2	5.3	5.2	70.7	26.3	1,262
Female	60.3	8.3	3.8	4.9	70.0	26.8	1,213
Area							
Urban	49.0	16.9	2.2	5.0	66.8	30.1	927
Rural	67.9	3.1	5.9	5.1	72.5	24.4	1,548
Region							
East	65.9	3.5	2.0	5.7	70.3	25.4	611
North	62.5	6.1	6.1	5.5	70.9	26.2	842
South	70.4	5.1	7.6	3.7	76.3	21.6	476
West	44.2	19.6	2.4	4.8	64.4	32.7	545
District							
Kailahun	70.2	4.1	1.7	6.2	73.1	22.2	237
Kenema	63.6	3.5	2.2	4.3	69.7	27.1	220
Kono	62.5	2.6	2.2	7.0	66.9	28.0	154
Bombali	59.1	11.0	2.3	3.7	70.7	27.8	231
Kambia	65.6	3.8	9.9	3.2	70.5	27.4	94
Koinadugu	66.3	2.9	6.9	11.8	72.3	21.3	149
Port Loko	54.9	8.5	3.8	6.6	67.6	29.5	191
Tonkolili	70.5	1.3	10.6	2.6	73.8	23.8	177
Bo	80.5	2.2	3.4	1.6	82.3	15.6	189
Bonthe	59.8	13.2	4.4	6.1	74.5	22.6	54
Moyamba	39.5	8.0	2.7	6.5	51.2	47.2	68
Pujehun	75.2	4.4	15.5	4.1	80.5	17.5	165
Western Area Rural	50.7	15.9	2.4	4.6	67.5	30.0	299
Western Area Urban	36.3	24.2	2.5	5.0	60.7	36.0	246
Age (in months)							
0-11	71.0	4.0	5.7	2.8	75.5	22.8	422
12-23	64.3	8.8	2.8	3.1	73.6	24.9	574
24-35	58.3	8.2	3.6	7.4	68.6	26.7	544
36-47	55.2	8.7	4.4	5.9	65.7	29.6	477
48-59	56.0	11.2	7.0	6.0	68.7	28.9	457
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	63.0	5.4	4.8	5.3	70.0	26.6	1,424
Primary	63.1	5.0	4.1	5.5	70.4	26.2	371
Junior Secondary	59.8	13.7	4.4	2.9	74.0	24.7	394
Senior Secondary or Higher	48.6	19.4	3.9	6.2	67.5	29.2	286
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	60.6	10.0	5.9	4.5	71.7	25.2	315
Has no functional difficulty	61.4	8.2	4.3	5.0	70.6	26.3	1,933
No information	56.5	6.4	4.7	6.3	67.0	30.3	226
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	66.3	2.0	6.2	6.3	70.3	25.8	611
Second	69.9	2.3	6.0	3.3	72.6	24.6	544
Middle	62.7	8.7	3.9	6.0	73.0	23.9	525
Fourth	53.2	13.4	4.0	5.6	69.0	28.2	453
Richest	43.9	21.4	1.0	3.5	64.8	32.7	343

¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and use in Sierra Leone. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test.

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WHO HAD A FEVER IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, BY TYPE OF MEDICINE GIVEN FOR THE ILLNESS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:											Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Anti-malarials									Other medications		
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia- quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Artemisinin- based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti- malarial	Amoxicillin	Other	
Total	9.2	3.3	12.0	1.0	2.1	3.7	1.8	15.8	7.5	20.5	30.6	2,475
Sex												
Male	9.4	3.6	13.0	0.9	1.9	3.4	2.0	14.9	7.3	19.7	29.1	1,262
Female	9.0	2.8	11.0	1.0	2.3	4.0	1.5	16.7	7.8	21.4	32.2	1,213
Area												
Urban	7.0	3.4	12.0	0.9	2.3	3.3	1.1	13.0	9.9	27.6	30.9	927
Rural	10.5	3.2	12.0	1.0	1.9	3.9	2.2	17.5	6.1	16.2	30.4	1,548
Region												
East	10.8	3.1	14.9	0.5	2.2	2.6	1.5	16.6	4.1	15.1	35.6	611
North	6.8	4.3	12.0	1.5	2.1	4.6	1.0	19.6	7.3	22.1	28.8	842
South	15.8	1.4	11.8	0.7	1.7	4.2	3.2	14.6	6.2	12.7	29.1	476
West	5.5	3.5	9.0	0.8	2.2	2.9	2.1	10.0	12.7	30.9	29.1	545
District												
Kailahun	3.8	4.3	23.5	0.6	1.7	1.4	2.2	29.3	3.5	13.9	29.3	237
Kenema	23.8	1.5	5.9	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.4	10.9	3.9	12.5	36.9	220
Kono	3.0	3.3	14.4	1.0	4.3	6.2	2.0	5.3	5.4	20.6	43.3	154
Bombali	5.7	1.3	9.6	1.1	0.5	9.1	1.0	25.9	8.6	20.0	32.4	231
Kambia	14.2	9.1	7.2	2.0	3.3	5.2	0.4	22.0	5.4	20.7	27.3	94
Koinadugu	1.3	5.1	26.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.4	22.5	3.0	32.6	20.5	149
Port Loko	3.3	0.6	8.4	1.2	5.6	3.3	1.7	18.9	4.5	19.0	35.6	191
Tonkolili	12.6	8.9	9.8	3.1	0.7	2.7	0.0	8.4	13.4	20.2	24.3	177
Bo	30.0	1.1	6.9	0.5	1.1	3.8	1.5	26.4	8.3	5.0	19.6	189
Bonthe	1.3	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.9	3.9	5.2	13.3	62.2	54
Moyamba	7.6	1.9	3.1	1.1	6.3	5.0	1.6	2.1	3.7	8.7	31.9	68
Pujehun	7.6	1.5	23.9	1.0	1.0	5.0	5.9	9.7	5.1	22.9	28.0	165
Western Area Rural	2.2	2.9	9.5	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.9	12.6	18.9	33.7	29.4	299
Western Area Urban	9.5	4.3	8.4	1.6	2.7	6.2	2.5	7.0	5.3	27.5	28.8	246
Age (in months)												
0-11	8.0	2.9	6.0	0.0	1.0	3.6	0.9	10.4	7.2	20.4	38.5	422
12-23	10.7	3.1	12.4	0.5	3.1	2.3	2.0	15.6	6.3	23.4	29.0	574
24-35	9.6	2.7	10.8	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.3	18.9	8.0	17.8	31.9	544
36-47	10.0	4.3	15.8	2.4	2.7	5.4	2.2	16.2	7.7	19.2	26.6	477
48-59	7.1	3.2	14.6	0.9	1.4	4.4	1.4	16.9	8.7	21.6	27.9	457
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	8.7	3.5	12.0	1.2	2.3	3.7	1.4	15.2	7.3	16.7	32.1	1,424
Primary	9.9	4.9	15.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	2.3	18.1	8.8	20.2	31.6	371
Junior Secondary	12.8	2.7	9.8	1.3	2.9	3.4	1.4	15.9	7.7	21.8	28.8	394
Senior Secondary or Higher	5.9	0.6	10.4	0.0	1.0	6.7	3.5	15.7	6.9	38.0	24.0	286
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	7.2	4.7	12.5	0.5	3.5	3.1	2.0	15.7	7.2	27.2	28.2	315
Has no functional difficulty	9.3	2.9	12.1	1.0	1.8	3.6	2.0	15.5	7.7	20.4	30.7	1,933
No information	11.2	3.8	10.6	1.3	2.2	5.4	0.0	18.3	6.0	12.4	33.0	226
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	13.2	3.9	11.1	1.0	1.5	3.5	2.0	15.4	4.6	12.3	33.3	611
Second	10.4	3.4	11.8	1.1	2.2	5.1	1.3	19.1	5.6	17.3	28.8	544
Middle	6.3	3.2	15.3	0.5	2.0	2.7	2.6	17.8	7.6	19.3	29.8	525
Fourth	6.0	1.7	14.0	1.3	1.6	2.7	1.1	13.1	13.0	27.4	31.6	453
Richest	8.8	4.0	6.4	0.8	3.5	4.4	1.8	11.6	8.6	33.1	28.4	343

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WHO HAD A FEVER IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS WHO HAD A FINGER OR HEEL STICK FOR MALARIA TESTING, WHO WERE GIVEN ARTEMISININ-COMBINATION TREATMENT (ACT) AND ANY ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS, AND PERCENTAGE WHO WERE GIVEN ACT AMONG THOSE WHO WERE GIVEN ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children with fever who:						Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
	Were given:							
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks		
Total	50.1	15.8	13.9	49.3	43.1	2,475	32.0	1,220
Sex								
Male	50.2	14.9	13.2	50.2	44.1	1,262	29.7	633
Female	50.0	16.7	14.7	48.3	42.0	1,213	34.6	586
Area								
Urban	41.4	13.0	11.2	46.3	39.3	927	28.0	429
Rural	55.3	17.5	15.6	51.1	45.3	1,548	34.3	790
Region								
East	54.5	16.6	15.3	49.0	43.0	611	33.9	299
North	48.2	19.6	17.1	52.0	44.9	842	37.7	438
South	62.4	14.6	13.6	52.4	48.6	476	27.8	249
West	37.5	10.0	7.9	42.8	35.4	545	23.5	233
District								
Kailahun	63.5	29.3	26.2	58.9	49.7	237	49.7	140
Kenema	50.2	10.9	10.9	45.9	44.1	220	23.7	101
Kono	46.7	5.3	4.8	38.2	31.3	154	(13.9)	59
Bombali	58.6	25.9	22.2	56.8	51.5	231	45.5	132
Kambia	39.8	22.0	17.4	55.6	47.1	94	39.5	52
Koinadugu	43.9	22.5	19.2	57.6	54.3	149	39.1	86
Port Loko	35.5	18.9	18.4	43.1	35.6	191	44.0	82
Tonkolili	56.3	8.4	6.9	48.5	37.2	177	17.3	86
Bo	77.2	26.4	26.4	70.4	70.4	189	37.5	133
Bonthe	21.3	3.9	3.9	19.2	19.2	54	(*)	10
Moyamba	33.1	2.1	2.1	27.1	18.9	68	(*)	18
Pujehun	71.1	9.7	6.7	53.2	45.6	165	18.2	88
Western Area Rural	47.8	12.6	9.2	46.3	37.8	299	27.1	139
Western Area Urban	24.9	7.0	6.2	38.4	32.4	246	(18.2)	94
Age (in months)								
0-11	51.8	10.4	8.8	38.3	34.4	422	27.1	162
12-23	52.8	15.6	14.2	48.2	42.4	574	32.4	277
24-35	45.2	18.9	16.0	51.1	44.0	544	37.1	278
36-47	51.2	16.2	14.0	56.5	49.5	477	28.6	270
48-59	49.9	16.9	15.8	51.1	44.0	457	33.1	233
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	50.3	15.2	13.6	48.9	43.1	1,424	31.0	697
Primary	56.1	18.1	15.2	55.4	46.6	371	32.8	205
Junior Secondary	51.0	15.9	13.7	48.6	42.4	394	32.7	192
Senior Secondary or Higher	40.0	15.7	14.2	44.1	38.9	286	35.7	126
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	48.2	15.7	14.4	50.2	43.9	315	31.3	158
Has no functional difficulty	50.8	15.5	13.6	49.3	42.8	1,933	31.5	953
No information	46.5	18.3	16.3	48.1	43.6	226	38.0	109
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	53.6	15.4	13.9	49.3	43.7	611	31.4	301
Second	52.8	19.1	16.7	53.2	46.4	544	35.9	289
Middle	54.1	17.8	16.0	51.7	45.3	525	34.5	271
Fourth	50.3	13.1	11.3	46.6	41.1	453	28.1	211
Richest	33.1	11.6	9.9	42.9	35.8	343	27.0	147

¹ MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage² MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5³ MICS indicator TC.29 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases⁽²⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.13: Source of anti-malarial

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-59 MONTHS WITH FEVER IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS WHO WERE GIVEN ANTI-MALARIAL BY THE SOURCE OF ANTI-MALARIAL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with fever for whom the source of anti-malarial was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers				A health facility or provider ^B	
			Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source		
Total	49.3	2,475	82.4	14.5	5.3	4.2	98.1	1,220
Sex								
Male	50.2	1,262	81.8	14.4	5.3	4.5	97.7	633
Female	48.3	1,213	83.2	14.6	5.3	3.8	98.5	586
Area								
Urban	46.3	927	65.4	31.8	2.5	4.4	97.6	429
Rural	51.1	1,548	91.7	5.1	6.8	4.1	98.4	790
Region								
East	49.0	611	88.0	9.4	3.7	4.2	96.5	299
North	52.0	842	86.0	9.9	6.0	4.7	98.4	438
South	52.4	476	89.3	7.4	8.9	3.8	99.5	249
West	42.8	545	61.3	37.2	2.2	3.6	98.2	233
District								
Kailahun	58.9	237	91.1	8.0	2.6	4.4	96.8	140
Kenema	45.9	220	85.3	13.1	4.7	1.6	98.4	101
Kono	38.2	154	(85.2)	(6.3)	(4.5)	(8.5)	(92.6)	59
Bombali	56.8	231	77.8	15.1	1.3	8.1	97.0	132
Kambia	55.6	94	86.3	10.8	14.8	3.6	100.0	52
Koinadugu	57.6	149	93.9	3.3	5.7	2.8	99.4	86
Port Loko	43.1	191	82.1	14.7	2.3	4.3	97.7	82
Tonkolili	48.5	177	94.3	3.3	11.5	2.3	99.2	86
Bo	70.4	189	87.6	9.7	8.4	2.7	100.0	133
Bonthe	19.2	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Moyamba	27.1	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Pujehun	53.2	165	94.9	2.2	9.4	2.9	99.4	88
Western Area Rural	46.3	299	67.3	27.4	1.7	6.0	97.0	139
Western Area Urban	38.4	246	(52.4)	(51.6)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	94
Age (in months)								
0-11	38.3	422	87.7	9.6	4.2	4.0	99.1	162
12-23	48.2	574	83.7	15.0	4.5	2.8	98.9	277
24-35	51.1	544	81.5	14.9	4.5	4.9	97.5	278
36-47	56.5	477	81.5	13.5	6.7	5.0	97.5	270
48-59	51.1	457	79.5	17.8	6.3	4.2	98.1	233
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	48.9	1,424	87.6	9.0	6.1	4.3	97.9	697
Primary	55.4	371	80.4	14.2	4.1	6.2	97.1	205
Junior Secondary	48.6	394	79.3	18.8	4.8	3.9	99.0	192
Senior Secondary or Higher	44.1	286	62.0	38.9	3.4	0.4	99.6	126
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	50.2	315	77.2	18.9	6.3	4.7	97.5	158
Has no functional difficulty	49.3	1,933	83.3	14.1	5.1	3.9	98.4	953
No information	48.1	226	82.7	11.1	5.7	6.1	96.6	109
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	49.3	611	91.9	3.9	7.9	4.6	97.5	301
Second	53.2	544	93.0	3.6	6.8	4.2	99.7	289
Middle	51.7	525	81.0	17.6	4.2	3.4	98.7	271
Fourth	46.6	453	72.9	21.1	3.7	6.5	96.0	211
Richest	42.9	343	58.9	42.1	1.3	1.6	98.4	147

^A Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

⁽²⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

7.7. INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe⁵⁸. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon⁵⁹. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁶⁰ Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁶¹

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁶² Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.⁶³ A summary of key guiding principles^{64, 65} for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

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

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

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Dietary diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For dietary diversity, eight food groups were created for which a child consuming at least five of these is considered to have a better quality diet.⁶⁶ In most populations, consumption of at least five food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).

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

- the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children and 4 out of 6 food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- breastmilk or at least 2 milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Indicators /proximate measures	
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	% of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months breastfed in the last 24 hours)	TC.7.3
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	Minimum Meal Frequency for 6-23 month olds Breastfed children: Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours Non-breastfed children: Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	TC.7.5
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Minimum Diet Diversity Five food groups ⁶⁷ eaten in the last 24 hours	TC.7.5
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	TC.7.8
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

⁵⁸Victora et al. 2016. *Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect*. Lancet 2016; 387: 475–90.

⁵⁹ UNICEF. 2016. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. Accessed online 17 January 2018: url: <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁶⁰ Gossner, CME et al. *The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety*. Environ Health Perspective. 2009 Dec; 117(12): 1803–1808

⁶¹ Bhutta, Z. et al. 2013. *Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?* The Lancet June 6, 2013.

⁶² WHO. 2003. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February, 2003.

⁶³ WHO. 2003. *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*.

⁶⁴ PAHO. 2003. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*.

⁶⁵ WHO. 2005. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*.

⁶⁶ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. 2017. Meeting report on reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators. Accessed online on 17 Jan 2017, URL: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

⁶⁷ Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Breastmilk; 2) Grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last five years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.⁶⁸

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

PERCENTAGE OF LAST LIVE-BORN CHILDREN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHO WERE EVER BREASTFED, BREASTFED WITHIN ONE HOUR OF BIRTH AND WITHIN ONE DAY OF BIRTH AND PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED A PRELACTEAL FEED, BY TYPE OF FEED, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage who were first breastfed:			Number of last live-born children in the last five years	Percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed ^a	Number of last live born children in last 5 years ever breastfed	Type of prelacteal feed			Number of last live born children in last 5 years ever breastfed who received a prelacteal feed
	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth				Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	
Total	98.7	54.5	92.6	8,381	9.6	8,273	90.7	9.0	99.6	796
Area										
Urban	98.2	53.0	89.9	3,389	12.6	3,328	87.3	12.0	99.3	419
Rural	99.1	55.4	94.4	4,992	7.6	4,945	94.4	5.6	100.0	376
Region										
East	99.0	54.7	94.7	1,934	4.3	1,914	95.5	4.5	100.0	82
North	99.1	45.7	92.4	3,004	8.7	2,976	94.5	5.5	100.0	260
South	99.3	70.4	97.2	1,615	7.7	1,604	92.1	7.9	100.0	123
West	97.3	54.6	86.7	1,828	18.5	1,778	85.9	13.2	99.1	330
District										
Kailahun	99.7	59.0	96.5	573	3.5	571	(98.6)	(1.4)	(100.0)	20
Kenema	99.5	65.0	95.2	787	6.4	783	(93.2)	(6.8)	(100.0)	50
Kono	97.6	36.1	92.1	574	2.1	560	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Bombali	99.0	27.6	93.4	688	2.0	681	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Kambia	99.5	65.6	91.2	407	5.7	405	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
Koinadugu	99.2	27.5	95.1	531	14.8	527	97.2	2.8	100.0	78
Port Loko	99.0	45.9	88.1	764	11.7	756	91.2	8.8	100.0	89
Tonkolili	99.0	68.3	95.2	614	9.4	608	95.6	4.4	100.0	57
Bo	99.7	65.3	98.5	683	8.2	681	100.0	0.0	100.0	56
Bonthe	99.7	68.3	98.8	207	8.0	207	(95.5)	(4.5)	(100.0)	17
Moyamba	98.4	76.5	97.7	364	4.0	358	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Pujehun	99.2	75.0	93.1	361	10.1	358	75.2	24.8	100.0	36
Western Area Rural	98.6	46.0	85.5	711	13.4	701	96.5	2.7	99.2	94
Western Area Urban	96.5	60.2	87.5	1,116	21.9	1,077	81.7	17.4	99.1	235
Months since last birth										
0-11 months	98.5	55.6	92.2	2,228	8.6	2,194	87.8	12.2	100.0	189
12-23 months	98.6	55.8	93.2	2,103	9.6	2,074	88.1	10.5	98.5	199
24-35 months	98.7	51.3	91.8	1,815	10.9	1,791	96.5	3.5	100.0	195
36-47 months	99.2	54.9	92.9	1,253	8.9	1,243	95.4	4.6	100.0	111
48 thru 59 months	98.9	54.3	93.5	982	10.5	971	84.7	15.3	100.0	102
Mother's education²⁹										
Pre-primary or none	99.0	55.4	94.4	4,617	8.7	4,572	91.4	8.4	99.8	399
Primary	98.8	57.0	93.2	1,149	8.4	1,136	85.9	14.1	100.0	95
Junior Secondary	98.3	52.5	90.1	1,360	10.2	1,336	97.5	2.5	100.0	136
Senior Secondary or Higher	97.9	50.6	88.1	1,255	13.4	1,229	86.0	12.7	98.7	165
Assistance at delivery										
Skilled attendant	98.7	55.1	92.7	6,843	9.0	6,754	89.2	10.3	99.5	606
Traditional birth attendant	98.7	53.6	92.7	1,330	12.2	1,312	95.2	4.8	100.0	160
Other	100.0	43.8	90.5	111	8.8	111	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
No one / Missing	98.6	37.3	84.6	98	21.1	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Place of delivery										
Home	98.7	52.3	91.9	1,928	14.1	1,902	94.1	5.6	99.7	268
Health facility	98.7	55.2	92.8	6,429	8.3	6,347	88.8	10.8	99.6	524
Public	98.8	55.7	93.3	6,133	7.8	6,059	88.7	11.3	100.0	471
Private	97.4	46.2	83.5	296	18.6	288	(89.9)	(6.1)	(96.1)	54
Other/DK/Missing	(100.0)	(27.9)	(89.3)	24	(15.4)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

⁶⁸ Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

PERCENTAGE OF LAST LIVE-BORN CHILDREN IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS WHO WERE EVER BREASTFED, BREASTFED WITHIN ONE HOUR OF BIRTH AND WITHIN ONE DAY OF BIRTH AND PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED A PRELACTEAL FEED, BY TYPE OF FEED, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage who were first breastfed:			Number of last live-born children in the last five years	Percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed ^A	Number of last live born children in last 5 years ever breastfed	Type of prelacteal feed			Number of last live born children in last 5 years ever breastfed who received a prelacteal feed
	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth				Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	98.8	56.7	94.2	6,156	7.3	6,081	92.2	7.8	100.0	441
C-Section	97.4	18.2	58.3	255	30.2	249	76.3	20.9	97.2	75
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	97.8	50.2	87.0	97	11.5	95	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	54.7	92.7	8,113	9.6	8,011	90.5	9.1	99.6	766
No information										
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	99.2	59.4	95.4	1,864	7.3	1,849	94.0	6.0	100.0	134
Second	99.1	51.8	94.5	1,782	7.4	1,766	94.4	5.6	100.0	130
Middle	98.8	54.7	92.7	1,708	7.7	1,687	92.3	7.7	100.0	129
Fourth	98.9	52.8	91.6	1,587	10.7	1,569	90.0	10.0	100.0	168
Richest	97.5	52.9	87.7	1,439	16.6	1,403	86.2	12.5	98.8	233

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

^A Children receiving a prelacteal feed are those ever breastfed who consumed something other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life.

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table TC.7.2 presents the percentage of last live-born children who consumed breastmilk as well as other liquids and items in the first 3 days of life. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

PERCENTAGE OF LAST LIVE-BORN CHILDREN EVER BREASTFED BY CONSUMPTION OF BREASTMILK AND OTHER ITEMS; PERCENTAGE RECEIVING A PRELACTEAL FEED, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILD NEVER BREASTFED BY CONSUMPTION OF OTHER ITEMS IN THE FIRST 3 DAYS AFTER BIRTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of children who in the first three days:													
	Were exclusively breastfed ^a	Consumed other than breastmilk:											Number of last live-born children in the last five years ^b
		Animal milk	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicinal ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions	Other anything to drink		
Total	89.3	1.1	8.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	8,381
Area													
Urban	86.0	1.9	9.1	2.3	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	3,389
Rural	91.6	0.6	7.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	4,992
Region													
East	94.7	0.4	4.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1,934
North	90.5	0.5	8.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	3,004
South	91.8	0.8	7.2	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,615
West	79.4	3.0	12.7	3.6	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	1,828
District													
Kailahun	96.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	573
Kenema	93.1	0.6	6.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	787
Kono	95.5	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	574
Bombali	97.0	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	688
Kambia	93.8	0.5	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	407
Koinadugu	84.5	0.4	14.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	531
Port Loko	87.6	1.0	10.3	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	764
Tonkolili	89.8	0.4	8.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	614
Bo	91.5	0.2	8.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	683
Bonthe	92.6	0.5	4.5	2.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	207
Moyamba	94.5	0.2	5.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	364
Pujehun	89.1	2.7	7.9	2.1	3.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	361
Western Area Rural	85.5	0.5	11.3	3.1	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	711
Western Area Urban	75.5	4.6	13.6	3.9	2.3	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1,116
Months since last birth													
0-11 months	90.0	1.2	7.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	2,228
12-23 months	89.3	1.4	8.4	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2,103
24-35 months	88.0	0.7	9.5	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1,815
36-47 months	90.3	0.6	7.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,253
48-59 months	88.7	1.7	7.6	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	982

Table TC.7.2: *Newborn feeding*

PERCENTAGE OF LAST LIVE-BORN CHILDREN EVER BREASTFED BY CONSUMPTION OF BREASTMILK AND OTHER ITEMS, PERCENTAGE RECEIVING A PRELACTEAL FEED, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILD NEVER BREASTFED BY CONSUMPTION OF OTHER ITEMS IN THE FIRST 3 DAYS AFTER BIRTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of children who in the first three days:													
	Were exclusively breastfed ^a	Consumed other than breastmilk:									Number of last live-born children in the last five years ^b		
		Animal milk	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar-salt solutions		Other	Were not given anything to drink
Breastfeeding status													
Ever breastfed	90.5	0.9	7.7	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	na	8,273
Never breastfed	na	18.6	30.3	8.8	1.8	0.0	6.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	12.0	39.9	106
Assistance at delivery													
Skilled attendant	89.9	1.2	7.1	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	6,843
Traditional birth attendant	86.7	0.8	11.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	1,330
Other	91.2	1.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111
No one / Missing	77.8	0.0	22.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98
Place of delivery													
Home	84.9	1.1	13.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1,928
Health facility	90.7	1.1	6.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	6,429
Public	91.2	1.1	6.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	6,133
Private	80.4	1.1	13.1	4.1	1.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	296
Other/DK/Missing	(84.6)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24
Mother's education ^{2a}													
Pre-primary or none	90.5	0.9	7.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	4,617
Primary	90.6	1.2	6.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	1,149
Junior Secondary	88.2	0.6	9.2	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1,360
Senior Secondary or Higher	85.0	2.1	8.8	3.4	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	1,255
Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	86.6	1.5	12.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97
Has no functional difficulty	89.4	1.1	8.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	8,113
No information													
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	92.1	0.5	7.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1,864
Second	91.8	0.6	7.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1,782
Middle	91.2	0.7	7.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	1,708
Fourth	88.4	1.3	8.7	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	1,587
Richest	81.5	2.7	10.9	3.4	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	1,439

^a Includes children consuming prescribed medications, ORS and sugar/salt solutions^b Excludes children born in the 3 days before the survey
na: not applicable^c Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed* and *Predominantly breastfed*; referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

PERCENTAGE OF LIVING CHILDREN ACCORDING TO BREASTFEEDING STATUS AT SELECTED AGE GROUPS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	52.2	77.2	1,191	85.0	760	38.2	737
Sex							
Male	51.0	77.2	610	86.9	372	37.0	369
Female	53.4	77.3	581	83.1	388	39.4	368
Area							
Urban	44.2	65.1	457	78.0	274	22.5	265
Rural	57.2	84.8	735	88.9	486	47.1	472
Region							
East	50.5	79.7	254	84.4	191	40.1	178
North	62.1	84.2	480	85.7	277	41.3	239
South	52.1	82.6	226	88.3	161	44.3	163
West	33.6	54.8	231	80.2	130	25.2	158
District							
Kailahun	58.6	83.3	61	(93.7)	59	47.0	57
Kenema	45.0	81.6	122	83.9	80	31.2	68
Kono	53.0	73.1	70	74.5	52	(44.2)	53
Bombali	65.1	79.8	99	89.1	56	(35.4)	61
Kambia	63.8	83.9	77	84.1	40	(47.8)	30
Koinadugu	54.5	83.0	87	83.4	58	(67.8)	34
Port Loko	60.1	88.5	123	90.2	61	35.3	60
Tonkolili	67.3	84.9	94	81.3	63	34.5	54
Bo	60.6	86.5	93	89.4	65	36.6	61
Bonthe	22.4	69.6	26	(68.1)	20	(36.9)	20
Moyamba	43.1	80.8	62	(89.0)	41	44.6	46
Pujehun	64.3	84.5	45	97.0	35	60.8	36
Western Area Rural	44.5	66.8	63	91.9	60	29.0	66
Western Area Urban	29.5	50.4	169	(70.2)	70	(22.4)	92
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	55.0	83.0	631	86.8	437	48.2	388
Primary	52.4	76.8	172	85.2	109	47.7	108
Junior Secondary	56.7	79.2	203	87.1	136	19.7	129
Senior Secondary or Higher	37.7	55.9	185	70.6	78	16.0	112
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	47.2	74.7	135	81.4	88	41.9	69
Has no functional difficulty	52.7	77.4	1,023	86.7	644	39.7	625
No information	(56.5)	(82.0)	33	(55.2)	27	11.5	43
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	56.6	85.6	269	89.6	193	49.8	185
Second	56.5	86.7	257	85.7	171	51.9	148
Middle	59.9	83.5	262	90.0	163	36.6	146
Fourth	48.0	71.0	213	87.2	126	33.3	127
Richest	34.3	50.9	190	65.0	106	13.0	131

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding characteristics among children age 0-35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months.

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

MEDIAN DURATION OF ANY BREASTFEEDING AMONG CHILDREN AGE 0-35 MONTHS AND MEDIAN DURATION OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND PREDOMINANT BREASTFEEDING AMONG CHILDREN AGE 0-23 MONTHS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017					
	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	19.7	6,992	2.7	5.3	4,604
Sex					
Male	19.6	3,499	2.6	5.2	2,349
Female	19.8	3,493	2.9	5.3	2,255
Area					
Urban	17.2	2,571	1.9	4.0	1,684
Rural	21.0	4,421	3.2	6.1	2,921
Region					
East	20.0	1,600	2.6	5.6	1,040
North	20.4	2,574	3.9	6.4	1,690
South	20.1	1,446	2.7	5.2	953
West	17.5	1,372	1.0	2.9	921
District					
Kailahun	21.1	456	3.2	5.5	308
Kenema	18.5	688	1.6	5.3	427
Kono	20.3	456	2.8	7.1	306
Bombali	19.8	594	4.3	6.3	372
Kambia	21.1	364	4.6	8.9	247
Koinadugu	23.3	440	3.0	5.7	285
Port Loko	20.0	632	3.5	5.7	418
Tonkolili	19.7	544	4.4	8.0	369
Bo	18.7	608	3.4	5.1	395
Bonthe	19.8	177	0.7	4.5	116
Moyamba	20.4	366	2.1	5.8	243
Pujehun	22.1	295	3.6	5.1	199
Western Area Rural	19.3	525	2.2	3.6	344
Western Area Urban	15.9	847	0.6	2.5	577
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	20.3	988	2.7	5.3	692
Primary	18.0	1,100	3.1	4.9	802
Secondary or higher	16.3	892	1.4	3.3	607
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	19.7	777	2.3	5.2	488
Has no functional difficulty	20.0	5,786	2.8	5.3	3,923
No information	15.2	430	3.1	5.4	193
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	21.4	1,708	3.2	6.2	1,136
Second	21.1	1,545	3.2	6.1	1,001
Middle	19.9	1,424	3.6	5.9	950
Fourth	18.6	1,234	2.3	4.5	793
Richest	15.7	1,081	1.3	2.6	724
Mean	19.8	6,992	3.3	6.1	4,604

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food.

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-23 MONTHS WHO WERE APPROPRIATELY BREASTFED DURING THE PREVIOUS DAY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	52.2	1,191	62.1	3,413	59.6	4,604
Sex						
Male	51.0	610	62.4	1,739	59.5	2,349
Female	53.4	581	61.8	1,674	59.7	2,255
Area						
Urban	44.2	457	56.1	1,227	52.9	1,684
Rural	57.2	735	65.5	2,186	63.4	2,921
Region						
East	50.5	254	61.8	787	59.1	1,040
North	62.1	480	61.1	1,210	61.4	1,690
South	52.1	226	67.9	727	64.2	953
West	33.6	231	58.2	690	52.0	921
District						
Kailahun	58.6	61	69.6	246	67.4	308
Kenema	45.0	122	60.2	305	55.8	427
Kono	53.0	70	55.8	236	55.1	306
Bombali	65.1	99	58.7	273	60.4	372
Kambia	63.8	77	62.5	170	62.9	247
Koinadugu	54.5	87	73.6	197	67.7	285
Port Loko	60.1	123	63.4	295	62.4	418
Tonkolili	67.3	94	51.1	275	55.2	369
Bo	60.6	93	65.7	302	64.5	395
Bonthe	22.4	26	60.2	90	51.8	116
Moyamba	43.1	62	68.5	180	62.0	243
Pujehun	64.3	45	76.2	154	73.5	199
Western Area Rural	44.5	63	60.8	281	57.8	344
Western Area Urban	29.5	169	56.4	409	48.6	577
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	55.0	631	65.9	1,872	63.2	2,503
Primary	52.4	172	64.4	521	61.4	692
Junior Secondary	56.7	203	59.3	599	58.7	802
Senior Secondary or Higher	37.7	185	46.4	422	43.7	607
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	47.2	135	61.8	353	57.7	488
Has no functional difficulty	52.7	1,023	63.8	2,900	60.9	3,923
No information	(56.5)	33	31.8	160	36.0	193
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	56.6	269	67.3	867	64.8	1,136
Second	56.5	257	66.2	744	63.7	1,001
Middle	59.9	262	62.5	689	61.8	950
Fourth	48.0	213	61.7	580	58.0	793
Richest	34.3	190	47.8	534	44.3	724

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6-8 months while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6-23 months who received the minimum number of meals/snacks, referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children, during the previous day, by breastfeeding status.

Table TC.7.6: *Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods*

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS AGE 6-8 MONTHS WHO RECEIVED SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOODS DURING THE PREVIOUS DAY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017						
	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	64.2	564	(*)	28	64.6	593
Sex						
Male	64.3	307	(*)	15	64.2	322
Female	64.1	258	(*)	13	65.1	271
Area						
Urban	76.5	210	(*)	14	76.6	225
Rural	56.9	354	(*)	14	57.3	368

¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 6-23 MONTHS WHO RECEIVED APPROPRIATE LIQUIDS AND SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOODS THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF TIMES OR MORE DURING THE PREVIOUS DAY, BY BREASTFEEDING STATUS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Currently breastfeeding					Currently not breastfeeding					All				
	Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Number of children age 6-23 months		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of children age 6-23 months	
Total	18.6	45.1	10.8	2,530		40.4	35.2	5.6	20.0	883	24.2	42.7	9.5	3,413	
Sex															
Male	19.9	44.3	11.3	1,304		38.3	33.1	5.5	19.1	435	24.5	41.5	9.9	1,739	
Female	17.2	45.9	10.2	1,227		42.4	37.3	5.6	20.9	447	23.9	43.6	9.0	1,674	
Area															
Urban	22.8	54.1	15.2	799		47.3	47.4	10.1	33.8	385	31.4	51.8	13.5	1,227	
Rural	16.6	40.9	8.7	1,731		33.8	23.8	1.3	7.1	396	20.2	37.4	7.2	2,186	
Region															
East	23.1	55.4	16.1	589		45.3	23.1	1.4	6.4	180	28.7	47.2	12.4	787	
North	14.5	34.6	7.0	931		31.9	27.4	2.1	10.8	234	18.5	32.9	5.8	1,210	
South	18.6	44.1	8.9	559		36.7	22.0	5.9	12.8	154	22.7	39.0	8.2	727	
West	21.2	54.7	14.0	451		48.8	63.8	12.8	47.2	213	30.8	57.9	13.6	690	
District															
Kailahun	29.1	59.7	20.6	200		(52.2)	(16.3)	(0.6)	(0.6)	47	33.5	51.5	16.8	246	
Kenema	22.7	61.9	20.1	212		53.6	18.2	0.0	2.9	93	32.1	48.6	13.9	305	
Kono	16.8	42.6	6.3	177		26.4	36.3	4.2	16.5	58	19.2	41.0	5.7	236	
Bombali	14.1	32.3	4.5	197		41.0	28.1	3.2	14.0	76	21.6	31.1	4.1	273	
Kambia	14.3	25.3	5.3	137		(30.4)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	17.4	23.4	4.3	170	
Koinadugu	11.7	48.4	10.7	168		(25.3)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	29	13.7	43.9	9.1	197	
Port Loko	17.2	34.4	7.3	227		25.9	30.8	0.0	12.3	68	19.2	33.5	5.6	295	
Tonkolili	14.3	31.9	7.0	202		31.3	32.6	4.8	13.4	73	18.8	32.0	6.4	275	
Bo	18.7	55.9	13.3	227		36.9	25.4	10.2	13.3	75	23.3	48.3	12.5	302	
Bonthe	15.7	41.5	10.1	64		(34.1)	(23.6)	(6.5)	(14.5)	26	21.0	36.3	9.0	90	
Moyamba	29.7	35.7	6.5	140		(50.3)	(12.5)	(0.7)	(15.2)	40	34.3	30.5	5.2	180	
Pujehun	7.5	33.4	3.4	128		(17.3)	(25.1)	(1.0)	(5.8)	26	9.2	32.0	3.0	154	
Western Area Rural	15.0	47.3	10.7	198		34.2	59.0	7.8	37.2	83	20.7	50.8	9.8	281	
Western Area Urban	26.1	60.5	16.6	253		56.6	66.4	15.5	52.6	156	37.7	62.7	16.2	409	

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 6-23 MONTHS WHO RECEIVED APPROPRIATE LIQUIDS AND SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOODS THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF TIMES OR MORE DURING THE PREVIOUS DAY, BY BREASTFEEDING STATUS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Age (in months)	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,c}	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^{2,b}	Minimum acceptable diet ^{4,c}
6-8	7.0	47.7	6.0	564	(14.8)	(72.4)	(10.4)	(68.6)	28	7.4	48.9	6.2
9-11	14.0	36.5	6.0	533	(16.9)	(38.2)	(10.0)	(36.9)	31	14.2	36.6	6.2
12-17	24.2	48.5	14.1	924	43.5	33.8	7.6	25.4	191	27.5	46.0	13.0
18-23	26.0	45.0	15.0	508	41.7	33.9	4.5	15.4	633	34.7	38.8	9.2
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	17.0	42.3	8.9	1,484	34.7	26.1	1.3	10.7	388	20.7	39.0	7.3
Primary	18.8	51.2	12.6	388	32.2	36.3	3.4	13.6	133	22.2	47.4	10.2
Junior Secondary	23.0	45.2	13.7	422	40.4	39.7	9.4	27.0	177	28.1	43.6	12.5
Senior Secondary or Higher	20.4	52.4	14.5	236	58.1	49.4	12.4	37.4	186	37.0	51.1	13.6
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	16.0	37.4	9.8	269	25.7	42.2	3.3	28.7	84	18.3	38.6	8.2
Has no functional difficulty	19.0	45.9	10.8	2,196	44.1	35.2	6.3	19.9	704	25.1	43.3	9.7
No information	17.0	50.1	12.9	65	26.0	29.4	2.3	13.4	95	22.3	37.9	6.6
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	14.6	38.4	6.7	705	29.3	19.8	0.8	3.8	162	17.3	35.0	5.6
Second	16.8	40.5	9.1	593	39.3	18.1	0.0	4.3	151	21.4	35.9	7.2
Middle	19.3	47.7	11.1	520	34.6	30.1	3.6	8.8	169	23.0	43.4	9.3
Fourth	20.6	49.0	13.7	422	37.4	40.0	4.1	27.6	158	25.1	46.5	11.1
Richest	27.9	60.4	19.1	290	54.3	56.6	14.5	43.4	244	40.0	58.7	17.0

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.^b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.^c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases²⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized but also due to possible interference with breastfeeding, especially at the youngest ages due to nipple confusion⁶⁹. Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-23 MONTHS WHO WERE FED WITH A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE DURING THE PREVIOUS DAY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	17.8	4,604
Sex		
Male	17.3	2,349
Female	18.4	2,255
Area		
Urban	32.9	1,684
Rural	9.1	2,921
Region		
East	10.0	1,040
North	10.5	1,690
South	13.6	953
West	44.4	921
District		
Kailahun	6.8	308
Kenema	6.8	427
Kono	17.8	306
Bombali	12.1	372
Kambia	10.6	247
Koinadugu	5.0	285
Port Loko	14.4	418
Tonkolili	8.8	369
Bo	18.5	395
Bonthe	21.2	116
Moyamba	8.5	243
Pujehun	5.7	199
Western Area Rural	31.8	344
Western Area Urban	51.9	577
Age (in months)		
0-5	19.1	1,191
6-11	22.7	1,157
12-23	14.7	2,256
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	12.2	2,503
Primary	13.8	692
Junior Secondary	20.6	802
Senior Secondary or Higher	42.1	607
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	20.4	488
Has no functional difficulty	17.7	3,923
No information	14.7	193
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	7.4	1,136
Second	8.2	1,001
Middle	11.6	950
Fourth	25.2	793
Richest	47.7	724

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

⁶⁹ Zimmerman E., and Thompson, K. 2015. *Clarifying Nipple confusion*. J Perinatol 2015 Nov;35(11):895-9

7.8. MALNUTRITION

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

Undernutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Sustainable Development Goal target is to reduce by 40 per cent the prevalence of stunting among under five year olds between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same time period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality as well as a number of other goals.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under age five years should grow. Under-nutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards⁷⁰. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

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

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended⁷¹ by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

⁷⁰ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report

⁷¹ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 BY NUTRITIONAL STATUS ACCORDING TO THREE ANTHROPOMETRIC INDICES: WEIGHT FOR AGE, HEIGHT FOR AGE, AND WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height		
	Underweight		Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Number of children under age 5
	Percent below -2 SD ^a	Mean Z-Score (SD)		Percent below -2 SD ^a	Mean Z-Score (SD)		Percent below -2 SD ^b	Percent above +2 SD ^b	
Total	11.7	3.7	11,638	26.4	9.7	11,445	5.1	4.3	11,437
Sex									
Male	9.9	3.2	5,830	24.2	9.2	5,726	4.6	1.6	5,718
Female	13.6	4.2	5,808	28.5	10.3	5,719	5.6	1.9	5,719
Area									
Urban	9.3	2.7	4,300	19.7	7.4	4,234	5.0	1.7	4,203
Rural	13.2	4.3	7,338	30.3	11.1	7,211	5.1	1.7	7,233
Region									
East	10.9	2.9	2,645	26.6	8.3	2,619	4.0	1.1	2,615
North	11.7	3.9	4,342	28.8	11.4	4,232	5.1	1.9	4,258
South	15.4	5.1	2,396	29.6	10.7	2,378	5.8	2.0	2,369
West	8.9	2.9	2,255	17.9	7.2	2,216	5.4	1.7	2,194
District									
Kailahun	12.7	4.3	767	31.7	9.5	763	3.5	0.9	760
Kenema	11.3	2.8	1,104	28.0	10.1	1,091	4.1	1.2	1,091
Kono	8.4	1.6	774	19.4	4.6	765	4.4	1.0	763
Bombali	7.6	2.0	958	25.0	9.3	947	3.9	1.2	963
Kambia	12.9	4.9	592	31.4	11.7	576	3.8	2.0	576
Koinadugu	16.1	5.9	809	37.5	16.1	759	10.0	4.6	779
Port Loko	11.6	3.0	1,083	27.2	11.9	1,057	4.6	1.4	1,056
Tonkolili	11.7	4.6	900	25.9	8.9	893	3.7	1.0	885
Bo	15.6	4.2	960	31.7	10.9	957	4.8	1.5	947
Bonthe	11.9	3.4	312	22.6	6.1	308	5.2	2.3	312
Moyamba	15.7	6.7	587	31.5	11.8	581	6.4	2.5	578
Pujehun	16.7	6.1	537	28.0	12.1	531	7.2	2.2	533
Western Area Rural	8.1	2.1	900	15.5	4.2	889	5.9	0.9	892
Western Area Urban	9.4	3.4	1,355	19.4	9.1	1,326	5.0	2.3	1,302
Age (in months)									
0-5	8.6	2.8	1,153	15.4	6.3	1,091	4.2	1.4	1,105
6-11	12.8	4.8	1,140	14.2	6.8	1,082	9.3	3.3	1,097
12-17	16.1	5.3	1,112	20.0	7.6	1,089	10.6	3.6	1,089
18-23	14.8	5.8	1,136	29.7	11.3	1,125	7.9	3.4	1,120
24-35	12.6	4.0	2,367	34.0	12.5	2,351	4.8	1.7	2,339
36-47	10.0	2.7	2,325	30.4	11.1	2,311	2.6	0.7	2,295
48-59	10.1	2.6	2,403	26.7	8.8	2,396	2.3	0.5	2,391

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children**PERCENT AGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 BY NUTRITIONAL STATUS ACCORDING TO THREE ANTHROPOMETRIC INDICES: WEIGHT FOR AGE, HEIGHT FOR AGE, AND WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height			
	Underweight		Mean Z Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Mean Z Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	Percent below - 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	Percent below - 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	Percent below - 3 SD ⁶		
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	12.3	3.8	-0.7	7,009	28.6	10.7	-1.2	6,894	5.1	1.7	1.2	6,898
Primary	12.4	5.3	-0.7	1,538	26.0	9.0	-1.2	1,514	5.9	2.6	0.9	1,512
Junior Secondary	11.4	2.6	-0.6	1,670	22.8	8.9	-1.0	1,639	4.4	1.0	0.9	1,637
Senior Secondary or Higher	8.8	3.1	-0.4	1,421	19.7	6.8	-0.8	1,398	4.9	1.7	1.2	1,390
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	13.2	4.1	-0.7	2,261	27.9	9.9	-1.2	2,226	5.7	2.1	1.1	2,236
20-34	11.1	3.6	-0.6	6,791	25.1	9.5	-1.1	6,656	5.2	1.7	1.2	6,646
35-49	12.2	3.5	-0.7	1,978	27.0	9.5	-1.1	1,957	4.2	1.2	1.0	1,950
No information on biological mother	12.2	4.1	-0.7	608	32.7	12.2	-1.3	605	3.8	1.6	1.1	605
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	11.6	3.7	-0.6	1,295	23.7	7.9	-1.1	1,269	4.7	1.5	0.6	1,258
Has no functional difficulty	11.6	3.6	-0.6	9,289	25.9	9.6	-1.1	9,124	5.2	1.8	1.2	9,130
No information	13.1	5.0	-0.8	1,054	33.1	12.7	-1.3	1,052	4.7	1.5	1.0	1,048
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	15.0	4.6	-0.8	2,812	31.7	11.4	-1.3	2,772	5.6	1.9	1.0	2,783
Second	12.7	4.5	-0.7	2,592	31.0	11.3	-1.3	2,544	5.1	1.7	0.9	2,550
Middle	11.7	3.7	-0.7	2,432	27.7	10.2	-1.2	2,384	4.7	1.4	1.6	2,396
Fourth	10.0	2.7	-0.5	2,003	18.7	7.1	-0.8	1,980	5.1	1.7	1.2	1,988
Richest	7.3	2.4	-0.4	1,799	18.1	7.3	-0.8	1,765	4.7	1.7	0.9	1,739

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 1.1 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 2.7 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 2.8 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

7.9. SALT IODISATION

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

The Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) has taken significant efforts towards reducing malnutrition by creating an enabling policy environment to scale up nutrition in the country. The National Standard on Salt Iodization published in the 2011 Sierra Leone Gazette provided the framework for voluntary iodization of all food grade salt in the country. In 2012, Sierra Leone joined the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and committed to prioritize nutrition as a development agenda. The National Food and Nutrition Security 2012—2016 was one of the key policy documents produced through the collaboration of different stakeholders supporting the national SUN movement under the Office of the Vice-President. The policy specifically aimed to promote the consumption of iodised salt and ensure that all imported or locally produced salts for human and animal consumption are fortified with adequate levels of iodine. This was envisioned as the role of the Ministry of Trade and Industry through the implementation of the following activities:

- Enforcement of mandatory regulations for fortified food imports and support local industries and importers to align to the mandatory food fortification standards
- Development of information guide for local traders on the importation and marketing of iodised salt
- Quality assurance and control for compliance e.g. iodine content of salt
- Mapping of all salt boilers in the country and provide technical support for salt iodisation to local salt boilers/producers

However, implementation of these activities was challenging due to the shifting priorities brought about by the Ebola outbreak and the lack of technical and budgetary support.

In Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for iodine content by using rapid test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodate content. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CONSUMPTION OF IODIZED SALT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Percentage of households with iodized salt ¹	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result					
				Not iodized 0 ppm	> 0 and < 15 ppm	15+ ppm			
Total	91.3	15,309	8.0	6.7	9.2	76.1	100.0	85.3	15,195
Area									
Urban	87.5	6,869	11.3	4.1	6.8	77.8	100.0	84.5	6,778
Rural	94.4	8,440	5.3	8.8	11.1	74.7	100.0	85.8	8,417
Region									
East	91.7	3,402	7.8	0.7	8.4	83.1	100.0	91.6	3,380
North	94.2	5,013	5.5	11.8	12.6	70.0	100.0	82.6	4,999
South	95.2	3,008	4.7	8.8	9.0	77.4	100.0	86.5	3,006
West	84.3	3,886	14.0	3.8	5.5	76.6	100.0	82.2	3,810
District									
Kailahun	89.8	1,008	9.1	1.3	9.5	80.2	100.0	89.7	996
Kenema	95.0	1,352	4.6	0.3	1.9	93.2	100.0	95.1	1,346
Kono	89.1	1,042	10.5	0.5	16.0	73.0	100.0	88.9	1,038
Bombali	91.5	1,281	8.0	6.3	7.7	78.0	100.0	85.7	1,274
Kambia	93.8	651	6.1	42.0	15.3	36.7	100.0	51.9	650
Koinadugu	95.3	679	4.5	1.7	16.6	77.3	100.0	93.8	677
Port Loko	96.6	1,351	3.3	15.9	9.9	70.9	100.0	80.8	1,350
Tonkolili	94.0	1,051	5.8	1.2	17.7	75.2	100.0	92.9	1,049
Bo	95.2	1,243	4.8	0.4	7.9	86.9	100.0	94.9	1,243
Bonthe	96.6	394	3.3	2.0	22.5	72.2	100.0	94.7	393
Moyamba	98.5	749	1.5	33.2	5.6	59.7	100.0	65.3	749
Pujehun	90.3	623	9.4	0.5	6.8	83.2	100.0	90.0	621
Western Area Rural	86.0	1,104	13.2	4.1	8.6	74.1	100.0	82.8	1,093
Western Area Urban	83.6	2,782	14.4	3.7	4.3	77.6	100.0	81.9	2,717
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	95.5	3,272	4.3	8.9	11.4	75.4	100.0	86.8	3,265
Second	94.8	2,932	4.8	9.6	11.7	73.9	100.0	85.6	2,921
Middle	92.3	2,775	7.5	7.4	10.7	74.4	100.0	85.1	2,768
Fourth	87.2	2,927	11.7	4.9	8.1	75.3	100.0	83.4	2,891
Richest	87.0	3,404	11.6	3.1	4.6	80.7	100.0	85.3	3,351

¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption

7.10. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.⁷² Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.⁷³ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

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

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 2-4 YEARS WITH WHOM ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES THAT PROMOTE LEARNING AND SCHOOL READINESS DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS, AND ENGAGEMENT IN SUCH ACTIVITIES BY FATHERS AND MOTHERS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	18.9	1.5	53.8	59.5	80.0	4.9	0.5	11.7	1.1	7,090
Sex										
Male	19.0	1.5	53.4	61.9	81.5	5.7	0.6	10.9	1.0	3,504
Female	18.8	1.5	54.1	57.1	78.5	4.0	0.5	12.4	1.1	3,586
Area										
Urban	26.8	1.9	48.2	56.1	81.1	6.7	0.6	17.2	1.3	2,663
Rural	14.1	1.3	57.1	61.5	79.3	3.8	0.5	8.4	0.9	4,426
Region										
East	10.1	1.0	59.6	57.9	79.0	2.0	0.4	5.7	0.7	1,605
North	16.9	1.4	56.4	59.6	78.7	4.6	0.6	10.9	1.0	2,671
South	22.6	1.7	50.5	61.3	82.2	6.1	0.6	14.0	1.2	1,442
West	29.2	2.1	45.2	59.3	81.5	7.5	0.6	17.8	1.4	1,372
District										
Kailahun	8.3	1.2	45.7	52.4	75.9	1.7	0.4	5.2	0.9	464
Kenema	13.4	1.2	58.0	61.2	79.2	2.0	0.4	6.6	0.8	671
Kono	7.1	0.7	75.7	58.5	81.7	2.3	0.3	4.9	0.5	470
Bombali	6.7	0.8	67.5	58.0	73.6	0.8	0.2	3.5	0.5	588
Kambia	15.7	1.2	64.3	58.9	81.5	2.3	0.3	10.6	0.9	352
Koinadugu	23.4	1.7	44.0	64.7	87.7	3.7	0.7	16.5	1.3	530
Port Loko	23.8	1.8	52.0	59.0	75.5	8.0	0.7	14.4	1.2	664
Tonkolili	13.7	1.3	56.8	57.5	77.4	6.8	0.8	9.3	1.0	536
Bo	18.1	1.5	54.6	55.9	82.8	4.1	0.4	12.5	1.1	567
Bonthe	33.0	1.8	51.4	74.3	85.3	1.5	0.5	14.1	1.3	195
Moyamba	17.3	1.7	47.8	57.2	80.8	6.2	0.6	9.3	1.2	341
Pujehun	29.7	2.0	45.8	67.1	80.6	11.9	1.0	21.2	1.5	339
Western Area Rural	31.3	2.3	39.3	52.5	84.3	8.4	0.7	21.0	1.6	555
Western Area Urban	27.8	2.0	49.2	63.9	79.6	7.0	0.6	15.6	1.2	816

⁷² Black, Maureen M., et al., *Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the life course*, The Lancet, series 0140-6736, no. 16, 4 October 2016; Shonkoff, Jack P., et al., *The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress*, Pediatrics, vol. 129, no. 1, January 2012, pp. 232-246.

⁷³ Britto, Pia R., et al., *Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development*, The Lancet, vol. 389, no. 10064, January 2017, pp. 91-102; Milteer, Regina M., et al., *The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty*, American Academy of Pediatrics, vol. 1129, no. 1, January 2012, pp. 183-191.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 2-4 YEARS WITH WHOM ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES THAT PROMOTE LEARNING AND SCHOOL READINESS DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS, AND ENGAGEMENT IN SUCH ACTIVITIES BY FATHERS AND MOTHERS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Age										
2	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.1	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,388
3	27.2	2.2	31.0	59.2	79.8	7.5	0.8	18.0	1.6	2,351
4	29.8	2.3	29.6	59.2	74.8	7.2	0.8	17.2	1.5	2,351
Mother's education^A										
Pre-primary or none	15.1	1.3	55.8	61.3	77.8	4.1	0.5	8.3	0.9	4,528
Primary	15.5	1.4	57.1	61.9	82.0	4.7	0.5	8.7	0.9	853
Junior Secondary	24.2	1.8	50.2	58.6	86.3	5.3	0.6	17.5	1.3	875
Senior Secondary or Higher	37.1	2.4	43.1	48.1	83.4	8.8	0.7	26.9	1.8	834
Father's education										
Pre-primary or none	16.8	1.4	54.4	100.0	94.6	4.6	0.6	10.4	1.0	2,285
Primary	17.7	1.5	52.3	100.0	93.4	4.6	0.6	10.0	1.1	514
Junior Secondary	20.0	1.6	50.8	100.0	91.3	6.5	0.8	11.0	1.1	495
Senior Secondary or Higher	34.0	2.2	47.0	100.0	92.1	15.4	1.2	20.1	1.5	919
Biological Father not in the household	15.7	1.3	56.2	0.0	60.2	1.5	0.2	10.5	0.9	2,872
Missing/DK	0.0	1.0	67.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	11.3	0.9	71.8	56.9	81.7	1.9	0.3	6.9	0.7	471
Has no functional difficulty	19.4	1.5	52.5	59.7	79.9	5.1	0.6	12.0	1.1	6,618
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	12.9	1.2	58.1	58.1	79.0	4.1	0.5	7.3	0.8	1,679
Second	11.8	1.2	56.9	64.9	79.6	3.3	0.5	6.4	0.9	1,595
Middle	18.1	1.5	52.5	58.2	79.9	3.9	0.5	11.5	1.1	1,482
Fourth	26.1	1.8	51.3	55.0	82.0	5.9	0.5	18.9	1.3	1,222
Richest	31.2	2.1	47.2	60.5	80.0	8.6	0.7	18.2	1.4	1,112

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

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

na: not applicable

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 BY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS PRESENT IN THE HOUSEHOLD, AND BY THE TYPE AND NUMBER OF PLAYTHINGS THAT CHILD PLAYS WITH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	2.0	0.2	37.8	32.9	64.6	41.1	11,764
Sex							
Male	1.7	0.2	38.1	32.2	64.9	41.0	5,890
Female	2.2	0.2	37.5	33.6	64.2	41.1	5,874
Area							
Urban	4.5	0.5	49.9	54.2	61.1	56.1	4,373
Rural	0.5	0.0	30.6	20.4	66.6	32.2	7,391
Region							
East	1.2	0.0	31.7	29.4	72.2	36.2	2,664
North	0.8	0.1	31.1	22.6	61.1	33.6	4,386
South	1.1	0.0	39.8	30.7	64.5	39.9	2,407
West	5.9	0.9	55.5	59.0	62.4	62.2	2,307
District							
Kailahun	0.1	0.0	19.7	23.7	76.7	26.8	775
Kenema	2.1	0.0	49.0	39.4	79.1	48.9	1,111
Kono	0.9	0.0	18.9	20.8	57.9	27.3	777
Bombali	1.5	0.1	23.5	25.2	55.3	28.8	967
Kambia	0.2	0.0	36.8	22.1	51.4	37.4	601
Koinadugu	1.1	0.1	54.5	24.1	82.1	54.3	819
Port Loko	0.8	0.2	29.9	28.4	58.6	33.9	1,088
Tonkolili	0.3	0.0	15.9	12.2	57.8	17.0	912
Bo	1.1	0.0	43.9	36.0	67.8	41.6	964
Bonthe	0.2	0.0	53.8	22.6	62.7	47.2	314
Moyamba	0.1	0.0	25.5	30.3	54.8	33.6	589
Pujehun	2.6	0.0	39.7	26.3	70.2	39.6	541
Western Area Rural	3.5	0.5	52.7	55.1	76.9	61.4	908
Western Area Urban	7.5	1.1	57.2	61.4	52.9	62.7	1,400
Age (years)							
0-1	0.2	0.1	26.8	24.7	43.1	28.1	4,604
2-4	3.0	0.3	44.9	38.3	78.3	49.4	7,160
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	0.5	0.0	33.7	24.3	67.9	35.6	7,072
Primary	1.6	0.1	34.6	32.3	64.6	39.8	1,554
Junior Secondary	2.6	0.4	41.8	43.5	58.9	46.7	1,688
Senior Secondary or Higher	8.6	1.0	56.4	63.5	54.7	62.5	1,449
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	2.4	0.0	44.8	37.4	70.6	49.5	471
Has no functional difficulty	3.1	0.3	44.9	38.4	78.9	49.5	6,618
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.1	0.0	27.6	15.1	65.8	27.4	2,834
Second	0.2	0.0	31.1	20.2	67.1	32.6	2,616
Middle	0.9	0.0	35.4	29.5	69.5	40.0	2,441
Fourth	1.9	0.0	45.1	45.7	63.2	49.9	2,029
Richest	8.7	1.2	58.2	68.9	54.0	65.8	1,845

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.⁷⁴ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 LEFT ALONE OR UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF ANOTHER CHILD YOUNGER THAN 10 YEARS OF AGE FOR MORE THAN ONE HOUR AT LEAST ONCE DURING THE PAST WEEK, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	21.0	18.2	29.9	11,764
Sex				
Male	21.2	17.8	29.7	5,890
Female	20.8	18.5	30.1	5,874
Residence				
Urban	18.2	16.4	26.8	4,373
Rural	22.6	19.2	31.7	7,391
Region				
East	12.4	15.9	24.8	2,664
North	28.4	18.4	34.8	4,386
South	20.7	22.5	31.4	2,407
West	17.1	15.7	25.0	2,307
District				
Kailahun	18.4	12.4	26.7	775
Kenema	13.2	10.2	20.8	1,111
Kono	5.2	27.6	28.8	777
Bombali	21.7	11.9	27.8	967
Kambia	35.1	28.7	39.6	601
Koinadugu	41.0	23.4	46.1	819
Port Loko	17.7	15.7	26.5	1,088
Tonkolili	32.6	17.5	38.7	912
Bo	11.4	15.2	21.2	964
Bonthe	33.3	21.2	36.3	314
Moyamba	36.5	31.3	45.0	589
Pujehun	13.0	26.6	31.9	541
Western Area Rural	16.3	14.6	23.7	908
Western Area Urban	17.6	16.4	25.8	1,400
Age (years)				
0-1	12.8	12.5	20.3	4,604
2-4	26.3	21.8	36.1	7,160
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	23.3	19.3	32.1	7,072
Primary	17.8	16.2	26.3	1,554
Junior Secondary	19.5	17.0	28.0	1,688
Senior Secondary or Higher	15.2	16.3	25.4	1,449
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	25.5	25.4	37.4	471
Has no functional difficulty	26.4	21.6	36.1	6,618
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	22.4	18.7	31.6	2,834
Second	23.3	19.7	32.3	2,616
Middle	21.6	18.1	29.9	2,441
Fourth	18.6	18.7	28.8	2,029
Richest	17.2	14.6	25.2	1,845

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

⁷⁴ L. D. Howe, S. R. A. Huttly and T. Abramsky, *Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study*, Tropical Medicine and International Health, vol. 11, No. 10, October 2006, pp. 1557-1566; Morrongiello Barbara A., Michael Corbett, Meghan McCourt, and Natalie Johnston, *Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes*, Journal of Pediatric Psychology, vol. 31, No. 6, 2006, pp. 540-551.

7.11. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.⁷⁵ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.⁷⁶

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Sierra Leone. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

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

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

⁷⁵ The Lancet, *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary*, The Lancet, October 2016.

⁷⁶ Shonkoff, J and Phillips, D (eds). 2000. *From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development*. Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, UNICEF, New York, September 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 3-4 YEARS WHO ARE DEVELOPMENTALLY ON TRACK IN LITERACY-NUMERACY, PHYSICAL, SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL, AND LEARNING DOMAINS, AND THE EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX SCORE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	15.4	90.2	59.7	79.7	51.4	4,772
Sex						
Male	14.2	90.2	55.4	79.5	47.7	2,390
Female	16.5	90.1	63.9	79.8	55.0	2,381
Area						
Urban	28.5	90.1	62.1	83.6	59.0	1,802
Rural	7.4	90.2	58.2	77.2	46.7	2,970
Region						
East	12.6	89.9	54.2	84.6	46.9	1,063
North	8.9	87.8	65.1	75.2	50.1	1,812
South	12.2	91.0	51.4	77.0	44.4	961
West	34.3	94.2	63.9	85.3	66.1	935
District						
Kailahun	6.2	94.2	43.4	87.1	40.7	319
Kenema	14.2	93.2	55.9	92.0	54.0	423
Kono	16.7	81.2	62.7	72.3	43.6	321
Bombali	10.6	87.0	66.7	91.8	61.0	372
Kambia	7.7	87.6	63.7	70.1	45.3	237
Koinadugu	6.8	86.6	71.0	76.6	56.5	379
Port Loko	9.5	90.3	69.0	70.1	46.2	456
Tonkolili	9.5	87.0	53.5	66.6	40.3	367
Bo	13.8	90.6	51.2	78.4	42.1	356
Bonthe	4.6	84.3	47.5	67.3	36.1	137
Moyamba	9.5	93.6	48.7	72.4	40.3	223
Pujehun	16.6	92.8	56.4	84.7	56.0	246
Western Area Rural	22.6	93.9	69.1	82.1	58.6	383
Western Area Urban	42.4	94.5	60.2	87.5	71.3	553
Age						
3	10.1	87.8	59.3	74.4	46.6	2,352
4	20.5	92.4	60.0	84.8	55.9	2,420
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	57.1	96.6	66.0	89.3	76.8	548
Not attending	10.0	89.3	58.9	78.4	48.0	4,223
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	9.6	89.6	58.9	78.5	48.2	3,060
Primary	13.8	90.6	57.9	79.7	50.3	566
Junior Secondary	20.9	90.4	60.7	81.0	54.8	588
Senior Secondary or Higher	42.8	92.4	64.9	84.7	66.1	557
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	11.1	82.3	47.5	55.7	23.7	200
Has no functional difficulty	15.6	90.5	60.2	80.7	52.6	4,571
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.2	90.8	54.4	76.1	42.5	1,125
Second	7.0	87.6	57.6	77.7	46.0	1,071
Middle	11.2	90.1	61.9	78.0	49.4	1,016
Fourth	23.6	89.9	63.6	81.0	53.7	796
Richest	40.7	93.1	63.3	88.6	72.1	764

¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

8. LEARN

8.1. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Accessible and affordable integrated Early Childhood Development (ECD) services remain a challenge in Sierra Leone. While there has been progress in this sector, there are multiple challenges in promoting ECD, which include poverty at community and household levels and vulnerabilities associated with traditional beliefs and practices. Government of Sierra Leone through the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) as lead developed an integrated ECD Policy, along with an Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Minimum Standards and ECCE Curriculum with support of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) project, in collaboration with development partners. However, policy implementation is challenged due to limited capacity and understanding of integrated approaches to ECD at central and decentralised government, structures as well as at the community.

The Government through the Education Sector Plan (ESP) 2018-2020, prioritised pre-primary education sub-sector, recognising that the sector is far from being fully developed to accommodate all children aged 3 to 5 years. Since late 2015, as part of implementing the ESP (2014-2018), the MEST piloted cost-effective community-based ECD models, through the Revitalization of Education in Sierra Leone (Community-based Early Childhood Development Pilot Projects). The pilots have included the establishment of ECD centres reaching over 2,000 pre-primary aged children, providing free non-formal pre-primary opportunities for the most disadvantaged children between the ages of 0 to 5 years. The results and lessons learned indicate that cost effective models are possible and can inform decisions regarding sustainable large-scale roll-out of the pre-primary level. Government plans to scale up these models to cover all public pre-schools in the country. A strategy and a costed action plan for the scale up and expansion of this model has been developed. Piloting of community based ECD models would continue. By improving both pre-school and community ECD options, it is expected that more children will begin to enrol at the correct age and continue to remain in school and complete primary and junior secondary school.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percentage of children age 3 and 4 currently attending early childhood education among children who are 36-59 months old: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Sierra Leone, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted⁷⁷). The official primary school entry age in Sierra Leone is age 6 years.

⁷⁷ The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it includes children in primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 36-59 MONTHS WHO ARE ATTENDING EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	11.5	4,772
Sex		
Male	10.6	2,390
Female	12.3	2,381
Area		
Urban	26.2	1,802
Rural	2.6	2,970
Region		
East	7.8	1,063
North	6.2	1,812
South*	6.6	961
West	31.1	935
District		
Kailahun	6.1	319
Kenema	7.0	423
Kono	10.5	321
Bombali	6.9	372
Kambia	4.8	237
Koinadugu	3.1	379
Port Loko	7.4	456
Tonkolili	8.0	367
Bo	14.6	356
Bonthe	2.8	137
Moyamba	1.5	223
Pujehun	1.6	246
Western Area Rural	25.2	383
Western Area Urban	35.1	553
Age (in months)		
36-47	8.2	2,352
48-59	14.7	2,420
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	5.0	3,060
Primary	8.2	566
Junior Secondary	16.4	588
Senior Secondary or Higher	45.4	557
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	10.2	200
Has no functional difficulty	11.5	4,571
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.1	1,125
Second	1.9	1,071
Middle	5.7	1,016
Fourth	18.4	796
Richest	40.6	764

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE ONE YEAR YOUNGER THAN THE OFFICIAL PRIMARY SCHOOL ENTRY AGE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR, BY ATTENDANCE TO EDUCATION, AND ATTENDANCE TO AN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME OR PRIMARY EDUCATION (ADJUSTED NET ATTENDANCE RATIO), SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total	8.0	55.9	36.1	100.0	63.9	2,227
Sex						
Male	7.6	54.3	38.0	100.0	62.0	1,174
Female	8.4	57.6	34.1	100.0	65.9	1,053
Area						
Urban	18.9	57.9	23.3	100.0	76.7	817
Rural	1.7	54.7	43.6	100.0	56.4	1,410
Region						
East	4.9	60.8	34.3	100.0	65.7	534
North	5.2	53.6	41.2	100.0	58.8	835
South	2.7	58.4	38.9	100.0	61.1	462
West	24.2	51.1	24.7	100.0	75.3	397
District						
Kailahun	3.0	71.8	25.2	100.0	74.8	140
Kenema	3.3	58.3	38.4	100.0	61.6	235
Kono	8.8	54.8	36.4	100.0	63.6	158
Bombali	3.2	55.0	41.8	100.0	58.2	165
Kambia	2.0	55.4	42.6	100.0	57.4	144
Koinadugu	4.6	49.0	46.4	100.0	53.6	102
Port Loko	7.3	55.9	36.8	100.0	63.2	224
Tonkolili	7.1	51.0	41.9	100.0	58.1	201
Bo	4.6	63.7	31.6	100.0	68.4	198
Bonthe	5.6	38.4	55.9	100.0	44.1	60
Moyamba	0.0	54.4	45.6	100.0	54.4	107
Pujehun	0.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	64.1	97
Western Area Rural	22.2	55.7	22.1	100.0	77.9	116
Western Area Urban	25.1	49.2	25.8	100.0	74.2	281
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	3.9	52.6	43.4	100.0	56.6	1,536
Primary	11.7	61.3	27.0	100.0	73.0	244
Junior Secondary	16.2	61.9	21.9	100.0	78.1	222
Senior Secondary or Higher	23.8	66.0	10.2	100.0	89.8	224
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	8.5	57.2	34.3	100.0	65.7	414
Has no functional difficulty	8.5	54.8	36.8	100.0	63.2	1,571
No information	4.1	60.6	35.3	100.0	64.7	241
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.0	46.1	52.9	100.0	47.1	535
Second	1.3	53.8	44.8	100.0	55.2	547
Middle	7.0	65.4	27.6	100.0	72.4	432
Fourth	13.7	56.8	29.5	100.0	70.5	348
Richest	24.2	61.0	14.8	100.0	85.2	365

¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

8.2. ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year⁷⁸.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Sierra Leone, children enter primary school at age 6, junior secondary at age 12 and secondary school at age 15. There are 6 grades in primary school and 3 + 4 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as class 1 to class 6. For junior secondary school, grades are referred to as Junior Secondary School (JSS) 1 to 3 and in upper secondary to Senior Secondary School (SSS) 1 to 4. The school year typically runs from September to July of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering class 1.

⁷⁸ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING FIRST GRADE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL WHO ATTENDED PRE-SCHOOL THE PREVIOUS YEAR, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	12.9	3,825
Sex		
Male	12.8	1,879
Female	13.1	1,946
Area		
Urban	30.1	1,269
Rural	4.4	2,556
Region		
East	10.3	971
North	3.7	1,367
South	10.6	905
West	42.6	582
District		
Kailahun	10.4	294
Kenema	10.3	385
Kono	10.3	292
Bombali	4.4	319
Kambia	3.1	194
Koinadugu	2.9	217
Port Loko	6.0	307
Tonkolili	1.6	331
Bo	15.9	454
Bonthe	9.2	86
Moyamba	6.1	178
Pujehun	2.5	187
Western Area Rural	28.1	214
Western Area Urban	51.0	368
Mother's education²⁹		
Pre-primary or none	7.8	2,599
Primary	12.1	459
Junior Secondary	23.0	382
Senior Secondary or Higher	38.8	382
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	11.7	612
Has no functional difficulty	13.8	2,794
No information	9.1	419
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	3.4	851
Second	2.9	947
Middle	7.6	933
Fourth	21.2	603
Richest	48.6	491

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ENTRY AGE ENTERING GRADE 1 (NET INTAKE RATE), SIERRA LEONE, 2017		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	62.7	2,689
Sex		
Male	62.2	1,349
Female	63.1	1,340
Area		
Urban	71.0	978
Rural	57.9	1,711
Region		
East	62.4	614
North	62.4	977
South	57.8	589
West	69.1	510
District		
Kailahun	63.8	174
Kenema	58.9	259
Kono	66.0	181
Bombali	67.7	201
Kambia	62.8	137
Koinadugu	59.1	180
Port Loko	61.6	270
Tonkolili	61.0	189
Bo	66.2	281
Bonthe	35.0	73
Moyamba	52.7	128
Pujehun	57.2	107
Western Area Rural	66.2	166
Western Area Urban	70.4	344
Mother's education²⁹		
Pre-primary or none	58.4	1,861
Primary	66.8	317
Junior Secondary	75.0	249
Senior Secondary or Higher	76.3	261
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	61.9	448
Has no functional difficulty	64.3	1,908
No information	54.1	333
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	61.9	448
Second	64.3	1,908
Middle	54.1	333
Fourth	72.1	469
Richest	72.3	402

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school⁷⁹, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4⁸⁰ for children age 12 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade), e.g. a child age 8 years (at the beginning of the school year) currently attending class 1 was to be in class 3, the official age-for-grade. This child will be classified age as over-age by 2 or more years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

⁷⁹ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

⁸⁰ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE ATTENDING PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL (ADJUSTED NET ATTENDANCE RATIO), PERCENTAGE ATTENDING EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, AND PERCENTAGE OUT OF SCHOOL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017															
	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2A}	Number of children
Total	79.2	19.8	0.8	20.6	6,391	84.4	14.7	0.7	15.5	6,336	81.8	17.3	0.8	18.1	12,727
Area															
Urban	90.1	8.1	1.5	9.6	2,493	91.4	7.6	1.0	8.5	2,893	90.8	7.8	1.2	9.0	5,386
Rural	72.2	27.3	0.4	27.7	3,898	78.6	20.8	0.5	21.3	3,443	75.2	24.2	0.5	24.7	7,341
Region															
East	78.2	21.2	0.5	21.7	1,502	85.4	14.0	0.4	14.3	1,518	81.8	17.6	0.4	18.0	3,020
North	78.7	20.6	0.6	21.2	2,305	81.8	17.4	0.7	18.1	2,204	80.2	19.0	0.6	19.7	4,509
South	72.7	26.7	0.4	27.1	1,343	81.5	17.7	0.8	18.5	1,270	77.0	22.3	0.6	22.9	2,612
West	88.5	9.1	2.2	11.3	1,241	90.3	8.4	1.2	9.6	1,344	89.4	8.8	1.7	10.4	2,586
District															
Kailahun	73.9	25.5	0.5	26.0	405	85.4	13.5	0.8	14.2	421	79.7	19.4	0.6	20.0	825
Kenema	75.3	24.7	0.0	24.7	599	84.7	15.0	0.0	15.0	630	80.1	19.7	0.0	19.7	1,229
Kono	85.2	13.6	1.0	14.6	498	86.5	13.1	0.5	13.5	468	85.8	13.3	0.8	14.1	966
Bombali	82.2	17.6	0.1	17.8	558	90.7	9.1	0.2	9.3	531	86.4	13.5	0.2	13.6	1,090
Kambia	78.1	21.4	0.2	21.7	301	79.3	20.1	0.6	20.7	281	78.7	20.8	0.4	21.2	583
Koinadugu	68.4	29.9	0.7	30.6	352	70.6	28.3	0.6	28.9	354	69.5	29.1	0.7	29.7	707
Port Loko	81.1	18.7	0.3	19.0	660	83.3	15.9	0.9	16.7	615	82.2	17.3	0.6	17.9	1,275
Tonkolili	79.0	19.3	1.7	21.0	433	79.7	19.2	1.0	20.3	422	79.4	19.3	1.4	20.6	855
Bo	84.7	14.8	0.4	15.2	580	88.6	10.4	1.0	11.4	666	86.8	12.4	0.7	13.1	1,245
Bonthe	53.5	45.5	0.6	46.1	185	63.1	36.1	0.8	36.9	165	58.0	41.0	0.7	41.8	350
Moyamba	66.2	33.2	0.6	33.8	309	74.9	23.7	1.0	24.7	223	69.9	29.2	0.7	30.0	532
Pujehun	67.6	32.0	0.0	32.0	269	80.2	19.8	0.0	19.8	216	73.2	26.6	0.0	26.6	485
Western Area Rural	87.9	9.6	2.1	11.7	391	89.0	10.3	0.7	11.0	455	88.5	10.0	1.3	11.3	847
Western Area Urban	88.8	8.8	2.3	11.1	850	91.0	7.5	1.4	8.9	889	89.9	8.2	1.8	10.0	1,739

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE ATTENDING PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL (ADJUSTED NET ATTENDANCE RATIO), PERCENTAGE ATTENDING EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, AND PERCENTAGE OUT OF SCHOOL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{1A}	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{1A}	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{1A}	Number of children
Age at beginning of school year															
6	68.8	27.8	3.4	31.2	1,349	72.5	25.0	2.4	27.3	1,340	70.7	26.4	2.9	29.3	2,689
7	78.3	21.1	0.6	21.7	1,061	84.4	14.3	1.2	15.5	1,143	81.5	17.6	0.9	18.5	2,204
8	83.2	16.5	0.3	16.7	1,007	86.4	13.6	0.0	13.6	963	84.8	15.0	0.1	15.2	1,970
9	81.3	18.3	0.0	18.3	1,159	89.7	10.3	0.0	10.3	1,093	85.4	14.4	0.0	14.4	2,253
10	85.1	14.7	0.0	14.7	839	88.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	860	86.9	12.8	0.0	12.8	1,700
11	83.0	16.8	0.0	16.8	975	89.3	10.6	0.0	10.6	936	86.0	13.8	0.0	13.8	1,911
Mother's education^{2A}															
Pre-primary or none	75.1	24.1	0.7	24.7	4,540	81.2	18.3	0.4	18.7	4,291	78.0	21.3	0.5	21.8	8,831
Primary	84.0	14.5	1.6	16.0	699	89.2	9.2	1.4	10.6	725	86.6	11.8	1.5	13.3	1,424
Junior Secondary	90.5	8.2	1.4	9.6	516	92.0	7.3	0.5	7.9	583	91.3	7.7	1.0	8.7	1,099
Senior Secondary or Higher	94.7	4.3	0.9	5.2	633	92.7	5.3	2.0	7.3	735	93.6	4.8	1.5	6.3	1,368
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	78.7	20.3	0.7	21.0	1,008	83.8	16.0	0.2	16.2	1,060	81.3	18.1	0.4	18.5	2,068
Has no functional difficulty	80.4	18.6	0.9	19.5	4,413	84.7	14.2	0.9	15.1	4,348	82.6	16.4	0.9	17.3	8,761
No information	74.3	24.8	0.8	25.6	970	83.6	15.8	0.4	16.2	928	78.8	20.4	0.6	21.0	1,898
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	62.2	37.3	0.4	37.8	1,435	69.7	29.9	0.4	30.2	1,235	65.7	33.9	0.4	34.3	2,670
Second	75.0	24.5	0.3	24.8	1,388	79.7	19.9	0.3	20.1	1,264	77.3	22.3	0.3	22.6	2,652
Middle	82.5	16.5	0.9	17.4	1,366	88.8	10.4	0.6	11.0	1,310	85.6	13.5	0.7	14.2	2,676
Fourth	88.5	9.6	1.6	11.2	1,109	90.4	8.3	1.3	9.6	1,287	89.5	8.9	1.4	10.3	2,395
Richest	93.3	5.3	1.2	6.5	1,093	93.1	5.8	1.1	6.8	1,241	93.2	5.5	1.1	6.7	2,334

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and further includes those attending early childhood education

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOL OR HIGHER (ADJUSTED NET ATTENDANCE RATIO), PERCENTAGE ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL, AND PERCENTAGE OUT OF SCHOOL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2A}	Number of children
Total	36.2	43.5	20.2	2,590	36.3	46.1	17.6	2,501	36.2	44.8	19.0	5,092
Area												
Urban	56.6	36.4	7.0	1,189	53.7	37.4	8.9	1,286	55.1	36.9	8.0	2,474
Rural	18.9	49.5	31.5	1,402	17.8	55.3	26.9	1,216	18.4	52.2	29.3	2,617
Region												
East	33.9	45.6	20.5	625	34.8	50.3	14.9	552	34.4	47.8	17.9	1,177
North	26.8	50.3	22.7	887	30.7	47.5	21.8	864	28.7	48.9	22.3	1,751
South	26.7	42.6	30.7	490	27.4	50.8	21.8	491	27.0	46.7	26.3	981
West	60.8	31.8	7.4	589	53.1	36.3	10.6	594	56.9	34.1	9.0	1,182
District												
Kailahun	27.4	46.1	26.5	177	30.9	56.9	12.1	140	29.0	50.9	20.2	317
Kenema	37.6	40.9	21.5	255	43.9	40.1	16.0	235	40.6	40.5	18.9	489
Kono	35.1	51.3	13.6	193	26.0	58.3	15.7	178	30.7	54.7	14.6	371
Bombali	29.1	53.2	17.7	233	35.7	50.3	14.0	240	32.5	51.7	15.8	472
Kambia	24.2	55.9	19.9	134	17.9	45.8	36.3	128	21.1	51.0	27.9	262
Koinadugu	26.2	37.7	36.1	124	25.8	40.2	34.0	139	26.0	39.0	35.0	263
Port Loko	22.9	55.3	21.7	225	35.9	49.8	14.3	206	29.1	52.7	18.2	432
Tonkolili	31.1	44.6	23.6	171	30.8	48.0	21.2	151	31.0	46.2	22.5	322
Bo	35.4	48.7	15.9	220	32.7	53.6	13.7	238	34.0	51.2	14.8	458
Bonthe	26.7	24.8	48.6	59	24.0	47.8	28.2	52	25.4	35.6	39.0	111
Moyamba	14.1	45.0	40.9	111	22.1	44.4	33.4	105	18.0	44.7	37.3	216
Pujehun	21.5	36.9	41.7	100	21.9	52.6	25.5	96	21.7	44.6	33.8	196
Western Area Rural	58.3	33.2	8.5	223	42.6	45.2	12.2	214	50.6	39.1	10.3	437
Western Area Urban	62.3	30.9	6.8	366	58.9	31.4	9.7	380	60.6	31.1	8.3	746
Age at beginning of school year												
12	21.8	58.8	19.3	926	21.6	64.0	14.4	873	21.7	61.3	16.9	1,799
13	39.6	42.0	18.4	773	38.0	44.2	17.8	732	38.8	43.1	18.1	1,505
14	48.2	29.0	22.8	892	49.1	30.2	20.7	896	48.7	29.6	21.7	1,787
Mother's education²⁹												
Pre-primary or none	28.5	46.4	25.0	1,759	30.2	48.4	21.4	1,666	29.3	47.4	23.3	3,425
Primary	42.3	44.1	13.6	273	31.9	54.7	13.5	264	37.2	49.3	13.5	537
Junior Secondary	54.7	36.5	8.7	221	50.5	38.2	11.3	219	52.6	37.3	10.0	440
Senior Secondary or Higher	59.5	32.9	7.6	330	59.4	33.9	6.7	349	59.4	33.4	7.1	679
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	28.2	49.5	22.3	350	36.7	46.8	16.5	368	32.6	48.1	19.3	719
Has no functional difficulty	38.1	42.8	19.0	1,737	36.2	45.8	17.9	1,684	37.2	44.3	18.5	3,421
No information	35.2	41.9	22.9	503	36.1	46.5	17.4	449	35.6	44.1	20.3	952
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	9.8	47.3	42.9	436	12.9	52.5	34.5	416	11.4	49.8	38.8	852
Second	17.9	52.9	28.9	528	14.6	56.4	29.0	398	16.5	54.4	29.0	925
Middle	30.7	50.0	19.3	565	29.6	56.6	13.8	552	30.2	53.3	16.6	1,117
Fourth	56.7	35.3	8.0	497	50.8	38.4	10.8	561	53.6	37.0	9.5	1,058
Richest	61.1	32.5	6.4	565	60.4	31.8	7.8	575	60.7	32.2	7.1	1,140

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, upper secondary or higher education^(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL WHO UNDERAGE, AT AGE AND OVERAGE FOR GRADE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		
Total	15.3	66.6	7.3	10.8	100.0	15,203	7.4	44.1	13.2	35.3	100.0	3,843
Sex												
Male	15.4	66.2	7.3	11.1	100.0	7,436	7.2	45.5	11.1	36.2	100.0	1,916
Female	15.3	67.0	7.2	10.6	100.0	7,766	7.7	42.7	15.3	34.4	100.0	1,926
Area												
Urban	11.9	71.9	7.3	8.9	100.0	6,479	9.0	48.5	12.9	29.6	100.0	2,556
Rural	17.9	62.6	7.2	12.2	100.0	8,724	4.4	35.3	13.7	46.6	100.0	1,286
Region												
East	17.4	64.2	7.2	11.2	100.0	3,768	5.6	40.8	13.2	40.5	100.0	925
North	15.7	65.7	7.5	11.0	100.0	5,417	5.4	43.6	13.1	37.9	100.0	1,074
South	16.0	64.5	6.9	12.6	100.0	3,054	6.2	38.0	11.7	44.2	100.0	666
West	11.3	73.5	7.3	8.0	100.0	2,963	11.5	50.6	14.2	23.7	100.0	1,177
District												
Kailahun	19.4	61.9	7.1	11.5	100.0	1,049	3.3	38.6	12.5	45.5	100.0	220
Kenema	18.5	64.0	6.2	11.3	100.0	1,492	6.7	41.8	12.7	38.8	100.0	442
Kono	14.3	66.3	8.3	11.0	100.0	1,228	5.5	40.9	14.5	39.0	100.0	264
Bombali	13.2	67.1	8.5	11.2	100.0	1,379	4.6	46.3	10.3	38.8	100.0	323
Kambia	17.7	60.8	9.3	12.2	100.0	748	3.2	38.2	16.9	41.7	100.0	136
Koinadugu	16.6	65.3	5.9	12.3	100.0	740	5.1	40.4	16.7	37.9	100.0	157
Port Loko	13.4	68.9	7.3	10.3	100.0	1,495	6.8	43.8	16.0	33.4	100.0	253
Tonkolili	20.4	63.0	6.5	10.1	100.0	1,055	6.8	45.2	8.5	39.5	100.0	205
Bo	14.7	66.2	6.8	12.3	100.0	1,596	7.0	41.5	9.6	41.9	100.0	357
Bonthe	14.6	67.0	5.4	13.1	100.0	297	5.7	37.6	11.3	45.4	100.0	72
Moyamba	15.9	62.7	7.9	13.5	100.0	583	5.6	33.4	12.0	49.0	100.0	108
Pujehun	20.5	60.5	7.0	12.1	100.0	578	4.5	32.2	17.4	45.9	100.0	130
Western Area Rural	12.8	69.1	7.7	10.4	100.0	1,044	7.7	54.4	12.3	25.6	100.0	364
Western Area Urban	10.5	75.9	7.0	6.6	100.0	1,919	13.2	48.9	15.1	22.9	100.0	814
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	15.0	66.4	7.6	11.0	100.0	10,168	8.1	52.9	17.4	21.6	100.0	1,763
Primary	15.7	67.7	7.2	9.4	100.0	1,766	11.2	55.0	18.2	15.6	100.0	339
Junior Secondary	18.8	67.8	6.2	7.2	100.0	1,420	11.1	58.8	13.3	16.8	100.0	360
Senior Secondary or Higher	15.1	70.0	6.8	8.1	100.0	1,735	11.0	60.0	14.5	14.5	100.0	602
No Information	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	110	0.0	0.2	0.4	99.3	100.0	778
Missing/DK	0.0	58.8	0.0	41.2	100.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	50.4	48.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	3,825	15.8	56.1	10.5	17.5	100.0	1,287
2 (primary/lower secondary)	11.1	86.2	1.5	1.2	100.0	2,978	4.8	47.3	14.7	33.1	100.0	1,243
3 (primary/lower secondary)	1.7	88.6	5.5	4.3	100.0	2,692	1.8	29.2	14.3	54.6	100.0	1,313
4 (primary)	0.6	76.8	11.4	11.2	100.0	2,191	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
5 (primary)	0.3	56.6	16.8	26.3	100.0	1,815	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
6 (primary)	0.5	35.2	20.2	44.2	100.0	1,701	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	15.5	68.1	7.1	9.2	100.0	2,399	11.4	52.8	15.7	20.0	100.0	413
Has no functional difficulty	16.5	66.6	6.8	10.1	100.0	10,565	8.1	47.4	14.1	30.4	100.0	2,446
No information	9.7	65.0	9.6	15.7	100.0	2,238	4.2	32.1	9.8	53.9	100.0	983
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	17.9	62.9	6.7	12.5	100.0	2,760	6.1	33.7	10.5	49.7	100.0	279
Second	17.9	62.5	7.3	12.3	100.0	3,247	4.1	32.1	14.1	49.7	100.0	446
Middle	16.2	63.8	7.9	12.1	100.0	3,546	3.4	39.7	14.7	42.2	100.0	802
Fourth	12.9	71.2	6.8	9.2	100.0	2,899	7.5	47.8	11.8	32.9	100.0	1,096
Richest	11.2	73.9	7.4	7.4	100.0	2,751	11.6	50.4	13.7	24.2	100.0	1,219

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Secondary)

na: not applicable

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6⁸¹.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education. That is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old who completed primary education in Sierra Leone.

The table also provides “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

⁸¹ Ratios presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE ATTENDING UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL OR HIGHER (ADJUSTED NET ATTENDANCE RATIO), PERCENTAGE ATTENDING LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL, AND PERCENTAGE OUT OF SCHOOL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Total	29.9	30.0	8.6	31.4	2,541	27.5	26.3	6.5	39.7	3,187	28.6	27.9	7.4	36.0	5,728
Area															
Urban	46.4	31.0	4.4	18.2	1,340	43.7	29.7	3.4	23.2	1,769	44.9	30.3	3.8	21.0	3,110
Rural	11.6	29.0	13.3	46.2	1,201	7.3	21.9	10.4	60.2	1,417	9.2	25.2	11.7	53.8	2,618
Region															
East	21.7	35.3	10.5	32.5	586	21.3	31.5	8.7	38.3	716	21.5	33.2	9.5	35.7	1,302
North	24.2	29.8	8.8	37.1	796	18.0	24.3	6.8	50.8	969	20.8	26.8	7.7	44.6	1,765
South	20.8	30.4	12.6	36.2	524	16.1	26.7	9.9	47.3	595	18.3	28.5	11.2	42.1	1,119
West	52.3	25.2	3.3	19.2	635	50.0	24.0	2.1	23.9	907	51.0	24.5	2.6	22.0	1,542
District															
Kailahun	20.0	34.6	8.9	36.4	156	8.8	34.5	12.2	44.5	162	14.3	34.6	10.6	40.5	318
Kenema	25.4	34.0	11.9	28.6	263	25.5	31.3	7.0	36.2	343	25.4	32.5	9.1	32.9	607
Kono	17.4	38.0	9.5	35.1	167	24.2	29.4	8.9	37.0	211	21.2	33.2	9.2	36.1	378
Bombali	35.9	29.9	6.1	28.0	250	24.7	27.7	3.5	44.0	232	30.6	28.9	4.9	35.7	481
Kambia	21.1	30.6	12.7	35.0	107	12.9	21.2	6.5	59.4	175	16.1	24.8	8.9	50.1	282
Koinadugu	23.9	23.4	8.7	43.9	131	16.3	24.5	9.1	50.1	197	19.4	24.1	9.0	47.6	329
Port Loko	19.9	32.4	8.3	39.4	185	20.1	23.0	8.7	47.8	225	20.0	27.2	8.5	44.0	410
Tonkolili	9.5	31.9	11.8	46.7	123	12.0	24.3	6.7	57.0	140	10.8	27.9	9.1	52.2	263
Bo	28.9	37.1	12.6	21.3	242	23.8	26.9	12.3	36.9	264	26.3	31.8	12.5	29.5	506
Bonthe	15.5	18.5	16.6	49.4	66	15.3	27.2	4.6	52.9	84	15.4	23.4	9.9	51.3	150
Moyamba	15.9	19.0	9.9	55.2	135	11.6	20.9	9.3	58.2	138	13.7	19.9	9.6	56.7	273
Pujehun	8.7	39.5	13.7	38.1	80	3.9	33.2	8.9	54.1	109	5.9	35.8	10.9	47.3	190
Western Area Rural	40.7	31.0	5.0	23.2	170	37.9	23.6	3.6	34.8	275	39.0	26.4	4.2	30.4	445
Western Area Urban	56.6	23.0	2.6	17.7	465	55.3	24.1	1.5	19.1	632	55.8	23.7	2.0	18.5	1,097
Age at beginning of school year															
15	15.8	40.0	18.0	26.2	532	14.9	46.1	15.6	23.4	637	15.3	43.3	16.7	24.6	1,169
16	26.6	36.9	11.8	24.6	722	28.0	33.0	8.5	30.5	779	27.3	34.9	10.1	27.7	1,501
17	35.8	25.9	3.2	35.1	755	31.5	19.5	2.9	45.9	1,024	33.3	22.2	3.0	41.3	1,779
18	40.2	16.7	2.5	40.6	532	32.2	11.6	1.5	54.7	746	35.6	13.7	1.9	41.3	1,279

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE ATTENDING UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL OR HIGHER (ADJUSTED NET ATTENDANCE RATIO), PERCENTAGE ATTENDING LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL, AND PERCENTAGE OUT OF SCHOOL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Mother's education^{2a}															
Pre-primary or none	16.1	36.9	15.6	31.4	859	16.4	37.8	13.9	31.9	982	16.2	37.4	14.7	31.7	1,841
Primary	23.3	38.1	10.8	27.7	142	24.7	41.0	8.9	25.5	147	24.0	39.6	9.8	26.6	289
Junior Secondary	37.1	43.2	10.1	9.6	126	33.2	36.6	8.9	21.3	148	35.0	39.6	9.5	15.9	274
Senior Secondary or Higher	45.6	36.0	9.9	8.5	224	46.4	37.1	3.6	12.9	252	46.0	36.6	6.6	10.8	477
No information ^a	37.0	21.6	2.9	38.5	1,189	31.0	15.6	2.1	51.2	1657	33.5	18.1	2.4	45.9	2,845
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	25.6	36.6	14.6	23.2	171	25.8	36.5	9.3	28.3	228	25.7	36.6	11.6	26.1	399
Has no functional difficulty	25.4	36.8	12.1	25.7	896	27.8	24.5	5.6	42.0	2631	27.2	27.6	7.3	37.9	3,527
No information ^B	33.2	25.2	5.8	35.8	1,474	26.1	33.5	11.5	28.9	327	31.9	26.7	6.8	34.5	1,801
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	4.4	21.0	16.0	58.7	339	3.7	15.7	9.6	71.1	432	4.0	18.0	12.4	65.6	770
Second	10.5	26.6	14.5	48.2	446	5.1	22.3	11.5	60.9	509	7.6	24.3	12.9	55.0	956
Middle	21.7	37.5	10.1	30.7	528	14.0	32.0	8.6	45.3	651	17.4	34.5	9.3	38.8	1,179
Fourth	37.0	33.3	6.2	23.6	558	35.6	31.3	4.5	28.7	723	36.2	32.1	5.2	26.4	1,282
Richest	56.3	28.4	1.8	13.5	670	55.8	25.4	2.1	16.6	871	56.1	26.7	2.0	15.3	1,541

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary or higher education^a Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

GROSS INTAKE RATE AND COMPLETION RATE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL, EFFECTIVE TRANSITION RATE TO SECONDARY SCHOOL, GROSS INTAKE RATE AND COMPLETION RATE FOR LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL AND COMPLETION RATE FOR UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 14-16 years ⁴	Effective transition rate to secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years ⁶	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 20-22 years ⁶
Total	84.9	1,911	64.2	4,457	94.7	1,262	69.2	1,787	44.2	4,627	21.7	3,535
Sex												
Male	83.3	975	63.3	2,146	95.7	674	66.4	892	47.3	1,974	27.4	1,494
Female	86.5	936	65.1	2,312	93.6	589	72.1	896	41.9	2,653	17.5	2,041
Area												
Urban	93.2	897	82.9	2,289	96.6	811	101.1	859	64.6	2,537	33.1	2,092
Rural	77.4	1,014	44.5	2,169	91.4	452	39.8	929	19.5	2,090	5.1	1,443
Region												
East	85.4	445	60.9	1,025	95.4	303	67.6	416	34.6	1,019	12.8	668
North	84.1	662	58.5	1,468	92.8	356	52.5	626	35.8	1,399	16.9	1,104
South	79.9	363	52.4	886	93.0	240	57.9	353	30.6	895	11.9	549
West	89.5	441	84.7	1,078	97.2	363	107.9	392	69.9	1,313	35.4	1,213
District												
Kailahun	96.5	108	55.6	240	92.5	71	61.3	107	23.9	265	7.6	162
Kenema	90.2	177	65.8	461	94.8	150	74.7	189	38.0	494	18.3	298
Kono	72.8	160	57.8	324	99.1	82	62.1	121	38.9	261	8.8	208
Bombali	96.0	165	66.2	369	91.8	97	61.0	162	49.9	414	21.8	325
Kambia	76.9	88	49.8	242	94.2	44	47.2	90	26.7	183	17.2	129
Koinadugu	77.6	98	48.0	278	94.5	42	49.2	116	34.2	229	11.5	164
Port Loko	77.5	189	65.1	338	93.8	83	53.6	143	32.7	350	21.2	277
Tonkolili	88.6	123	58.6	241	91.7	90	46.8	116	23.9	224	7.8	208
Bo	95.1	166	62.1	391	91.7	136	63.3	155	40.1	392	20.1	232
Bonthe	58.2	58	41.1	104	98.6	27	54.9	40	23.4	126	13.0	78
Moyamba	69.7	71	40.2	219	(95.8)	27	44.2	90	28.5	224	3.3	126
Pujehun	71.8	68	52.6	172	91.8	51	65.4	68	15.0	153	3.7	113
Western Area Rural	95.0	139	78.9	347	97.3	117	71.2	153	55.5	386	27.8	385
Western Area Urban	87.0	302	87.5	731	97.1	246	131.5	239	75.9	927	39.0	828
Mother's education²⁸												

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

GROSS INTAKE RATE AND COMPLETION RATE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL, EFFECTIVE TRANSITION RATE TO SECONDARY SCHOOL, GROSS INTAKE RATE AND COMPLETION RATE FOR LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL AND COMPLETION RATE FOR UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 14-16 years ⁴	Effective transition rate to secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years ⁶	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 20-22 years ⁶
Pre-primary or none	76.7	1,323	57.5	2,919	95.6	690	39.8	1,202	na	na	na	na
Primary	79.1	204	63.9	450	94.4	128	42.6	184	(*)	24	na	na
Junior Secondary	85.0	166	80.3	396	96.7	133	59.8	154	(*)	32	na	na
Senior Secondary or Higher	117.1	218	84.2	663	95.9	218	76.6	238	(67.9)	52	na	na
No information ^B	-	-	(63.1)	27	83.4	93	(*)	8	44.1	4,395	21.7	3,535
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	73.5	294	62.9	598	97.7	169	46.7	245	26.7	52	(*)	19
Has no functional difficulty	86.2	1,280	65.3	2,967	94.0	820	65.0	1,190	42.1	2,617	17.3	2,011
No information ^B	89.5	338	61.4	892	95.2	273	99.4	352	47.5	1,958	27.5	1,506
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	62.0	337	32.8	659	91.1	119	21.4	289	8.3	602	1.6	429
Second	78.8	375	40.3	766	91.3	156	35.2	322	15.6	778	3.3	516
Middle	96.1	389	61.7	984	91.9	252	67.8	413	35.2	905	11.9	597
Fourth	85.7	386	81.6	964	96.6	378	89.3	378	55.2	1,064	24.0	861
Richest	97.3	423	87.0	1,084	97.5	357	115.7	384	75.8	1,277	41.1	1,132

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to secondary school⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)^A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively^B Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

^(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

RATIO OF ADJUSTED NET ATTENDANCE RATIOS OF GIRLS TO BOYS, IN PRIMARY, LOWER AND UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total³	84.4	79.2	81.8	1.07	36.3	36.2	36.2	1.00	27.5	29.9	28.6	0.92
Area												
Urban	91.4	90.1	90.8	1.01	53.7	56.6	55.1	0.95	43.7	46.4	44.9	0.94
Rural	78.6	72.2	75.2	1.09	178	18.9	18.4	0.94	7.3	11.6	9.2	0.63
Region												
East	85.4	78.2	81.8	1.09	34.8	33.9	34.4	1.03	21.3	21.7	21.5	0.98
North	81.8	78.7	80.2	1.04	30.7	26.8	28.7	1.15	18.0	24.2	20.8	0.74
South	81.5	72.7	77.0	1.12	27.4	26.7	27.0	1.03	16.1	20.8	18.3	0.78
West	90.3	88.5	89.4	1.02	53.1	60.8	56.9	0.87	50.0	52.3	51.0	0.96
District												
Kailahun	85.4	73.9	79.7	1.16	30.9	27.4	29.0	1.13	8.8	20.0	14.3	0.44
Kenema	84.7	75.3	80.1	1.13	43.9	37.6	40.6	1.17	25.5	25.4	25.4	1.00
Kono	86.5	85.2	85.8	1.02	26.0	35.1	30.7	0.74	24.2	17.4	21.2	1.39
Bombali	90.7	82.2	86.4	1.10	35.7	29.1	32.5	1.23	24.7	35.9	30.6	0.69
Kambia	79.3	78.1	78.7	1.02	17.9	24.2	21.1	0.74	12.9	21.1	16.1	0.61
Koinadugu	70.6	68.4	69.5	1.03	25.8	26.2	26.0	0.98	16.3	23.9	19.4	0.68
Port Loko	83.3	81.1	82.2	1.03	35.9	22.9	29.1	1.56	20.1	19.9	20.0	1.01
Tonkolili	79.7	79.0	79.4	1.01	30.8	31.1	31.0	0.99	12.0	9.5	10.8	1.26
Bo	88.6	84.7	86.8	1.05	32.7	35.4	34.0	0.92	23.8	28.9	26.3	0.82
Bonthe	63.1	53.5	58.0	1.18	24.0	26.7	25.4	0.90	15.3	15.5	15.4	0.99
Moyamba	74.9	66.2	69.9	1.13	22.1	14.1	18.0	1.57	11.6	15.9	13.7	0.73
Pujehun	80.2	67.6	73.2	1.19	21.9	21.5	21.7	1.02	3.9	8.7	5.9	0.45
Western Area Rural	89.0	87.9	88.5	1.01	42.6	58.3	50.6	0.73	37.9	40.7	39.0	0.93
Western Area Urban	91.0	88.8	89.9	1.02	58.9	62.3	60.6	0.95	55.3	56.6	55.8	0.98
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	81.2	75.1	78.0	1.08	30.2	28.5	29.3	1.06	16.4	16.1	16.2	1.02
Primary	89.2	84.0	86.6	1.06	31.9	42.3	37.2	0.75	24.7	23.3	24.0	1.06
Junior Secondary	92.0	90.5	91.3	1.02	50.5	54.7	52.6	0.92	33.2	37.1	35.0	0.89
Senior Secondary or Higher	92.7	94.7	93.6	0.98	59.4	59.5	59.4	1.00	46.4	45.6	46.0	1.02
No information ^A					49.3	100.0	76.2	0.49	31.0	37.0	33.5	0.84
Missing/DK	100.0	35.2	57.4	2.84	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

RATIO OF ADJUSTED NET ATTENDANCE RATIOS OF GIRLS TO BOYS, IN PRIMARY, LOWER AND UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	83.8	78.7	81.3	1.06	36.7	28.2	32.6	1.30	25.8	25.6	25.7	1.01
Has no functional difficulty	84.7	80.4	82.6	1.05	36.2	38.1	37.2	0.95	27.8	25.4	27.2	1.09
No information ^A	83.6	74.3	78.8	1.13	36.1	35.2	35.6	1.02	26.1	33.2	31.9	0.79
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	69.7	62.2	65.7	1.12	12.9	9.8	11.4	1.32	3.7	4.4	4.0	0.84
Second	79.7	75.0	77.3	1.06	14.6	17.9	16.5	0.81	5.1	10.5	7.6	0.48
Middle	88.8	82.5	85.6	1.08	29.6	30.7	30.2	0.96	14.0	21.7	17.4	0.64
Fourth	90.4	88.5	89.5	1.02	50.8	56.7	53.6	0.90	35.6	37.0	36.2	0.96
Richest	93.1	93.3	93.2	1.00	60.4	61.1	60.7	0.99	55.8	56.3	56.1	0.99
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.75	0.67	0.70	na	0.21	0.16	0.19	na	0.07	0.08	0.07	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.86	0.80	0.83	na	0.33	0.33	0.33	na	0.17	0.25	0.21	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	1.01	0.73	0.88	na	0.91	0.93	0.92	na	0.73	0.67	0.71	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1^A Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

8.3. PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in school management and their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their children's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.⁸² Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.⁸³

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement in school, such as participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools can also benefit a student's performance.⁸⁴ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can be even much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.⁸⁵

The Parental Involvement (PR) module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).⁸⁶

Table LN.3.1 represents percentages of children aged between 7 and 14, whose household adult member received a report card, involvement of adult (parent) in school management if a school has a governing body, if a parent attended a meeting called by the governing body, and parental involvement in school activities such as school celebration, sports event, and discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2, reasons for children age 7-14 years who are unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented including natural and man-made disasters, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home among children aged between 7 and 14 i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

⁸² Gest SD, Freeman NR, Domitrovich CE, Welsh JA. *Shared book reading and children's language comprehension skills: the moderating role of parental discipline practices*. Early Child Res Q. 2004;19: 319–336. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007

⁸³ Flouri E, Buchanan A. *Early father's and mother's involvement and child's later educational outcomes*. Br J Educ Psychol. 2004;74: 141–153. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806

⁸⁴ Pomerantz EM, Moorman EA, Litwack SD. *The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better*. Rev Educ Res. 2007;77: 373–410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567

⁸⁵ Desforges C, Abouchaar A. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. [Internet]. 2003. Report No.: 433.

⁸⁶ Hattori H., Cardoso M., and Ledoux B. (2017). *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF New York.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AND, AMONG THOSE, PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM AN ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED A REPORT CARD FOR THE CHILD, AND INVOLVEMENT OF ADULTS IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND SCHOOL ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST YEAR, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total	83.4	15,911	81.5	81.0	75.4	70.8	61.7	66.2	13,270
Sex									
Male	81.7	8,055	81.3	80.2	74.5	70.4	62.7	66.0	6,582
Female	85.1	7,856	81.7	81.8	76.2	71.1	60.6	66.5	6,688
Area									
Urban	92.7	6,849	87.6	86.4	81.5	77.6	73.1	75.6	6,352
Rural	76.3	9,062	75.9	76.0	69.7	64.5	51.2	57.6	6,918
Region									
East	83.4	3,741	84.2	80.3	74.8	69.0	61.9	69.1	3,120
North	81.4	5,739	79.4	80.0	74.6	69.4	55.1	59.3	4,669
South	78.3	3,213	75.0	76.0	70.7	68.1	59.4	63.6	2,517
West	92.1	3,217	87.6	87.5	81.1	77.1	73.7	76.4	2,964
District									
Kailahun	79.9	1,057	84.1	87.0	77.5	69.4	55.8	61.2	845
Kenema	82.2	1,487	86.9	79.2	73.5	68.6	54.8	71.0	1,222
Kono	87.9	1,198	81.0	76.4	74.1	69.2	74.9	73.3	1,053
Bombali	84.9	1,453	83.9	93.1	89.3	84.2	62.6	74.1	1,233
Kambia	80.3	791	71.2	58.7	55.0	51.3	53.7	52.2	635
Koinadugu	70.5	867	78.3	82.4	78.1	69.4	57.0	45.2	611
Port Loko	85.6	1,584	79.6	78.2	70.6	66.5	44.8	54.0	1,357
Tonkolili	79.8	1,043	79.3	78.2	71.7	66.0	60.3	61.7	833
Bo	88.3	1,558	79.8	82.2	79.1	77.9	61.8	73.6	1,376
Bonthe	61.1	412	82.0	84.2	82.4	78.0	61.4	65.4	252
Moyamba	72.3	643	58.1	60.1	47.2	42.1	53.6	40.8	465
Pujehun	70.7	600	73.6	68.6	61.9	59.0	57.1	55.0	424
Western Area Rural	91.0	1,078	91.2	94.9	90.5	88.9	72.6	78.9	981
Western Area Urban	92.7	2,140	85.9	83.8	76.5	71.3	74.3	75.1	1,983
Age at beginning of school year									
6	75.3	2,376	71.6	76.6	70.3	64.9	56.7	64.0	1,788
7	82.7	2,168	76.2	77.0	72.0	68.6	56.3	63.0	1,792
8	84.7	2,029	81.3	81.5	74.4	70.6	60.5	63.6	1,718
9	85.0	2,212	83.5	80.4	76.1	70.9	61.2	67.5	1,880
10	86.2	1,805	84.8	82.5	77.6	72.8	63.1	65.8	1,556
11	87.5	1,818	85.8	79.7	75.3	70.7	63.2	64.2	1,591
12	83.9	1,815	86.6	85.6	79.1	74.7	69.7	73.5	1,523
13	84.0	1,438	83.9	86.3	79.3	73.8	63.4	70.4	1,208
14	85.4	250	87.0	88.9	81.8	79.3	72.5	66.2	213
School attendance^A									
Early childhood education	100.0	73	71.5	78.7	66.7	66.7	67.4	70.9	73
Primary	100.0	11,716	80.6	80.3	74.9	70.1	60.5	65.1	11,716
Junior secondary	100.0	1,440	88.9	87.2	79.6	76.4	70.0	74.8	1,440
Senior secondary	(100.0)	41	(97.0)	(79.8)	(75.2)	(75.2)	(79.9)	(87.0)	41
Out-of-school	0.0	2,641	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Mother's education³²									

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AND, AMONG THOSE, PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM AN ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED A REPORT CARD FOR THE CHILD, AND INVOLVEMENT OF ADULTS IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND SCHOOL ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST YEAR, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children attending school ^a	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Pre-primary or none	79.3	10,991	78.5	78.0	72.4	67.5	56.2	60.6	8,716
Primary	89.9	1,836	83.8	84.2	78.3	74.3	65.0	71.0	1,650
Junior Secondary	93.3	1,341	87.2	84.9	77.8	74.4	69.7	71.1	1,251
Senior Secondary or Higher	95.0	1,738	90.7	90.6	86.1	81.8	80.8	87.4	1,650
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	82.9	3,668	79.6	82.6	76.1	71.0	56.5	66.5	3,042
Has no functional difficulty	83.5	12,243	82.1	80.5	75.1	70.7	63.2	66.2	10,228
Mother's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	83.7	1,699	85.9	84.5	78.6	74.3	59.7	70.8	1,421
Has no functional difficulty	83.7	9,856	81.3	81.3	75.8	71.7	63.5	67.3	8,246
No information	82.7	4,356	80.1	78.9	73.0	67.3	58.2	62.0	3,602
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	67.5	3,214	73.8	72.7	64.8	60.3	46.1	49.8	2,169
Second	78.6	3,241	76.1	74.4	68.8	62.5	50.2	58.2	2,547
Middle	85.2	3,465	78.8	81.2	76.1	70.9	59.5	63.4	2,951
Fourth	91.9	3,013	85.3	86.8	81.6	78.4	73.0	77.3	2,768
Richest	95.2	2,978	91.4	87.4	82.4	78.7	75.1	78.2	2,835

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management

³ MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^a Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

^{na}: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN NOT ABLE TO ATTEND CLASS DUE TO ABSENCE OF TEACHER OR SCHOOL CLOSURE, BY REASON FOR INABILITY, AND PERCENTAGE OF ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CONTACTING SCHOOL OFFICIALS OR GOVERNING BODY REPRESENTATIVES ON INSTANCES OF TEACHER STRIKE OR ABSENCE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:							Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence				
Total	24.2	13,270	39.8	26.1	31.4	41.2	42.6	57.7	3,218	53.1	1,857	
Sex												
Male	24.6	6,582	41.9	28.4	29.6	40.0	46.1	59.5	1,619	53.7	963	
Female	23.9	6,688	37.8	23.9	33.1	42.4	39.1	55.9	1,599	52.4	894	
Area												
Urban	27.8	6,352	45.1	25.6	30.4	45.4	34.7	48.4	1,765	62.0	855	
Rural	21.0	6,918	33.4	26.7	32.6	36.1	52.3	69.0	1,452	45.4	1,002	
Region												
East	20.8	3,120	29.4	17.3	23.4	26.3	47.3	61.4	648	44.9	398	
North	22.0	4,669	36.7	27.8	39.6	48.3	53.1	67.0	1,029	51.2	690	
South	26.2	2,517	34.0	29.9	30.8	51.2	38.5	57.7	658	53.6	380	
West	29.8	2,964	55.5	27.8	28.0	36.3	30.2	44.1	883	64.1	389	
District												
Kailahun	17.4	845	12.4	1.6	23.1	55.9	37.6	50.5	147	53.2	74	
Kenema	14.2	1,222	20.8	1.5	12.6	36.3	52.5	53.8	173	40.1	93	
Kono	31.1	1,053	41.5	32.6	29.3	7.7	48.9	70.3	328	44.2	230	
Bombali	16.3	1,233	11.0	6.8	12.0	60.0	26.8	32.4	201	23.0	65	
Kambia	23.2	635	24.4	15.4	44.3	78.1	45.5	58.7	147	61.4	87	
Koinadugu	20.0	611	49.8	7.6	27.8	7.1	50.1	64.1	122	41.0	78	
Port Loko	21.4	1,357	25.2	22.0	27.5	24.4	66.6	80.7	290	44.3	235	
Tonkolili	32.1	833	69.1	65.9	76.2	68.1	63.6	84.1	268	66.2	225	
Bo	27.4	1,376	18.2	30.6	34.7	63.4	41.3	59.2	378	71.5	224	
Bonthe	36.6	252	83.9	53.3	42.0	56.0	16.7	54.7	92	25.4	50	
Moyamba	20.7	465	34.5	17.9	12.9	21.1	50.1	57.2	96	18.2	55	
Pujehun	21.8	424	48.4	16.4	22.9	28.2	36.4	55.4	92	41.0	51	
Western Area Rural	34.0	981	45.9	17.2	19.6	54.1	21.8	32.7	333	47.1	109	
Western Area Urban	27.7	1,983	61.4	34.3	33.0	25.4	35.3	51.0	549	70.8	280	

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN NOT ABLE TO ATTEND CLASS DUE TO ABSENCE OF TEACHER OR SCHOOL CLOSURE, BY REASON FOR INABILITY, AND PERCENTAGE OF ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CONTACTING SCHOOL OFFICIALS OR GOVERNING BODY REPRESENTATIVES ON INSTANCES OF TEACHER STRIKE OR ABSENCE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

		Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:										Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school		Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike		Other	Teacher absence		Teacher strike or absence			
Age at beginning of school year															
6	23.8	1,788	43.1	23.5	38.7	42.5	36.6	58.8	425	58.4	250				
7	24.1	1,792	38.3	24.7	28.4	44.2	45.0	57.6	432	51.9	249				
8	24.3	1,718	46.1	20.8	31.8	32.8	44.4	59.5	418	51.7	248				
9	24.6	1,880	31.7	25.5	34.4	36.3	43.8	61.0	463	48.9	283				
10	23.5	1,556	36.7	31.0	35.1	42.6	45.2	63.7	366	49.7	233				
11	25.4	1,591	42.5	22.6	24.9	36.0	38.4	53.1	404	46.1	214				
12	25.9	1,523	38.0	34.7	31.2	45.2	49.4	57.3	395	60.9	226				
13	23.1	1,208	47.1	30.3	26.1	55.3	35.1	47.0	279	58.4	131				
14	16.9	213	(18.2)	(9.3)	(12.4)	(43.0)	(55.5)	(61.2)	36	(66.2)	22				
School attendance															
Early childhood education	30.0	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	14				
Primary	24.2	11,716	39.3	26.4	31.8	39.6	43.2	59.2	2,840	52.2	1,681				
Junior secondary	24.1	1,440	44.3	25.2	28.6	55.5	38.3	45.4	348	63.8	158				
Senior secondary	(20.2)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	4				
Out-of-school	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0				
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	24.0	8,716	37.1	26.2	33.3	43.9	47.3	62.7	2,091	52.1	1,310				
Primary	24.7	1,650	47.2	29.7	36.1	31.7	36.0	55.9	408	44.5	228				
Junior Secondary	23.3	1,251	57.2	26.3	16.7	25.2	26.5	35.0	291	57.1	102				
Senior Secondary or Higher	25.9	1,650	34.2	22.0	27.1	47.9	37.4	50.7	428	65.7	217				
Missing/DK	(*)	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0				
Child's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	29.7	3,042	27.0	24.4	29.6	50.5	45.4	58.0	905	56.4	525				
Has no functional difficulty	22.6	10,228	44.9	26.8	32.0	37.5	41.6	57.6	2,313	51.7	1,333				
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	27.5	1,421	50.4	30.2	32.2	36.4	38.1	50.6	390	58.1	197				
Has no functional difficulty	23.3	8,246	37.8	27.0	33.9	44.6	42.7	58.8	1,923	56.3	1,131				
No information	25.1	3,602	39.6	22.5	25.6	36.0	44.5	58.5	904	44.3	528				

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN NOT ABLE TO ATTEND CLASS DUE TO ABSENCE OF TEACHER OR SCHOOL CLOSURE, BY REASON FOR INABILITY, AND PERCENTAGE OF ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CONTACTING SCHOOL OFFICIALS OR GOVERNING BODY REPRESENTATIVES ON INSTANCES OF TEACHER STRIKE OR ABSENCE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason ¹ :					Teacher strike or absence	Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence				
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	24.0	2,169	32.1	26.8	33.5	37.8	61.2	74.2	522	46.1	387
Second	21.9	2,547	36.7	23.9	30.9	40.3	46.7	62.7	558	37.4	350
Middle	22.1	2,951	36.0	30.1	35.6	40.0	46.1	63.1	662	55.4	411
Fourth	27.8	2,768	47.3	22.7	29.1	46.8	31.5	46.8	770	60.4	360
Richest	25.3	2,835	43.4	27.5	28.7	39.3	34.8	48.6	717	66.2	348

¹ MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases^(†) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 7-14 YEARS WITH 3 OR MORE BOOKS TO READ AND PERCENTAGE WHO READ OR ARE READ TO AT HOME, PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 7-14 YEARS WHO HAVE HOMEWORK AND PERCENTAGE WHOSE TEACHERS USE THE LANGUAGE ALSO SPOKEN AT HOME AMONG CHILDREN WHO ATTEND SCHOOL, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVE HELP WITH HOMEWORK AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE HOMEWORK, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	13.1	15,911	59.1	15,227	74.4	13,270	2.0	12,813	66.7	9,870
Sex										
Male	12.9	8,055	58.0	7,686	73.8	6,582	2.2	6,348	64.4	4,861
Female	13.3	7,856	60.3	7,542	74.9	6,688	1.8	6,465	68.9	5,009
Area										
Urban	23.7	6,849	80.2	6,645	88.7	6,352	2.9	6,200	76.7	5,634
Rural	5.2	9,062	42.8	8,582	61.2	6,918	1.3	6,613	53.3	4,236
Region										
East	7.7	3,741	52.7	3,583	69.5	3,120	2.4	3,006	61.6	2,169
North	10.1	5,739	55.0	5,543	67.9	4,669	1.3	4,551	67.1	3,171
South	7.8	3,213	49.3	2,961	68.4	2,517	1.6	2,352	57.1	1,721
West	30.1	3,217	83.0	3,140	94.8	2,964	3.2	2,905	75.9	2,809
District										
Kailahun	2.3	1,057	46.0	990	70.3	845	1.2	811	64.1	594
Kenema	11.2	1,487	57.0	1,470	77.2	1,222	3.3	1,208	59.9	944
Kono	8.2	1,198	53.1	1,123	60.0	1,053	2.4	987	61.8	632
Bombali	16.2	1,453	56.3	1,372	67.8	1,233	1.5	1,174	73.2	837
Kambia	6.2	791	52.6	786	63.3	635	3.3	633	53.5	402
Koinadugu	3.7	867	43.9	805	64.3	611	1.2	569	48.7	393
Port Loko	8.2	1,584	59.4	1,547	72.1	1,357	0.7	1,347	69.9	978
Tonkolili	12.8	1,043	57.0	1,034	67.4	833	0.5	828	75.6	561
Bo	11.1	1,558	58.7	1,481	75.1	1,376	0.6	1,314	60.9	1,033
Bonthe	2.5	412	39.0	409	71.9	252	2.2	252	53.6	181
Moyamba	3.8	643	34.9	595	50.5	465	4.5	443	48.2	235
Pujehun	7.3	600	46.4	475	64.1	424	1.1	344	52.9	272
Western Area Rural	17.9	1,078	83.5	1,071	92.0	981	1.9	974	74.7	902
Western Area Urban	36.3	2,140	82.7	2,069	96.2	1,983	3.8	1,930	76.5	1,907
Age at beginning of school year										
6	9.6	2,376	41.4	2,234	60.6	1,788	1.7	1,689	68.3	1,083
7	10.0	2,168	48.6	2,078	64.5	1,792	2.5	1,725	72.2	1,155
8	11.5	2,029	56.4	1,948	70.8	1,718	2.1	1,658	68.5	1,216
9	12.3	2,212	58.3	2,116	77.1	1,880	1.6	1,817	66.9	1,450
10	11.1	1,805	63.6	1,741	77.0	1,556	1.4	1,514	59.8	1,199
11	14.8	1,818	68.1	1,742	78.3	1,591	2.6	1,544	68.8	1,245
12	19.3	1,815	70.0	1,762	83.2	1,523	2.8	1,489	66.0	1,267
13	17.6	1,438	74.4	1,368	87.8	1,208	2.1	1,171	64.1	1,060
14	25.8	250	80.2	240	91.0	213	0.3	205	58.7	194

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 7-14 YEARS WITH 3 OR MORE BOOKS TO READ AND PERCENTAGE WHO READ OR ARE READ TO AT HOME, PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 7-14 YEARS WHO HAVE HOMEWORK AND PERCENTAGE WHOSE TEACHERS USE THE LANGUAGE ALSO SPOKEN AT HOME AMONG CHILDREN WHO ATTEND SCHOOL, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVE HELP WITH HOMEWORK AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE HOMEWORK, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
School attendance^A										
Early childhood education	10.6	73	43.9	66	53.0	73	0.0	66	(88.9)	39
Primary	13.7	11,716	65.3	11,304	72.2	11,716	1.9	11,304	66.4	8,455
Junior secondary	29.0 (48.7)	1,440	93.1 (97.0)	1,402	92.7 (100.0)	1,440	3.0 (0.0)	1,402	68.0 (54.1)	1,335
Senior secondary	1.6	41	10.3	41	na	41	na	41	na	41
Out-of-school		2,641		2,414		0		0		0
Mother's education³²										
Pre-primary or none	8.3	10,991	51.7	10,492	69.6	8,716	1.5	8,413	60.9	6,064
Primary	12.8	1,836	65.4	1,739	76.3	1,650	2.5	1,570	63.9	1,258
Junior Secondary	22.7	1,341	74.8	1,297	81.8	1,251	2.0	1,218	75.6	1,023
Senior Secondary or Higher	36.8	1,738	86.4	1,694	92.2	1,650	4.4	1,608	86.0	1,521
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	3
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	10.2	3,668	54.1	3,488	71.4	3,042	1.5	2,935	66.0	2,171
Has no functional difficulty	14.0	12,243	60.6	11,739	75.3	10,228	2.2	9,879	66.8	7,699
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	15.3	1,699	66.9	1,616	80.6	1,421	1.6	1,353	67.0	1,145
Has no functional difficulty	13.6	9,856	58.2	9,458	74.3	8,246	2.1	7,984	67.0	6,130
No information	11.3	4,356	58.1	4,153	72.0	3,602	2.2	3,476	65.8	2,594
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.8	3,214	33.5	3,060	53.7	2,169	0.8	2,068	47.0	1,165
Second	4.8	3,241	44.1	3,017	61.5	2,547	1.4	2,413	51.0	1,565
Middle	8.6	3,465	55.7	3,315	70.8	2,951	2.2	2,843	61.8	2,090
Fourth	18.3	3,013	78.7	2,922	86.7	2,768	2.3	2,708	74.4	2,399
Richest	33.4	2,978	85.8	2,914	93.5	2,835	3.1	2,781	81.3	2,650

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases^() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

8.4. FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown by regional assessments such as LLECE, PASEC and SACMEQ.⁸⁷ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary education is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.⁸⁸

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is important for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.⁸⁹

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes⁹⁰ with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: “Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments”, according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.⁹¹ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 represent percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, Wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by initial three literal questions and two inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition, pattern recognitions are also available.

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⁸⁸ Stanovich KE. *Matthew effects in reading: Some consequences of individual differences in the acquisition of literacy*. Read Res Q. 1986;22: 360–407

⁸⁹ Duncan GJ, Dowsett CJ, Claessens A, Magnuson K, Huston AC, Klebanov P, et al. *School readiness and later achievement*. Dev Psychol. 2007;43: 1428–1446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428

⁹⁰ LMTF (Learning Metrics Task Force). *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force*. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution; Report No.: 2.

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⁹¹ Singh A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. [Internet]. Report No.: 2014–28.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 7-14 WHO DEMONSTRATE FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS BY SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING THREE FOUNDATIONAL READING TASKS, BY SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story			Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story			Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story		
	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Two inferential	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Number of children age 7-14 years	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Two inferential	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Number of children age 7-14 years	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Two inferential	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Number of children age 7-14 years
Total¹	39.2	21.3	19.8	16.7	7,686		37.8	20.7	19.6	15.4	7,542		38.5	21.0	19.7	16.0	21.4	15,227
Area																		
Urban	60.5	39.1	36.0	31.2	3,198		54.2	37.0	35.7	28.5	3,448		57.2	38.0	35.8	29.8	10.0	6,645
Rural	24.0	8.6	8.3	6.4	4,488		24.1	7.0	6.1	4.3	4,094		24.0	7.8	7.2	5.4	30.1	8,582
Region																		
East	28.3	14.5	14.4	11.9	1,786		27.4	14.1	13.9	10.8	1,797		27.8	14.3	14.2	11.3	31.8	3,583
North	34.1	16.0	13.7	11.2	2,813		32.7	13.6	11.3	8.3	2,731		33.4	14.8	12.5	9.8	24.2	5,543
South	34.5	13.7	11.3	9.5	1,495		36.5	19.7	19.0	16.4	1,466		35.5	16.7	15.1	12.9	21.3	2,961
West	64.7	45.3	44.7	38.5	1,592		60.3	42.0	41.6	32.3	1,548		62.6	43.7	43.2	35.5	4.6	3,140
District																		
Kailahun	16.0	5.2	5.7	4.1	486		18.3	7.7	7.7	5.4	504		17.2	6.5	6.7	4.8	48.2	990
Kenema	34.3	16.9	16.5	13.6	719		37.9	20.5	20.1	17.7	750		36.1	18.7	18.4	15.7	26.0	1,470
Kono	31.1	19.4	19.1	16.3	581		21.2	11.3	11.2	6.0	543		26.3	15.5	15.3	11.4	24.7	1,123
Bombali	34.1	16.2	14.8	12.0	663		40.3	20.6	17.4	15.4	709		37.3	18.4	16.2	13.8	18.9	1,372
Kambia	27.2	19.2	16.0	13.4	428		15.6	8.8	9.5	6.3	358		21.9	14.5	13.1	10.2	29.4	786
Koinadugu	38.9	15.6	12.2	11.1	388		33.0	10.9	8.7	5.1	417		35.8	13.2	10.4	8.0	21.2	805
Port Loko	41.2	18.6	14.7	12.3	799		37.5	15.3	11.1	7.3	748		39.4	17.0	12.9	9.9	26.7	1,547
Tonkolili	25.7	9.7	10.1	6.7	535		26.8	6.7	6.3	3.7	498		26.3	8.3	8.3	5.3	25.8	1,034
Bo	51.7	20.7	15.0	13.5	696		53.3	28.5	28.7	6.1	785		52.5	24.8	22.2	20.2	17.4	1,481
Bonthe	19.4	10.8	12.0	8.7	219		15.3	9.8	8.2	5.9	190		17.5	10.3	10.3	7.4	23.2	409
Moyamba	22.9	8.9	9.0	7.0	333		18.4	5.6	3.4	3.0	262		20.9	7.4	6.5	5.3	22.1	595
Pujehun	14.8	3.0	3.1	2.5	247		17.2	14.0	12.5	7.0	228		15.9	8.3	7.6	4.7	30.7	475
Western Area Rural	66.8	49.4	46.4	41.2	566		53.9	28.5	26.8	18.1	505		60.7	39.5	37.2	30.3	8.8	1,071

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 7-14 WHO DEMONSTRATE FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS BY SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

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Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 7-14 WHO DEMONSTRATE FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS BY SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING THREE FOUNDATIONAL READING TASKS, BY SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Three literal	Two inferential			Three literal	Two inferential			Three literal	Two inferential		
Out-of-school	0.0	0.0	0.0	1337	1.1	0.1	0.1	1,077	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,414
Mother's education^{2c}												
Pre-primary or none	34.3	16.6	15.5	5,433	31.6	16.0	15.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,414
Primary	41.7	23.2	22.8	835	38.1	22.9	19.2	15.3	16.3	15.3	33.0	10,492
Junior Secondary	51.8	33.3	32.1	634	51.9	21.5	22.3	15.1	23.0	20.9	39.8	1,739
Senior Secondary or Higher	60.7	42.0	36.6	779	61.9	44.2	43.0	37.2	27.2	27.1	51.9	1,297
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	32.0	17.2	16.4	1,777	33.4	15.7	16.6	13.1	16.5	16.5	32.7	3,488
Has no functional difficulty	41.3	22.5	20.8	5,909	39.2	22.2	20.5	16.0	22.4	20.7	40.3	11,739
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	49.5	29.6	28.9	867	32.2	17.6	21.4	11.4	24.0	25.4	41.5	1,616
Has no functional difficulty	39.0	20.8	18.8	4,816	38.8	21.5	19.8	16.0	21.1	19.3	38.9	9,458
No information	35.1	18.9	18.4	2,003	37.8	20.3	18.7	15.4	19.6	18.5	36.5	4,153
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	16.0	4.4	4.4	1,620	19.3	3.9	4.2	2.7	4.2	4.3	17.6	3,060
Second	25.3	8.9	8.8	1,556	22.0	6.2	4.8	3.3	7.6	6.9	23.7	3,017
Middle	32.9	15.1	12.3	1,680	33.7	12.8	12.2	9.8	14.0	12.3	33.3	3,315
Fourth	62.9	37.1	33.0	1,363	48.2	33.5	31.0	22.5	35.2	31.9	55.0	2,922
Richest	64.6	45.4	44.9	1,467	65.9	47.4	46.1	39.0	46.4	45.5	65.2	2,914

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills;³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills; SDG indicator 4.1.1^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases^(*) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 7-14 WHO DEMONSTRATE FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS BY SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING THREE FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY TASKS, BY SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Male						Female						Total									
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:									
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{2,3}		Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{2,3}		Number of children age 7-14 years	
Total ¹	34.6	35.7	23.2	29.9	12.9	7,686	33.8	33.8	22.9	28.4	11.5	7,542	34.2	34.8	23.0	29.2	12.2	15,227				
Area																						
Urban	53.5	54.6	35.1	46.1	22.7	3,198	52.0	52.2	36.6	43.5	21.3	3,448	52.7	53.4	35.9	44.7	22.0	6,645				
Rural	21.2	22.2	14.7	18.4	6.0	4,488	18.5	18.3	11.3	15.8	3.2	4,094	19.9	20.3	13.1	17.1	4.7	8,582				
Region																						
East	27.4	30.6	21.7	24.5	9.3	1,786	31.2	29.2	21.3	27.4	9.7	1,797	29.3	29.9	21.5	26.0	9.5	3,583				
North	29.8	30.1	17.4	23.0	8.6	2,813	24.9	26.4	16.3	19.3	6.4	2,731	27.4	28.3	16.8	21.2	7.5	5,543				
South	27.5	28.8	16.3	25.2	8.9	1,495	32.2	33.7	16.4	26.8	11.3	1,466	29.8	31.2	16.3	26.0	10.1	2,961				
West	57.9	57.8	41.6	52.6	28.6	1,592	54.2	52.3	42.4	47.2	22.6	1,548	56.0	55.1	42.0	49.9	25.7	3,140				
District																						
Kailahun	26.0	32.6	29.6	29.2	12.6	486	27.1	32.6	23.7	26.5	11.8	504	26.6	32.6	26.6	27.8	12.2	990				
Kenema	28.3	28.8	12.3	22.5	7.1	719	39.6	32.5	17.1	27.9	10.3	750	34.1	30.7	14.8	25.2	8.7	1,470				
Kono	27.6	31.0	26.6	23.1	9.1	581	23.3	21.4	25.1	27.7	7.0	543	25.5	26.4	25.9	25.3	8.1	1,123				
Bombali	29.3	35.4	21.2	30.6	10.9	663	33.1	32.6	26.9	33.9	10.5	709	31.3	34.0	24.2	32.3	10.7	1,372				
Kambia	42.2	33.3	24.5	25.0	15.0	428	29.9	22.9	13.8	17.0	8.5	358	36.6	28.6	19.6	21.3	12.0	786				
Koinadugu	19.3	21.2	9.1	13.2	4.6	388	16.9	18.2	4.8	9.2	1.7	417	18.0	19.6	6.9	11.1	3.1	805				
Port Loko	33.6	36.5	17.3	25.9	8.7	799	25.9	34.5	18.2	19.3	7.4	748	29.9	35.5	17.8	22.7	8.1	1,547				
Tonkolili	22.4	17.8	13.2	14.7	3.3	535	14.9	15.0	9.4	8.9	1.2	498	18.8	16.5	11.4	11.9	2.3	1,034				
Bo	29.6	39.4	21.8	35.3	15.2	696	34.6	43.2	21.5	34.0	17.3	785	32.3	41.4	21.6	34.6	16.3	1,481				
Bonthe	30.8	18.9	14.4	11.8	5.5	219	32.5	22.4	11.2	14.0	4.9	190	31.6	20.5	12.9	12.8	5.2	409				
Moyamba	26.2	21.9	6.6	12.7	0.9	333	29.1	20.0	8.1	18.5	1.9	262	27.5	21.1	7.3	15.3	1.3	595				
Pujehun	20.3	17.0	15.5	25.5	4.8	247	27.1	26.0	12.9	22.2	7.1	228	23.6	21.3	14.2	23.9	5.9	475				
Western Area Rural	56.8	54.1	45.1	59.1	27.9	566	42.2	44.7	42.3	58.4	21.6	505	49.9	49.7	43.8	58.7	24.9	1,071				
Western Area Urban	58.4	59.8	39.7	49.0	29.0	1,026	59.9	56.0	42.5	41.8	23.1	1,043	59.2	57.9	41.1	45.4	26.1	2,069				

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 7-14 WHO DEMONSTRATE FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS BY SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING THREE FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY TASKS, BY SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Number of children age 7-14 years
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	12.6	11.7	7.8	11.5	2.3	1,131	6.8	9.9	5.8	9.4	1.6	1,103	9.7	10.8	6.8	10.5	2.0	2,234
7-8 ²	20.3	22.8	13.1	20.1	5.9	2,010	20.7	23.0	16.5	21.7	7.3	2,016	20.5	22.9	14.8	20.9	6.6	4,026
7	14.1	18.4	11.2	15.2	4.1	986	18.6	23.9	13.0	20.9	7.1	1,092	16.5	21.3	12.1	18.2	5.7	2,078
8	26.2	27.0	14.9	24.7	7.7	1,024	23.1	22.0	20.5	22.5	7.5	924	24.7	24.7	17.5	23.7	7.6	1,948
9	30.9	32.9	22.6	30.1	10.3	1,077	35.5	36.4	24.5	31.4	11.5	1,039	33.1	34.6	23.6	30.8	10.9	2,116
10	33.4	39.8	25.8	32.7	14.0	853	40.0	41.4	29.4	34.3	12.7	887	36.8	40.6	27.6	33.5	13.3	1,741
11	48.6	44.9	28.4	35.3	16.2	883	47.2	42.3	25.8	31.9	13.1	859	47.9	43.6	27.1	33.6	14.7	1,742
12	53.6	57.0	36.9	43.3	19.1	885	51.8	51.2	33.0	38.2	18.1	877	52.7	54.1	34.9	40.8	18.6	1,762
13	67.9	63.9	45.1	53.1	34.3	749	64.6	56.9	40.8	49.5	27.7	619	66.4	60.7	43.2	51.5	31.3	1,368
14	83.2	80.3	54.1	70.7	51.6	99	53.8	47.2	34.8	40.7	17.1	141	65.9	60.8	42.8	53.1	31.3	240
School attendance																		
Early childhood education	(22.8)	(31.8)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	13.4	13.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	66
Primary	32.7	35.6	22.9	30.8	11.2	5,537	33.5	34.4	22.3	29.5	10.5	5,768	33.1	35.0	22.6	30.1	10.8	11,304
Grade 1	6.6	7.4	6.6	5.8	0.8	858	5.0	7.9	2.8	6.9	0.3	832	5.8	7.6	4.7	6.3	0.5	1,690
Grade 2-3 ³	19.4	22.1	14.8	23.3	5.2	2,372	22.5	26.7	15.1	23.2	6.0	2,687	21.0	24.6	15.0	23.2	5.6	5,059
Grade 2	12.4	13.1	9.1	17.1	3.0	1,231	14.2	20.4	11.0	16.8	3.4	1,255	13.3	16.8	10.1	17.0	3.2	2,486
Grade 3	26.9	31.8	20.9	29.9	7.7	1,141	29.7	32.3	18.7	28.8	8.3	1,432	28.5	32.1	19.7	29.3	8.0	2,573
Grade 4	43.9	50.3	26.4	39.7	12.8	1,037	49.8	45.6	37.5	41.0	17.0	967	46.8	48.0	31.7	40.3	14.9	2,004
Grade 5	56.9	62.1	40.8	53.4	22.2	697	55.7	52.1	29.6	46.0	16.8	701	56.3	57.1	35.2	49.7	19.5	1,398
Grade 6	77.5	75.0	52.5	56.2	35.1	572	71.6	67.2	49.1	51.9	27.3	581	74.5	71.1	50.8	54.0	31.2	1,153
Junior secondary	90.5	81.5	58.7	65.6	45.4	763	84.8	76.8	59.5	60.7	38.6	639	87.9	79.4	59.1	63.4	42.3	1,402
Grade 1	87.0	77.5	57.2	63.4	43.9	385	77.0	68.2	58.8	64.2	39.7	310	82.5	73.3	57.9	63.8	42.0	694
Grade 2	92.5	84.6	58.7	71.0	46.7	278	88.2	81.4	52.3	58.4	36.3	217	90.6	83.2	55.9	65.5	42.1	496
Grade 3	98.4	88.7	64.4	58.5	48.0	100	100.0	91.7	75.2	55.8	39.8	112	99.2	90.3	70.1	57.1	43.7	212
Senior secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(95.1)	(83.2)	(63.5)	(75.3)	(52.5)	41

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 7-14 WHO DEMONSTRATE FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY SKILLS BY SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING THREE FOUNDATIONAL NUMERACY TASKS, BY SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					
	Number reading			Pattern recognition and completion			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills			Number of children age 7-14 years			Number reading			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		
Out-of-school	10.0	9.3	3.5	5.5	1.0	1,337	4.8	5.6	4.6	4.1	0.7	1,077	7.7	7.6	4.0	4.9	0.9	2,414
Mother's education																		
Pre-primary or none	29.5	29.1	19.4	25.8	9.9	5,433	28.4	27.7	18.2	23.3	8.8	5,059	29.0	28.4	18.8	24.6	9.4	10,492
Primary	35.7	41.4	30.1	31.8	16.4	835	38.4	40.2	28.2	29.2	10.6	904	37.1	40.8	29.1	30.5	13.3	1,739
Junior Secondary	49.2	51.8	28.2	37.2	18.0	634	36.9	37.3	29.6	39.1	13.8	662	42.9	44.4	28.9	38.1	15.9	1,297
Senior Secondary or Higher	57.7	62.5	38.2	50.6	26.5	779	56.8	58.5	38.4	48.4	25.5	916	57.2	60.4	38.3	49.4	25.9	1,694
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5	na	na	na	na	na	-	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5
Child's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	29.8	31.8	21.8	28.3	12.0	1,777	30.7	30.6	19.7	31.4	11.4	1,712	30.2	31.2	20.8	29.9	11.7	3,488
Has no functional difficulty	36.1	36.9	23.6	30.4	13.2	5,909	34.7	34.7	23.8	27.5	11.5	5,830	35.4	35.8	23.7	29.0	12.4	11,739
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	48.5	46.5	30.0	34.3	19.2	867	32.0	34.0	19.6	30.1	8.1	749	40.9	40.7	25.2	32.4	14.0	1,616
Has no functional difficulty	32.7	34.5	22.9	29.5	12.1	4,816	33.4	32.9	23.1	28.0	11.6	4,642	33.0	33.7	23.0	28.8	11.9	9,458
No information	33.3	33.9	21.0	28.9	12.2	2,003	35.3	35.7	23.5	28.9	12.3	2,150	34.3	34.8	22.3	28.9	12.3	4,153
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	13.5	15.2	7.5	12.4	3.2	1,620	16.4	15.7	7.7	13.7	2.9	1,440	14.9	15.4	7.6	13.0	3.0	3,060
Second	21.4	23.7	16.6	19.1	6.5	1,556	18.0	16.1	10.3	13.3	2.3	1,461	19.7	20.0	13.6	16.3	4.5	3,017
Middle	31.1	32.9	22.6	28.7	10.5	1,680	27.1	31.9	18.7	26.7	9.8	1,635	29.2	32.4	20.7	27.7	10.2	3,315
Fourth	49.5	48.6	32.5	43.6	20.2	1,363	47.9	43.9	36.5	42.7	19.4	1,559	48.6	46.1	34.6	43.1	19.7	2,922
Richest	62.0	62.2	39.5	49.4	26.6	1,467	59.6	61.0	40.6	45.0	22.6	1,447	60.8	61.6	40.0	47.2	24.6	2,914

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills; SDG indicator 4.1.1^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases^(*) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

9. PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1. BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.⁹² Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

In Sierra Leone the 1983 Births and Deaths Act gives authority to Registrars in district offices and health facilities to register births. In December 2017, the National Office of Births and Deaths (NOBD) was moved to National Civil Registration Authority which is guided by the National Civil Registration Act of 2016. Part IX of the Act outlined how birth registration is conducted in Sierra Leone. According to the 2016 National Civil Registration Act, "it is the duty of the parents or the surviving parent of the child, or if the parents are dead or incapable through ill health of complying with this subsection, a qualified informant not later than 3 months from the date of the birth to inform the Registration Officer".

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 BY WHETHER BIRTH IS REGISTERED AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN NOT REGISTERED WHOSE MOTHERS/CARETAKERS KNOW HOW TO REGISTER BIRTHS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017							
	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	33.9	19.0	28.2	81.1	11,764	36.1	2,222
Sex							
Male	34.1	18.8	28.7	81.6	5,890	37.8	1,083
Female	33.7	19.2	27.7	80.6	5,874	34.5	1,139
Area							
Urban	37.4	23.0	23.6	84.0	4,373	52.3	700
Rural	31.8	16.6	30.9	79.4	7,391	28.6	1,522
Region							
East	28.7	17.8	40.5	87.1	2,664	50.1	345
North	34.2	13.5	26.3	74.0	4,386	21.5	1,141
South	39.4	23.3	24.7	87.3	2,407	42.8	305
West	33.5	26.5	21.4	81.3	2,307	58.5	431
District							
Kailahun	30.0	23.5	34.2	87.7	775	38.3	96
Kenema	22.1	13.9	47.2	83.2	1,111	54.6	186
Kono	36.7	17.8	37.4	91.9	777	55.1	63
Bombali	45.7	8.1	28.2	82.0	967	24.8	174
Kambia	24.2	10.8	29.9	65.0	601	8.7	210
Koinadugu	25.8	8.0	47.8	81.6	819	36.5	151
Port Loko	42.3	21.0	14.8	78.2	1,088	29.6	237
Tonkolili	26.6	16.8	16.1	59.5	912	16.1	369
Bo	36.6	24.8	28.9	90.2	964	55.2	94
Bonthe	42.2	29.0	15.8	87.0	314	57.3	41
Moyamba	24.7	23.6	33.2	81.4	589	33.1	109
Pujehun	58.8	17.0	13.1	88.9	541	31.2	60
Western Area Rural	35.2	29.2	16.3	80.7	908	57.3	175
Western Area Urban	32.3	24.7	24.7	81.7	1,400	59.4	256

⁹² UNICEF. 2013. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. UNICEF.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 BY WHETHER BIRTH IS REGISTERED AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN NOT REGISTERED WHOSE MOTHERS/CARETAKERS KNOW HOW TO REGISTER BIRTHS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Age (in months)							
0-11	32.8	11.8	28.2	72.8	2,348	48.0	639
12-23	34.1	18.1	30.6	82.9	2,256	34.3	387
24-35	34.9	21.7	26.4	83.0	2,388	29.2	405
36-47	33.7	21.3	28.0	83.0	2,352	31.8	399
48-59	33.7	22.1	28.0	83.8	2,420	29.9	392
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	32.8	16.0	30.3	79.1	7,072	30.1	1,477
Primary	33.5	19.8	29.2	82.5	1,554	38.5	272
Junior Secondary	35.2	23.7	23.8	82.7	1,688	48.4	293
Senior Secondary or Higher	37.9	27.6	22.1	87.6	1,449	61.6	180
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years) ^A							
Has functional difficulty	36.2	20.1	26.7	83.0	471	28.5	80
Has no functional difficulty	34.1	21.8	27.4	83.3	6,618	30.6	1,102
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	33.5	19.9	23.6	77.0	1,307	33.6	301
Has no functional difficulty	34.8	18.5	29.0	82.3	9,387	38.3	1,666
No information	26.6	22.8	26.8	76.1	1,070	24.8	255
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	29.8	16.6	32.3	78.8	2,834	27.7	601
Second	31.6	16.6	31.3	79.5	2,616	30.5	536
Middle	32.8	16.7	31.5	81.0	2,441	28.5	464
Fourth	38.6	21.6	21.9	82.2	2,029	50.4	361
Richest	39.4	26.5	20.0	85.9	1,845	60.5	260

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

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

9.2. CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies⁹³ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and those of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 for individual interview were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS BY CHILD DISCIPLINING METHODS EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	5.0	80.0	73.1	25.5	86.5	30,076
Sex						
Male	4.5	80.4	74.1	26.4	87.0	15,068
Female	5.5	79.7	72.1	24.6	86.0	15,008
Area						
Urban	5.4	81.0	74.9	25.9	88.5	12,110
Rural	4.7	79.4	71.9	25.2	85.2	17,966
Region						
East	3.0	87.2	76.4	21.9	91.1	7,077
North	5.9	74.0	67.8	26.4	81.8	10,917
South	2.9	84.2	76.3	23.1	88.4	6,117
West	7.8	78.2	75.5	30.5	87.6	5,966
District						
Kailahun	1.3	95.0	80.7	24.6	96.7	1,989
Kenema	4.0	84.1	75.7	20.9	89.4	2,891
Kono	3.3	84.3	73.4	20.8	88.4	2,197
Bombali	2.5	79.8	69.0	30.5	84.7	2,588
Kambia	7.6	71.7	61.7	24.0	75.3	1,483
Koinadugu	1.2	87.8	77.3	30.2	91.6	1,749
Port Loko	4.2	74.2	73.8	26.6	86.1	2,930
Tonkolili	15.0	57.5	54.7	19.6	69.2	2,166
Bo	2.8	87.8	79.8	18.4	90.1	2,724
Bonthe	3.1	83.8	69.6	22.4	86.8	801
Moyamba	2.2	82.0	76.6	37.4	87.2	1,351
Pujehun	4.0	79.0	72.6	18.1	87.0	1,242
Western Area Rural	15.2	71.9	68.5	25.9	81.7	2,123
Western Area Urban	3.7	81.7	79.3	33.0	90.9	3,843
Age (years)						
1-2	7.6	59.3	53.0	9.5	66.9	4,654
3-4	6.1	77.9	73.6	20.4	85.2	4,702
5-9	4.3	83.9	79.8	27.3	90.6	11,797
10-14	4.1	86.8	74.5	34.0	92.0	8,923

⁹³ Straus, MA and Paschall MJ. 2009. *Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts*. Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18(5): 459-83. Erickson, MF and Egeland, B. 1987. *A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment*. School Psychology Review 16: 156-68. Schneider, MW et al. 2005. *Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?*. Child Abuse & Neglect 29(5): 513-32.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 YEARS BY CHILD DISCIPLINING METHODS EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	Number of children age 1-14 years
			Any	Severe		
Mother's education ³²						
Pre-primary or none	5.0	80.6	72.9	26.5	86.5	20,105
Primary	4.4	79.7	72.6	24.8	86.9	3,469
Junior Secondary	5.1	77.6	74.2	24.0	86.5	3,152
Senior Secondary or Higher	5.3	79.0	73.3	21.6	86.5	3,343
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-14 years) ^A						
Has functional difficulty	2.2	86.2	81.3	30.0	91.8	5,471
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	81.6	74.2	26.3	88.2	22,339
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	3.8	82.3	77.5	27.0	89.1	3,163
Has no functional difficulty	5.1	79.1	72.4	24.8	85.7	20,658
No information	5.2	82.1	73.0	26.9	87.9	6,255
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.1	79.3	72.5	26.1	84.8	6,662
Second	4.1	79.9	71.6	25.4	85.4	6,421
Middle	4.3	81.5	72.8	24.4	87.2	6,309
Fourth	7.5	77.9	72.5	25.1	85.8	5,412
Richest	4.2	81.7	76.7	26.5	90.0	5,272

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline ; SDG 16.2.1^A Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment**PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS/CARETAKERS WHO BELIEVE THAT PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT IS NEEDED TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	47.4	18,478
Sex		
Male	45.6	1,294
Female	47.5	17,194
Area		
Urban	40.6	7,187
Rural	51.7	11,304
Region		
East	64.9	4,260
North	40.5	6,758
South	54.6	3,725
West	32.7	3,747
District		
Kailahun	76.8	1,262
Kenema	70.1	1,736
Kono	45.7	1,262
Bombali	47.2	1,580
Kambia	19.2	908
Koinadugu	69.7	1,119
Port Loko	34.8	1,731
Tonkolili	30.7	1,419
Bo	65.0	1,569
Bonthe	57.7	488
Moyamba	56.1	874
Pujehun	30.2	793
Western Area Rural	32.1	1,369
Western Area Urban	33.1	2,378
Age		
<25	43.3	3,010
25-34	47.7	6,923
35-49	48.2	5,759
50+	49.3	2,770
Missing/DK	(48.9)	24
Education³²		
Pre-primary or none	50.8	11,927
Primary	45.6	2,190
Junior Secondary	42.3	2,169
Senior Secondary or Higher	35.5	2,200
Missing/DK	(*)	4
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	44.9	1,998
Has no functional difficulty	47.5	13,211
No information	48.5	3,282
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	54.5	4,360
Second	51.3	4,041
Middle	51.5	3,698
Fourth	40.1	3,261
Richest	35.1	3,130

¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

9.3. CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

Sierra Leone is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (SLG, 2007) and the 2017 MICS intends to assess the extent to which children in Sierra Leone are working.

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.^{94, 95}

Table PR.3.1 presents children’s involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

⁹⁴ UNICEF. 2012. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. UNICEF.

⁹⁵ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BY INVOLVEMENT IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST WEEK, ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	29.3	15,678	45.9	12.6	5,042	56.4	1.4	4,474
Sex								
Male	30.8	7,859	45.4	13.3	2,573	55.4	1.9	2,045
Female	27.8	7,819	46.4	11.9	2,469	57.3	1.0	2,429
Area								
Urban	13.8	6,167	33.3	7.4	2,496	38.9	0.7	2,428
Rural	39.4	9,511	58.2	17.7	2,546	77.3	2.2	2,046
Region								
East	28.8	3,823	44.4	16.2	1,106	57.2	2.3	997
North	36.6	5,609	52.5	16.6	1,808	68.6	1.5	1,415
South	35.6	3,306	49.4	9.1	904	62.4	0.7	864
West	9.0	2,940	34.9	6.1	1,224	37.1	1.0	1,198
District								
Kailahun	37.7	1,028	50.1	31.9	323	73.8	3.0	220
Kenema	24.9	1,541	44.2	12.8	457	55.7	1.8	476
Kono	26.4	1,254	39.1	5.5	326	47.2	2.6	301
Bombali	38.1	1,310	40.6	24.0	495	59.9	0.8	323
Kambia	39.6	732	53.0	18.0	280	75.2	3.7	248
Koinadugu	60.2	850	76.8	17.0	232	86.5	0.6	271
Port Loko	25.7	1,591	46.2	15.2	488	63.9	2.2	302
Tonkolili	30.3	1,125	62.5	5.2	312	60.3	0.5	269
Bo	33.7	1,579	33.7	13.0	395	46.4	0.2	393
Bonthe	29.1	411	60.8	0.5	138	72.2	1.1	114
Moyamba	37.0	687	63.5	2.6	196	74.5	1.8	203
Pujehun	43.4	629	60.2	14.1	175	80.1	0.0	154
Western Area Rural	11.0	1,013	44.5	5.4	364	48.9	2.1	371
Western Area Urban	7.9	1,927	30.8	6.4	860	31.8	0.5	827
School Attendance								
Attending	28.2	11,920	43.8	10.7	4,288	51.3	0.5	3,355
Not attending	32.7	3,759	57.9	23.5	753	71.9	4.0	1,120
Mother's education³²								
Pre-primary or none	34.2	10,952	50.7	15.3	3,357	66.3	1.4	2,803
Primary	26.9	1,669	49.2	8.0	600	50.9	1.5	452
Junior Secondary	16.7	1,400	34.6	5.6	497	38.9	0.0	406
Senior Secondary or Higher	9.9	1,653	24.6	8.0	586	33.4	1.2	763
No information ^A	na	-	na	na	-	47.0	(11.9)	47
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	3
Child's functional difficulty								
Has functional difficulty	25.9	3,937	55.1	10.2	1,062	52.7	1.4	831
Has no functional difficulty	30.4	11,741	43.4	13.2	3,980	57.3	1.4	3,643
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	30.2	1,555	46.1	10.8	565	50.3	1.1	516
Has no functional difficulty	27.4	10,460	45.5	13.3	2,870	55.2	1.1	2,252
No information	34.5	3,663	46.4	12.0	1,607	59.9	1.8	1,706
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	45.3	3,609	61.5	21.8	782	82.0	2.0	585
Second	39.0	3,355	63.4	17.0	968	81.1	3.6	766
Middle	32.3	3,237	54.0	14.4	1,132	71.5	0.9	935
Fourth	15.3	2,782	33.7	5.0	1,039	44.0	0.9	1,016
Richest	6.8	2,694	22.9	7.6	1,120	26.2	0.4	1,172

^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

^{The} fieldwork of the MICS 2017 was conducted from May to August, which significantly overlaps with the school holiday in July and August. It is expected that prevalence of child labour rises during this period, in particular in terms of the number of children working and the amount of hours that they work. As such, this should be kept in mind when comparing results between surveys that include the topic.

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BY INVOLVEMENT IN HOUSEHOLD CHORES DURING THE LAST WEEK, ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:			Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	65.9	5.3	15,678	83.6	11.6	5,042	90.2	5.3	4,474
Sex									
Male	62.7	4.4	7,859	85.1	8.0	2,573	88.7	3.5	2,045
Female	69.1	6.2	7,819	82.0	15.4	2,469	91.5	6.8	2,429
Area									
Urban	61.6	3.1	6,167	87.2	7.4	2,496	90.3	4.0	2,428
Rural	68.7	6.8	9,511	80.1	15.7	2,546	90.1	6.7	2,046
Region									
East	71.3	5.0	3,823	82.4	12.4	1,106	90.9	4.6	997
North	65.3	7.2	5,609	80.1	16.0	1,808	88.4	7.5	1,415
South	67.4	5.4	3,306	84.7	10.3	904	90.1	6.5	864
West	58.3	2.0	2,940	89.0	5.3	1,224	91.9	2.4	1,198
District									
Kailahun	77.3	8.7	1,028	74.8	24.5	323	85.2	10.5	220
Kenema	73.6	3.5	1,541	88.9	8.2	457	95.4	2.2	476
Kono	63.6	3.9	1,254	80.8	6.3	326	87.9	4.0	301
Bombali	66.9	11.0	1,310	78.9	20.3	495	88.0	9.1	323
Kambia	66.2	8.0	732	76.3	19.1	280	87.7	8.1	248
Koinadugu	66.5	12.3	850	77.0	22.2	232	91.6	7.2	271
Port Loko	66.5	4.3	1,591	84.7	11.6	488	86.8	9.2	302
Tonkolili	60.5	2.4	1,125	80.7	8.7	312	87.9	3.3	269
Bo	62.1	7.8	1,579	78.5	15.1	395	86.6	9.1	393
Bonthe	77.8	5.2	411	89.2	10.0	138	94.1	2.7	114
Moyamba	63.7	2.8	687	87.0	6.0	196	91.6	5.0	203
Pujehun	78.1	2.2	629	92.6	4.4	175	93.9	4.5	154
Western Area Rural	69.2	2.1	1,013	94.2	4.4	364	93.6	5.3	371
Western Area Urban	52.6	2.0	1,927	86.7	5.7	860	91.1	1.1	827
School Attendance									
Attending	67.6	5.6	11,920	84.6	10.3	4,288	91.2	4.4	3,355
Not Attending	60.5	4.4	3,759	78.0	18.8	753	87.3	7.8	1,120
Mother's education³²									
Pre-primary or none	68.2	5.6	10,952	81.4	13.9	3,357	90.3	5.7	2,803
Primary	70.0	5.1	1,669	87.6	8.7	600	90.3	4.4	452
Junior Secondary	60.0	4.4	1,400	88.9	6.5	497	85.5	5.0	406
Senior Secondary or Higher	51.9	4.2	1,653	87.4	5.8	586	92.3	4.3	763
No information ^A	na	na	-	na	na	-	(91.8)	(3.4)	47
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	3
Child's functional difficulty									
Has functional difficulty	68.3	4.1	3,937	85.1	10.0	1,062	87.9	4.9	831
Has no functional difficulty	65.1	5.7	11,741	83.2	12.0	3,980	90.7	5.4	3,643
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	66.2	5.6	1,555	88.3	8.1	565	91.7	5.4	516
Has no functional difficulty	64.2	4.6	10,460	82.4	13.0	2,870	89.6	5.7	2,252
No information	70.6	7.3	3,663	84.0	10.4	1,607	90.5	4.6	1,706
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	70.7	7.0	3,609	76.9	19.0	782	88.3	8.2	585
Second	70.0	6.4	3,355	80.5	15.2	968	90.1	6.0	766
Middle	68.5	6.4	3,237	84.6	12.2	1,132	89.4	7.9	935
Fourth	63.9	3.7	2,782	87.3	6.9	1,039	89.0	4.0	1,016
Richest	53.5	2.0	2,694	86.5	7.0	1,120	92.9	2.3	1,172

^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated^{na} not applicable^(*) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^{The} fieldwork of the MICS 2017 was conducted from May to August, which significantly overlaps with the school holiday in July and August.^{It} is expected that prevalence of child labour rises during this period, in particular in terms of the number of children working and the amount of hours that they work. As such, this should be kept in mind when comparing results between surveys^{that} include the topic.

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.⁹⁶

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS BY INVOLVEMENT IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OR HOUSEHOLD CHORES DURING THE LAST WEEK, PERCENTAGE WORKING UNDER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS DURING THE LAST WEEK, AND PERCENTAGE ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR DURING THE LAST WEEK, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	22.7	21.0	73.8	6.6	30.7	39.0	25,194
Sex							
Male	22.1	22.5	71.6	5.0	32.3	39.6	12,477
Female	23.3	19.6	75.9	8.1	29.3	38.4	12,717
Area							
Urban	18.4	9.5	73.6	4.3	17.2	23.1	11,091
Rural	26.1	30.1	73.9	8.4	41.4	51.4	14,103
Region							
East	23.2	22.0	76.7	6.3	34.2	41.0	5,927
North	25.0	26.8	72.1	9.0	36.0	46.5	8,831
South	23.0	24.9	74.4	6.4	34.9	44.5	5,074
West	18.0	6.5	72.8	2.8	14.3	19.0	5,362
District							
Kailahun	29.7	31.6	77.9	12.2	49.9	57.4	1,571
Kenema	23.0	18.2	80.6	4.1	31.3	36.4	2,474
Kono	18.2	19.0	70.5	4.3	24.8	33.3	1,882
Bombali	22.3	29.1	72.9	12.9	37.4	46.9	2,128
Kambia	28.4	27.7	72.7	10.5	44.4	54.2	1,261
Koinadugu	31.5	40.9	73.4	13.0	52.6	67.0	1,353
Port Loko	21.7	20.6	72.8	6.5	28.2	38.0	2,382
Tonkolili	25.5	21.0	68.5	3.7	25.8	36.2	1,707
Bo	15.9	24.7	68.9	9.3	26.7	39.1	2,367
Bonthe	33.2	18.4	83.0	5.8	40.9	45.2	663
Moyamba	28.6	24.2	73.1	3.8	41.2	48.8	1,087
Pujehun	27.0	31.1	83.3	3.0	43.9	52.4	958
Western Area Rural	24.4	7.9	79.6	3.2	17.8	22.2	1,748
Western Area Urban	14.9	5.9	69.5	2.7	12.6	17.5	3,613
Age							
5-11	5.6	29.3	65.9	5.3	22.9	33.8	15,678
12-14	45.9	12.6	83.6	11.6	43.2	48.7	5,042
15-17	56.4	1.4	90.2	5.3	44.1	46.2	4,474
School Attendance							
Attending	21.7	19.6	75.4	6.4	27.9	36.5	19,562

⁹⁶ Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1 in 2018. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

Table PR.3.3: *Child labour*

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS BY INVOLVEMENT IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OR HOUSEHOLD CHORES DURING THE LAST WEEK, PERCENTAGE WORKING UNDER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS DURING THE LAST WEEK, AND PERCENTAGE ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR DURING THE LAST WEEK, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Not Attending	26.2	25.8	68.2	7.0	40.5	47.4	5,632
Mother's education³²							
Pre-primary or none	25.0	25.1	74.4	7.3	35.9	44.9	17,112
Primary	22.0	18.5	77.3	5.8	29.0	37.1	2,720
Junior Secondary	16.5	11.4	70.7	4.9	17.4	23.8	2,303
Senior Secondary or Higher	15.0	7.3	69.1	4.5	13.1	18.9	3,002
No information ^A	(47.0)	(11.9)	(91.8)	(3.4)	(31.2)	(31.2)	47
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Child's functional difficulty							
Has functional difficulty	22.0	19.5	74.1	5.3	32.3	38.4	5,831
Has no functional difficulty	22.9	21.4	73.7	6.9	30.3	39.1	19,363
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	22.3	20.4	75.9	6.1	30.2	37.9	2,636
Has no functional difficulty	20.3	21.0	71.3	6.3	28.2	36.8	15,583
No information	28.2	21.3	78.6	7.3	36.5	44.3	6,975
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	24.2	36.5	73.8	9.0	46.6	57.6	4,977
Second	29.8	29.5	75.0	8.0	43.1	52.9	5,089
Middle	27.7	22.9	75.6	7.9	35.4	44.3	5,304
Fourth	18.7	10.0	74.2	4.5	17.3	24.2	4,837
Richest	12.6	5.5	70.2	3.2	10.3	14.9	4,986

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^a Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

^{The} fieldwork of the MICS 2017 was conducted from May to August, which significantly overlaps with the school holiday in July and August.

^{It} is expected that prevalence of child labour rises during this period, in particular in terms of the number of children working and the amount of hours that they work. As such, this should be kept in mind when comparing results between surveys that include the topic.

9.4. CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage⁹⁷ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.⁹⁸

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life, and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{99,100} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH BIRTHDAY, PERCENTAGES OF WOMEN AGE 20-49 AND 20-24 YEARS WHO FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH AND 18TH BIRTHDAYS, PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-19 YEARS CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE IN A POLYGYNOUS MARRIAGE OR UNION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017												
	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	14.6	17,873	17.2	36.1	13,930	12.9	29.9	3,454	15.3	3,943	28.7	10,561
Area												
Urban	10.1	8,884	12.4	28.0	6,727	8.2	20.1	1,921	8.4	2,158	18.5	4,222
Rural	19.0	8,989	21.7	43.6	7,203	18.7	42.1	1,533	23.6	1,785	35.5	6,340
Region												
East	15.4	3,952	18.6	40.0	3,072	13.5	29.3	679	15.4	880	25.4	2,416
North	17.6	5,731	20.4	40.0	4,487	15.5	37.0	1,111	19.8	1,244	40.5	3,785
South	14.4	3,303	17.0	38.2	2,562	13.1	34.3	587	16.2	742	27.2	2,036
West	10.4	4,886	12.3	26.8	3,809	9.7	20.5	1,078	9.4	1,077	14.2	2,325
District												
Kailahun	19.5	1,109	22.2	47.4	913	11.1	32.6	181	20.4	196	28.7	740
Kenema	9.3	1,750	11.4	30.5	1,321	9.6	23.1	295	12.7	429	20.7	986
Kono	20.8	1,094	25.9	46.7	838	21.1	35.4	203	16.2	255	28.7	690
Bombali	19.1	1,390	22.2	39.7	1,093	13.8	29.8	267	19.6	297	34.7	869
Kambia	18.1	809	21.4	43.0	585	19.0	43.9	136	23.2	224	41.7	546
Koinadugu	14.1	957	17.4	43.7	696	15.2	39.2	195	12.5	262	46.3	615
Port Loko	16.8	1,457	19.1	35.7	1,176	15.5	37.3	286	20.4	281	39.8	940
Tonkolili	19.6	1,117	21.4	41.3	938	15.6	39.0	227	25.6	180	42.3	814

⁹⁷ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

⁹⁸ Bajracharya, A ND Amin, S. 2010. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council.

Godha D et al . 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

⁹⁹ Godha, D., Hotchkiss, D. R., & Gage, A. J. (2013). *Association between child marriage and reproductive health outcomes and service utilization: A multi-country study from South Asia*. Journal of Adolescent Health, 552-558.

¹⁰⁰ Nour, N. M. (2006). *Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa*. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 1644-1649.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH BIRTHDAY, PERCENTAGES OF WOMEN AGE 20-49 AND 20-24 YEARS WHO FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH AND 18TH BIRTHDAYS, PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-19 YEARS CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE IN A POLYGYNOUS MARRIAGE OR UNION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Bo	15.0	1,438	18.0	34.9	1,105	9.8	25.7	250	11.9	333	21.8	793
Bonthe	13.1	453	15.4	36.4	357	12.5	30.6	80	16.4	96	20.9	292
Moyamba	13.3	755	16.1	36.9	576	17.0	42.5	140	16.5	179	34.2	483
Pujehun	15.0	657	17.1	48.0	524	15.9	45.4	117	26.3	133	33.1	468
Western Area Rural	17.5	1,476	21.0	37.8	1,135	16.9	31.3	354	12.3	342	20.6	761
Western Area Urban	7.4	3,410	8.7	22.1	2,674	6.2	15.3	723	8.0	736	11.1	1,563
Age												
15-19	5.4	3,943	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.3	3,943	17.1	603
15-17	2.5	2,234	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4	2,234	13.3	121
18-19	9.1	1,709	na	na	na	na	na	na	28.2	1,709	18.0	482
20-24	12.9	3,454	12.9	29.9	3,454	12.9	29.9	3,454	na	na	19.8	1,788
25-29	18.9	3,083	18.9	36.3	3,083	na	na	na	na	na	23.5	2,218
30-34	19.0	2,470	19.0	41.2	2,470	na	na	na	na	na	29.7	1,995
35-39	17.5	2,267	17.5	36.0	2,267	na	na	na	na	na	35.3	1,871
40-44	20.5	1,491	20.5	41.1	1,491	na	na	na	na	na	38.1	1,183
45-49	16.4	1,166	16.4	36.5	1,166	na	na	na	na	na	38.7	904
Education³²												
Pre-primary or none	21.5	8,243	22.3	45.2	7,610	23.8	52.0	918	35.4	633	35.0	6,576
Primary	15.2	2,391	19.8	42.6	1,582	19.5	42.4	430	17.8	808	25.2	1,344
Junior Secondary	9.1	3,298	12.6	29.3	1,812	11.6	30.7	737	12.7	1,486	18.1	1,382
Senior Secondary or Higher	4.1	3,941	5.2	12.9	2,925	4.2	10.7	1,369	4.5	1,015	11.4	1,259
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	18.2	208	18.7	40.9	195	21.2	38.3	31	(*)	13	34.4	132
Has no functional difficulty	16.3	15,430	17.1	36.0	13,735	12.8	29.8	3,423	28.2	1,695	28.8	10,309
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	19.2	3,185	21.6	42.7	2,637	20.2	43.8	459	25.1	548	33.6	2,340
Second	19.6	3,197	21.8	43.8	2,574	19.6	43.6	566	26.0	623	36.8	2,291
Middle	17.6	3,354	20.7	42.7	2,522	14.9	36.0	628	18.5	831	35.6	2,088
Fourth	12.7	3,639	16.0	35.1	2,733	12.3	26.3	802	11.1	906	21.5	1,867
Richest	6.9	4,498	8.7	21.2	3,464	5.0	14.7	998	4.7	1,034	13.0	1,975

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage; SDG 5.3.1² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage; SDG 5.3.1³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not appli able

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

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH BIRTHDAY, PERCENTAGES OF MEN AGE 20-49 AND 20-24 YEARS WHO FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH AND 18TH BIRTHDAYS, PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-19 YEARS CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO ARE IN A POLYGYNOUS MARRIAGE OR UNION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	6.7	7,415	8.5	13.1	5,746	2.8	6.5	1,302	1.6	1,669	15.5	3,547
Area												
Urban	2.8	3,828	3.5	6.6	2,972	1.9	3.4	804	1.1	856	9.9	1,481
Rural	10.8	3,587	13.8	20.0	2,774	4.4	11.5	497	2.0	813	19.5	2,066
Region												
East	3.1	1,690	4.0	9.2	1,309	0.8	2.1	250	1.1	381	15.4	840
North	13.0	2,206	16.9	22.7	1,674	4.2	10.3	388	2.2	531	23.8	1,155
South	8.0	1,341	10.4	16.2	1,003	6.5	14.3	208	1.5	338	10.9	712
West	2.3	2,178	2.7	5.0	1,760	1.1	2.1	455	1.2	418	8.2	841
District												
Kailahun	5.5	449	6.9	15.6	350	1.6	4.8	57	2.9	99	13.6	262
Kenema	1.4	742	1.9	6.4	562	0.0	0.5	122	0.7	180	18.5	331
Kono	3.5	499	4.4	7.4	398	1.4	2.7	71	0.0	102	13.1	246
Bombali	13.2	638	18.3	22.5	459	1.0	4.1	118	0.9	179	20.5	289
Kambia	5.8	262	7.6	18.4	200	5.9	16.1	47	2.8	62	17.5	140
Koinadugu	10.7	333	14.2	17.8	246	5.9	10.1	52	1.9	87	23.8	172
Port Loko	6.6	580	7.9	15.0	464	4.7	13.6	110	3.7	117	35.6	317
Tonkolili	29.3	391	36.8	41.8	305	6.9	11.8	61	2.9	87	15.8	238
Bo	7.4	552	9.8	16.1	402	8.9	15.9	91	2.4	150	10.3	292
Bonthe	4.5	203	5.6	7.8	156	2.6	9.3	25	3.1	47	5.5	110
Moyamba	2.5	322	3.4	8.1	234	3.0	11.8	52	0.0	88	11.5	149
Pujehun	18.6	264	23.0	31.4	212	7.8	16.7	41	0.0	52	15.2	161
Western Area Rural	5.4	601	6.8	10.1	473	1.9	4.3	136	0.6	129	7.7	279
Western Area Urban	1.1	1,577	1.2	3.2	1,288	0.7	1.2	319	1.4	289	8.4	562
Age												
15-19	0.6	1,669	na	na	-	na	na	na	1.6	1,669	(15.5)	26
15-17	0.2	1,030	na	na	-	na	na	na	0.4	1,030	(*)	4
18-19	1.1	639	na	na	-	na	na	na	3.4	639	(*)	21
20-24	2.8	1,302	2.8	6.5	1,302	2.8	6.5	1,302	na	-	7.4	237
25-29	7.1	1,084	7.1	12.1	1,084	na	na	na	na	-	7.2	512
30-34	9.2	976	9.2	15.9	976	na	na	na	na	-	12.8	677
35-39	10.9	994	10.9	15.6	994	na	na	na	na	-	17.1	852
40-44	11.7	772	11.7	16.6	772	na	na	na	na	-	19.4	676
45-49	13.7	619	13.7	15.9	619	na	na	na	na	-	22.6	567
Education³²												
Pre-primary or none	14.6	2,240	16.4	22.7	1,974	6.7	13.6	197	2.6	267	20.0	1,552
Primary	6.8	932	9.8	14.5	622	6.4	11.6	108	1.3	310	17.1	458
Junior Secondary	2.7	1,530	4.4	10.4	903	1.7	6.9	260	1.2	627	10.6	517
Senior Secondary or Higher	2.4	2,712	2.8	5.3	2,247	1.7	3.7	737	1.6	465	10.4	1,019
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	4.1	65	4.2	8.0	63	0.0	12.6	19	(*)	2	(25.5)	31
Has no functional difficulty	7.8	6,320	8.5	13.1	5,684	2.9	6.4	1,283	3.4	636	15.4	3,511

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH BIRTHDAY, PERCENTAGES OF MEN AGE 20-49 AND 20-24 YEARS WHO FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH AND 18TH BIRTHDAYS, PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-19 YEARS CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO ARE IN A POLYGYNOUS MARRIAGE OR UNION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	14.7	1,116	17.7	24.3	915	5.7	15.5	133	3.3	202	15.7	721
Second	10.5	1,321	13.6	19.7	1,008	4.0	10.2	177	2.0	313	22.5	770
Middle	7.7	1,310	10.4	16.6	953	4.2	11.7	201	1.4	357	19.3	674
Fourth	3.4	1,620	4.3	7.8	1,247	2.4	3.8	362	0.7	373	10.9	654
Richest	1.9	2,048	2.3	4.6	1,624	1.1	2.0	428	1.3	424	8.5	728

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(²) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present respectively the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO WERE FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED INTO A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH AND 18TH BIRTHDAY, BY AREA AND AGE GROUPS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	10.1	8,884	28.0	6,727	19.0	8,989	43.6	7,203	14.6	17,873	36.1	13,930
Age												
15-19	2.9	2,158	na	na	8.4	1,785	na	na	5.4	3,943	na	na
15-17	2.0	1,224	na	na	3.1	1,011	na	na	2.5	2,234	na	na
18-19	4.0	934	na	na	15.2	774	na	na	9.1	1,709	na	na
20-24	8.2	1,921	20.1	1,921	18.7	1,533	42.1	1,533	12.9	3,454	29.9	3,454
25-29	13.6	1,565	28.2	1,565	24.3	1,519	44.5	1,519	18.9	3,083	36.3	3,083
30-34	14.1	1,199	32.9	1,199	23.7	1,270	49.1	1,270	19.0	2,470	41.2	2,470
35-39	12.6	974	29.7	974	21.2	1,293	40.8	1,293	17.5	2,267	36.0	2,267
40-44	17.3	602	37.2	602	22.7	888	43.7	888	20.5	1,491	41.1	1,491
45-49	14.0	465	30.9	465	18.0	701	40.3	701	16.4	1,166	36.5	1,166

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO WERE FIRST MARRIED OR ENTERED INTO A MARITAL UNION BEFORE THEIR 15TH AND 18TH BIRTHDAY, BY AREA AND AGE GROUPS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	2.8	3,828	6.6	2,972	10.8	3,587	20.0	2,774	6.7	7,415	13.1	5,746
Age												
15-19	0.5	856	na	na	0.6	813	na	na	0.6	1,669	na	na
15-17	0.4	507	na	na	0.0	523	na	na	0.2	1,030	na	na
18-19	0.6	349	na	na	1.8	290	na	na	1.1	639	na	na
20-24	1.9	804	3.4	804	4.4	497	11.5	497	2.8	1,302	6.5	1,302
25-29	4.3	601	7.9	601	10.7	483	17.3	483	7.1	1,084	12.1	1,084
30-34	2.4	520	7.2	520	17.0	456	25.8	456	9.2	976	15.9	976
35-39	4.9	446	8.8	446	15.8	547	21.1	547	10.9	994	15.6	994
40-44	5.7	337	8.4	337	16.4	435	23.0	435	11.7	772	16.6	772
45-49	4.0	263	6.2	263	20.9	356	23.1	356	13.7	619	15.9	619

na: not applicable

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives.

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED/IN UNION AGE 15-19 AND 20-24 YEARS ACCORDING TO THE AGE DIFFERENCE WITH THEIR HUSBAND OR PARTNER, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown		
Total	2.9	23.3	32.3	34.0	7.5	100.0	603	3.1	23.6	29.3	36.0	8.0	100.0	1,788
Area														
Urban	2.0	23.9	33.6	34.5	6.0	100.0	181	1.9	25.8	31.4	37.0	3.9	100.0	765
Rural	3.3	23.0	31.8	33.8	8.1	100.0	422	4.0	21.9	27.8	35.2	11.1	100.0	1,023
Region														
East	4.8	21.9	31.0	27.4	14.9	100.0	135	3.0	19.5	25.2	34.1	18.3	100.0	354
North	2.5	22.5	33.6	35.1	6.2	100.0	246	3.7	22.5	30.6	36.0	7.2	100.0	669
South	2.9	25.6	30.8	37.7	3.0	100.0	120	2.9	24.8	30.9	37.3	4.0	100.0	324
West	1.4	24.4	32.7	35.6	5.9	100.0	101	2.3	27.6	29.6	36.5	4.0	100.0	441
District														
Kailahun	(0.0)	(23.0)	(34.4)	(29.9)	(12.7)	100.0	40	2.1	20.2	35.6	30.1	12.0	100.0	103
Kenema	10.7	15.3	43.1	23.8	7.1	100.0	54	5.7	24.9	24.8	35.4	9.2	100.0	128
Kono	(1.7)	(29.4)	(11.8)	(29.6)	(27.4)	100.0	41	0.8	13.2	16.8	36.1	33.1	100.0	123
Bombali	0.0	14.5	42.0	29.7	13.7	100.0	58	5.6	21.9	31.0	25.3	16.3	100.0	144
Kambia	9.2	13.8	37.6	34.9	4.4	100.0	52	3.4	22.9	33.1	32.9	7.6	100.0	95
Koinadugu	(1.8)	(26.9)	(19.6)	(49.2)	(2.5)	100.0	33	4.1	21.1	34.8	35.1	5.0	100.0	117
Port Loko	0.0	38.1	26.4	28.2	7.3	100.0	57	1.5	23.3	27.1	42.6	5.3	100.0	165
Tonkolili	1.9	19.8	37.5	40.7	0.0	100.0	46	4.3	22.8	29.3	42.0	1.7	100.0	147
Bo	(7.9)	(29.4)	(30.7)	(32.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39	4.0	24.6	36.6	33.0	1.8	100.0	106
Bonthe	(2.2)	(21.6)	(33.2)	(40.5)	(2.4)	100.0	16	0.0	25.1	34.8	36.8	3.3	100.0	45
Moyamba	(0.0)	(27.0)	(24.1)	(46.6)	(2.4)	100.0	30	0.7	23.2	35.7	38.7	1.7	100.0	87
Pujehun	0.0	21.9	35.7	35.4	7.1	100.0	35	5.2	26.5	17.4	41.4	9.5	100.0	87
Western Area Rural	(1.7)	(14.9)	(24.2)	(44.9)	(14.3)	100.0	42	4.4	22.2	31.6	37.5	4.4	100.0	181
Western Area Urban	(1.2)	(31.1)	(38.7)	(29.0)	(0.0)	100.0	59	0.9	31.4	28.2	35.9	3.7	100.0	260
Education														
Pre-primary or none	4.6	17.7	29.6	41.1	7.0	100.0	224	3.7	19.6	26.5	40.7	9.4	100.0	708
Primary	2.2	21.0	36.3	29.7	10.9	100.0	144	4.1	20.8	31.3	33.4	10.5	100.0	307
Junior Secondary	1.9	27.9	32.8	31.4	6.0	100.0	189	2.2	28.1	29.8	32.5	7.5	100.0	407
Senior Secondary or Higher	(1.6)	(39.0)	(31.1)	(23.0)	(5.3)	100.0	45	2.0	28.4	32.8	33.0	3.9	100.0	367
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	22.0	31.4	35.9	7.4	100.0	477	3.1	23.5	29.4	36.0	8.0	100.0	1,773
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.6	28.1	34.2	28.5	8.6	100.0	138	3.4	18.9	31.3	36.9	9.6	100.0	322
Second	2.1	21.0	32.7	35.2	8.9	100.0	162	4.8	24.8	25.6	34.7	10.1	100.0	379
Middle	7.8	20.0	28.1	38.1	6.0	100.0	154	2.9	22.4	30.1	33.2	11.4	100.0	371
Fourth	0.7	29.3	31.2	30.0	8.8	100.0	100	1.9	23.6	27.5	41.5	5.5	100.0	377
Richest	(1.5)	(15.2)	(41.5)	(40.2)	(1.6)	100.0	49	2.4	27.8	32.9	33.6	3.3	100.0	338

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

na: not applicable

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(²) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.5. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM) is the partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is always traumatic with immediate complications including excruciating pain, shock, urine retention, ulceration of the genitals and injury to adjacent tissue. Other complications include septicaemia, infertility, obstructed labour, and even death.

In Sierra Leone, FGM is practiced as part of the Bondo society, a powerful women's society. It is generally done under the auspices of the local head of the Bondo Society called a "Sowei." The initiation ceremony takes place in the bush, several kilometres away from the village and can last from days to several weeks. FGM and other initiations which take place as part of this ceremony mark a rite of passage from girlhood to womanhood. Bondo society enjoys very strong support from politicians and this has greatly affected FGM abandonment efforts in the country. This is further complicated by the fact that Bondo is also seen as a means for Sierra Leonean women to resist male dominance. Acceptability of FGM continues despite its violation of women's rights. The procedure is generally carried out on girls between the ages of 4 and 14; it is also done to infants, women who are about to be married and, sometimes, to women who are pregnant with their first child or who have just given birth. It is often performed by traditional practitioners, including midwives without anaesthesia, using scissors, razor blades or knives.

FGM is a fundamental violation of human rights. It subjects girls and women to health risks and has life-threatening consequences. A number of human rights instruments are often interpreted as condemning FGM, including Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being" and has been used to argue that FGM violates the right to health and bodily integrity. Furthermore, it could be argued that girls, i.e. children, cannot be said to give informed consent to such a potentially damaging practice as FGM.

Table PR.5.1 presents the prevalence of FGM among women age 15-49 years and the type of procedure while Table PR.5.2 presents women's attitudes towards FGM. Finally, Table PR.5.3 presents the prevalence and type of FGM performed on all daughters (age 0-14 years) of the respondents. It is important to remember that prevalence data for girls age 0-14 years reflect their current – not final – FGM status, since many of them may not have reached the customary age for cutting at the time of the survey. They are reported as being uncut but are still at risk of undergoing the procedure.

Table PR.5.1: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM) among women**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY FGM/C STATUS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO HAD FGM BY TYPE OF FGM, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Total	86.1	17,873	92.1	0.4	5.8	1.8	100.0	15,394
Area								
Urban	80.2	8,884	91.5	0.4	5.9	2.3	100.0	7,122
Rural	92.0	8,989	92.6	0.4	5.7	1.3	100.0	8,271
Region								
East	90.5	3,952	89.3	0.2	10.0	0.6	100.0	3,577
North	93.0	5,731	91.9	0.5	5.5	2.1	100.0	5,333
South	82.5	3,303	93.6	0.5	4.7	1.2	100.0	2,727
West	76.9	4,886	93.9	0.4	3.0	2.8	100.0	3,757
District								
Kailahun	92.7	1,109	97.1	0.2	1.2	1.5	100.0	1,028
Kenema	90.9	1,750	80.0	0.1	19.7	0.2	100.0	1,592
Kono	87.6	1,094	96.2	0.5	3.2	0.2	100.0	958
Bombali	90.3	1,390	93.9	0.6	2.3	3.3	100.0	1,256
Kambia	94.6	809	93.8	0.5	3.1	2.6	100.0	765
Koinadugu	98.5	957	97.2	0.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	943
Port Loko	89.7	1,457	91.2	0.6	4.5	3.7	100.0	1,307
Tonkolili	95.0	1,117	84.5	0.2	15.1	0.2	100.0	1,061
Bo	79.5	1,438	91.9	0.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	1,143
Bonthe	84.6	453	90.5	0.3	1.1	8.1	100.0	384
Moyamba	81.5	755	97.1	0.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	615
Pujehun	89.1	657	95.4	0.7	3.5	0.4	100.0	585
Western Area Rural	81.4	1,476	96.1	0.2	3.0	0.7	100.0	1,201
Western Area Urban	75.0	3,410	92.8	0.4	3.0	3.8	100.0	2,556
Age								
15-19	64.3	3,943	90.7	0.5	6.8	2.0	100.0	2,535
15-17	55.8	2,234	90.4	0.9	6.9	1.9	100.0	1,248
18-19	75.4	1,709	90.9	0.2	6.8	2.1	100.0	1,288
20-24	85.7	3,454	93.0	0.4	5.1	1.5	100.0	2,960
25-29	90.9	3,083	93.0	0.3	5.2	1.5	100.0	2,804
30-34	94.5	2,470	92.3	0.5	5.7	1.4	100.0	2,333
35-39	96.4	2,267	92.0	0.1	5.3	2.5	100.0	2,186
40-44	97.5	1,491	91.6	0.4	6.6	1.5	100.0	1,453
45-49	96.3	1,166	90.7	0.4	6.7	2.2	100.0	1,123
Education³²								
Pre-primary or none	96.3	8,243	91.9	0.4	5.9	1.8	100.0	7,942
Primary	83.2	2,391	92.0	0.3	6.0	1.7	100.0	1,989
Junior Secondary	78.3	3,298	93.0	0.4	5.2	1.4	100.0	2,583
Senior Secondary or Higher	73.1	3,941	91.9	0.5	5.8	1.8	100.0	2,879
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	95.5	208	92.7	1.6	1.6	4.1	100.0	199
Has no functional difficulty	90.4	15,430	92.2	0.3	5.8	1.7	100.0	13,947
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.4	3,185	91.5	0.5	6.3	1.7	100.0	2,976
Second	93.3	3,197	92.4	0.3	5.9	1.3	100.0	2,984
Middle	89.5	3,354	94.0	0.2	4.9	0.9	100.0	3,003
Fourth	84.7	3,639	92.0	0.5	5.5	2.0	100.0	3,082
Richest	74.5	4,498	90.6	0.4	6.2	2.7	100.0	3,349

¹ MICS indicator PR.9 - Prevalence of FGM among women; SDG indicator 5.3.2

Table PR.5.2: Approval of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO HAVE HEARD OF FGM, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO ATTITUDES TOWARDS WHETHER THE PRACTICE OF FGM SHOULD BE CONTINUED, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women who have heard of FGM	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM should be:					Number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM
			Continued ¹	Discontinued	Depends	DK/Missing	Total	
Total	99.2	17,873	67.8	26.8	4.1	1.3	100.0	17,726
Area								
Urban	98.9	8,884	55.6	38.9	4.4	1.1	100.0	8,785
Rural	99.5	8,989	79.9	14.9	3.8	1.4	100.0	8,941
Region								
East	99.1	3,952	77.9	18.2	3.0	0.9	100.0	3,917
North	99.6	5,731	74.3	22.6	2.2	0.9	100.0	5,707
South	99.3	3,303	76.7	14.6	6.8	2.0	100.0	3,281
West	98.7	4,886	46.1	47.1	5.3	1.5	100.0	4,822
District								
Kailahun	100.0	1,109	85.4	10.5	2.7	1.3	100.0	1,109
Kenema	99.6	1,750	83.9	12.3	3.1	0.6	100.0	1,742
Kono	97.4	1,094	60.2	35.9	3.2	0.8	100.0	1,066
Bombali	100.0	1,390	70.7	25.9	1.8	1.6	100.0	1,390
Kambia	99.5	809	89.1	10.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	805
Koinadugu	99.9	957	84.2	13.9	1.7	0.2	100.0	956
Port Loko	99.6	1,457	72.2	23.1	4.3	0.3	100.0	1,451
Tonkolili	98.9	1,117	61.9	34.4	1.9	1.8	100.0	1,105
Bo	99.5	1,438	77.1	17.5	4.7	0.7	100.0	1,432
Bonthe	99.6	453	68.7	7.3	14.5	9.5	100.0	451
Moyamba	98.8	755	75.7	16.0	7.9	0.3	100.0	746
Pujehun	99.2	657	82.3	11.6	4.6	1.5	100.0	651
Western Area Rural	99.6	1,476	53.1	36.7	9.6	0.5	100.0	1,471
Western Area Urban	98.3	3,410	43.0	51.6	3.4	2.0	100.0	3,351
Age								
15-19	97.8	3,943	62.2	31.3	4.8	1.8	100.0	3,857
15-17	97.3	2,234	61.2	30.9	5.5	2.5	100.0	2,173
18-19	98.6	1,709	63.4	31.7	3.9	0.9	100.0	1,684
20-24	99.2	3,454	63.2	31.4	4.5	1.0	100.0	3,428
25-29	99.5	3,083	67.2	27.4	4.3	1.1	100.0	3,068
30-34	99.6	2,470	68.7	25.4	4.2	1.7	100.0	2,459
35-39	99.8	2,267	73.2	22.7	3.4	0.8	100.0	2,262
40-44	99.9	1,491	77.8	18.1	3.0	1.1	100.0	1,488
45-49	99.8	1,166	77.0	18.9	2.8	1.2	100.0	1,164
Education³²								
Pre-primary or none	99.7	8,243	80.6	14.4	3.6	1.3	100.0	8,217
Primary	98.7	2,391	72.5	21.9	4.5	1.2	100.0	2,358
Junior Secondary	98.8	3,298	60.2	33.8	4.6	1.5	100.0	3,259
Senior Secondary or Higher	98.7	3,941	44.5	50.1	4.4	1.0	100.0	3,891
FGM/C experience								
No FGM	99.7	208	71.6	22.8	3.3	2.3	100.0	208
Had FGM	99.4	15,430	68.7	26.3	3.9	1.1	100.0	15,345
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	99.7	208	71.6	22.8	3.3	2.3	100.0	208
Has no functional difficulty	99.4	15,430	68.7	26.3	3.9	1.1	100.0	15,345
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	99.6	3,185	82.8	12.6	3.1	1.5	100.0	3,171
Second	99.4	3,197	80.9	14.4	3.4	1.3	100.0	3,178
Middle	99.4	3,354	75.0	18.6	5.1	1.3	100.0	3,334
Fourth	99.3	3,639	62.6	32.1	4.6	0.8	100.0	3,613
Richest	98.5	4,498	46.7	47.8	4.1	1.5	100.0	4,431

¹ MICS indicator PR.10 - Approval for FGM

Table PR.5.3: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM) among girls**PERCENTAGE OF DAUGHTERS AGE 0-14 YEARS BY FGM STATUS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DAUGHTERS WHO HAD FGM BY TYPE OF FGM, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of daughters who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of daughters age 0-14 years	Percent distribution of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Total	8.4	12,972	89.3	0.2	9.1	1.3	100.0	1,088
Area								
Urban	7.3	5,022	89.2	0.0	8.5	2.3	100.0	366
Rural	9.1	7,950	89.4	0.4	9.5	0.8	100.0	722
Region								
East	7.4	3,183	82.4	0.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	237
North	12.8	4,560	91.3	0.3	6.7	1.7	100.0	584
South	2.4	2,596	84.6	0.0	14.1	1.3	100.0	62
West	7.8	2,633	93.2	0.0	5.2	1.7	100.0	204
District								
Kailahun	7.1	977	96.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	69
Kenema	8.2	1,274	65.3	0.0	34.7	0.0	100.0	104
Kono	6.8	933	94.7	1.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	63
Bombali	13.6	1,102	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	150
Kambia	12.0	573	96.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	69
Koinadugu	12.9	761	96.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	98
Port Loko	11.5	1,167	81.9	1.3	11.1	5.8	100.0	134
Tonkolili	13.9	956	86.9	0.0	13.1	0.0	100.0	133
Bo	1.5	1,155	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Bonthe	1.3	350	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Moyamba	1.2	520	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Pujehun	6.0	570	92.2	0.0	5.4	2.4	100.0	34
Western Area Rural	8.8	945	94.0	0.0	4.6	1.4	100.0	84
Western Area Urban	7.1	1,688	92.6	0.0	5.5	1.9	100.0	121
Age (years)								
0-4	0.3	5,108	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
5-9	5.7	4,563	91.9	0.3	7.2	0.6	100.0	261
10-14	24.6	3,301	88.3	0.2	10.0	1.5	100.0	812
Mother's Education³²								
Pre-primary or none	10.3	8,473	89.9	0.2	8.7	1.1	100.0	877
Primary	8.5	1,670	91.6	0.5	6.6	1.2	100.0	142
Junior Secondary	2.9	1,551	(77.5)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(5.0)	100.0	45
Senior Secondary or Higher	1.9	1,277	(75.8)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Mother's FGM experience								
No FGM	0.6	645	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Had FGM	8.8	12,327	89.4	0.2	9.1	1.3	100.0	1,084
Mother's approval for FGM								
Continued	9.9	9,666	88.4	0.3	10.0	1.4	100.0	959
Discontinued	4.0	2,633	96.8	0.0	2.5	0.7	100.0	105
Depends	2.6	473	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Don't know/Missing	8.9	132	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	15.9	167	(89.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(6.6)	100.0	26
Has no functional difficulty	8.3	12,722	89.3	0.2	9.3	1.2	100.0	1,061
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	9.5	3,111	88.7	0.3	10.1	0.8	100.0	294
Second	9.5	2,836	88.4	0.3	10.1	1.2	100.0	270
Middle	8.2	2,583	92.9	0.4	6.0	0.7	100.0	212
Fourth	7.8	2,326	88.8	0.0	7.6	3.5	100.0	181
Richest	6.2	2,116	87.3	0.0	12.4	0.3	100.0	130

¹ MICS indicator PR.11 - Prevalence of FGM among girls⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases⁽²⁾ Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.6. ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Sierra Leone, 2017 MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: *Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)***PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO BELIEVE A HUSBAND IS JUSTIFIED IN BEATING HIS WIFE IN VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:							
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	40.0	41.3	43.8	26.2	17.1	52.6	17,873
Area							
Urban	32.4	34.0	37.6	19.4	12.7	45.6	8,884
Rural	47.5	48.4	49.9	32.9	21.4	59.5	8,989
Region							
East	43.7	46.2	44.5	27.9	21.5	54.7	3,952
North	42.2	44.4	47.6	29.6	17.1	56.2	5,731
South	41.3	38.7	42.7	25.4	17.5	50.8	3,303
West	33.5	35.4	39.4	21.3	13.3	47.7	4,886
District							
Kailahun	57.6	58.3	58.4	30.9	20.0	69.6	1,109
Kenema	30.9	34.7	30.7	21.6	17.1	39.6	1,750
Kono	50.0	52.3	52.6	34.7	29.8	63.8	1,094
Bombali	33.1	37.9	37.2	19.9	14.2	47.3	1,390
Kambia	70.3	70.2	74.3	56.3	35.7	79.6	809
Koinadugu	44.3	43.4	44.8	34.0	14.7	54.7	957
Port Loko	37.7	40.5	46.6	21.8	11.3	54.1	1,457
Tonkolili	37.2	39.7	44.7	29.1	16.7	54.4	1,117
Bo	38.9	38.0	39.0	21.5	14.1	44.9	1,438
Bonthe	53.8	26.1	50.6	29.9	7.3	59.1	453
Moyamba	28.4	29.1	32.9	23.5	12.2	42.8	755
Pujehun	52.9	59.8	56.7	33.0	37.8	67.2	657
Western Area Rural	39.5	45.0	47.1	27.6	9.4	54.9	1,476
Western Area Urban	30.9	31.3	36.1	18.6	15.0	44.6	3,410
Age							
15-19	33.3	34.1	35.9	20.1	13.8	43.9	3,943
20-24	36.7	39.2	41.3	24.0	16.3	50.8	3,454
25-29	42.2	42.8	45.5	27.8	18.4	54.9	3,083
30-34	44.1	45.9	48.9	29.5	18.7	57.4	2,470
35-39	46.1	46.1	50.5	30.8	19.6	58.2	2,267
40-44	43.1	45.3	47.8	29.7	18.6	56.9	1,491
45-49	41.5	43.2	43.9	28.5	16.7	54.1	1,166
Education							
Pre-primary or none	48.9	49.3	52.4	34.6	21.8	61.5	8,243
Primary	43.3	44.5	45.2	26.2	18.3	55.4	2,391
Junior Secondary	33.6	36.5	37.7	19.9	14.2	46.2	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	24.8	26.5	29.9	13.9	9.0	37.4	3,941
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	45.8	47.5	49.8	31.3	20.0	58.9	10,561
Formerly married/in union	39.6	40.2	43.4	22.7	13.8	54.9	1,285
Never married/in union	29.9	30.7	33.3	17.9	12.7	40.9	6,024
Missing	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	65.5	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	43.0	44.8	49.4	30.2	22.8	61.0	208
Has no functional difficulty	41.1	42.5	45.0	27.3	17.6	54.1	15,430
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	48.3	48.6	50.3	34.9	22.5	60.4	3,185
Second	46.9	48.1	50.4	33.4	22.0	59.8	3,197
Middle	47.1	48.0	48.9	29.8	20.1	58.2	3,354
Fourth	36.2	38.5	41.5	21.2	12.2	50.3	3,639
Richest	26.8	28.4	32.4	16.3	11.5	39.5	4,498

¹ MICS indicator PR15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)**PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO BELIEVE A HUSBAND IS JUSTIFIED IN BEATING HIS WIFE IN VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	21.7	23.1	25.9	16.7	10.6	32.7	7,415
Area							
Urban	15.9	18.6	20.6	11.1	6.4	27.7	3,828
Rural	27.8	28.0	31.5	22.7	15.1	38.0	3,587
Region							
East	38.4	41.2	43.2	27.2	23.6	49.5	1,690
North	16.1	13.7	19.4	12.7	5.5	24.0	2,206
South	26.8	27.7	30.7	24.6	15.7	40.4	1,341
West	11.1	15.9	16.1	7.8	2.4	23.6	2,178
District							
Kailahun	30.6	30.3	32.9	12.9	6.0	37.3	449
Kenema	36.1	39.3	40.4	19.4	17.4	49.0	742
Kono	48.9	53.6	56.5	51.4	48.6	61.2	499
Bombali	14.1	3.9	16.7	8.2	1.5	20.1	638
Kambia	33.1	33.3	36.9	31.1	17.1	50.6	262
Koinadugu	12.9	19.4	20.2	9.5	5.9	21.4	333
Port Loko	15.2	13.8	18.7	12.5	3.5	23.5	580
Tonkolili	11.9	11.4	12.4	10.9	7.0	15.7	391
Bo	26.4	25.1	29.7	23.9	14.1	39.8	552
Bonthe	45.2	45.0	50.4	55.1	42.4	64.5	203
Moyamba	25.5	26.2	29.2	13.1	7.4	34.4	322
Pujehun	15.1	21.5	19.8	16.5	8.5	30.5	264
Western Area Rural	8.1	11.5	12.7	8.3	2.1	23.5	601
Western Area Urban	12.2	17.6	17.4	7.6	2.6	23.6	1,577
Age							
15-19	18.4	19.3	23.3	14.7	10.3	28.6	1,669
20-24	19.5	21.2	24.1	16.2	9.0	31.9	1,302
25-29	23.5	23.9	28.3	16.3	8.6	35.8	1,084
30-34	23.2	24.7	25.9	17.0	10.3	33.9	976
35-39	25.5	29.2	29.1	18.9	13.6	36.2	994
40-44	22.0	23.2	27.0	17.9	12.4	31.7	772
45-49	22.6	24.2	26.1	18.5	11.5	33.5	619
Education²							
Pre-primary or none	29.2	31.1	33.7	24.4	15.1	40.0	2,240
Primary	24.7	27.2	30.4	19.0	13.2	36.3	932
Junior Secondary	20.1	21.9	25.4	15.1	10.4	33.2	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	15.2	15.9	18.3	10.5	6.1	25.1	2,712
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	22.5	24.1	26.1	17.6	11.0	33.1	3,547
Formerly married/in union	35.7	35.5	42.3	26.7	21.5	46.4	204
Never married/in union	20.0	21.4	24.7	15.3	9.5	31.4	3,633
Missing	30.7	30.7	31.7	13.6	8.8	41.7	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	26.5	28.5	28.3	15.5	17.1	37.2	65
Has no functional difficulty	22.4	23.8	26.5	17.1	10.6	33.5	6,320
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	29.5	30.8	32.9	22.7	15.4	40.2	1,116
Second	28.3	29.1	33.1	23.2	15.6	39.2	1,321
Middle	25.8	26.3	28.4	21.1	14.7	34.5	1,310
Fourth	16.5	18.4	21.3	13.2	8.0	28.7	1,620
Richest	14.6	16.9	19.5	9.1	4.1	26.3	2,048

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

10. LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹⁰¹. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹⁰²

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁰³, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide¹⁰⁴.

The SDG targets relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to end open defecation (SDG 6.2), to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4), and to achieve universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1 and 6.2).

For more details on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, please visit data.unicef.org¹⁰⁵ or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene¹⁰⁶.

¹⁰¹ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹⁰² WHO/UNICEF 2017. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. 2017.

¹⁰³ Cairncross, S et al. 2010. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea*. International Journal of Epidemiology 39: i193-i205.

¹⁰⁴ WHO. 2015. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020.

¹⁰⁵ <http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation>

¹⁰⁶ <https://washdata.org/>

10.1. DRINKING WATER

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹⁰⁷.

¹⁰⁷ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: *Use of improved and unimproved water sources*

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION ACCORDING TO MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION USING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Main source of drinking water																			Percentage using improved sources of drinking water¹	Number of household members
Improved sources										Unimproved sources										
Piped water			Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-protected well	Pro-protected spring	Rain-water collection	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water⁴	Sachet water⁴	Unpro- tected well	Unpro- tected spring	Surface water	Other						
Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neigh- bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	12.5	19.5	23.3	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.7	8.3	13.8	0.1	0.0	Total	100.0	67.8	74,602
Area																				
Urban	0.8	3.1	5.2	21.0	11.7	29.7	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.4	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	86.7	33,269	33,269
Rural	0.1	0.2	0.3	5.6	25.7	18.1	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	13.1	23.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	52.5	41,333	41,333
Region																				
East	0.1	1.4	2.7	10.2	27.3	32.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	6.2	8.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	75.7	17,067	17,067
North	0.1	0.2	0.5	5.6	19.2	22.3	0.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	12.7	22.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	52.8	25,178	25,178
South	0.2	0.5	0.4	6.0	26.6	22.3	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	10.6	20.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	58.8	14,720	14,720
West	1.5	4.3	6.9	29.9	6.4	16.6	3.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	16.7	2.3	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	89.0	17,635	17,635
District																				
Kailahun	0.0	0.1	0.8	8.0	42.4	14.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.1	4,742	4,742
Kenema	0.1	3.1	5.7	15.8	23.0	39.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.9	7,323	7,323
Kono	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.1	19.3	39.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	10.5	14.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	66.1	5,003	5,003
Bombali	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.2	22.4	37.6	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.1	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.8	6,214	6,214
Kambia	0.9	0.4	0.2	9.7	8.0	17.8	0.2	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.6	27.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	42.2	3,418	3,418
Koinadugu	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	24.8	15.9	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	19.8	20.7	0.8	0.5	100.0	47.3	4,000	4,000
Port Loko	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	28.4	17.5	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	9.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.5	6,614	6,614
Tonkolili	0.0	0.5	1.0	7.3	5.9	17.8	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	28.7	23.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.7	4,931	4,931
Bo	0.3	0.2	0.8	9.1	26.7	32.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	2.7	17.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	73.0	6,385	6,385
Bonthe	0.3	3.3	0.2	4.7	18.4	17.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.1	34.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	45.2	1,962	1,962
Moyamba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.3	16.8	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	32.9	21.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.6	3,441	3,441
Pujehun	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.1	52.4	10.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.0	2,932	2,932
Western Area Rural	0.5	4.6	5.7	10.5	15.8	27.8	2.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.7	4.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.2	5,517	5,517
Western Area Urban	1.9	4.2	7.5	38.8	2.1	11.5	4.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	21.7	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.9	12,119	12,119
Education of household head																				
Pre-primary or none	0.2	1.1	1.7	9.6	21.0	21.5	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	10.8	18.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	59.4	43,608	43,608
Primary	0.2	1.1	3.2	12.8	21.9	25.4	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.9	6.5	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.4	7,418	7,418
Junior Secondary	0.2	2.0	5.1	17.1	16.0	26.1	2.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.0	6.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.6	7,744	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	1.3	2.7	3.0	18.2	15.9	25.9	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	14.6	3.4	4.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	85.2	15,727	15,727
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	10.5	18.5	11.6	34.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.5	105	105

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION ACCORDING TO MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION USING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Main source of drinking water																

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION ACCORDING TO TIME TO GO TO SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, GET WATER AND RETURN, FOR USERS OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND PERCENTAGE USING BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	13.0	46.9	7.1	0.7	1.7	25.5	4.7	0.3	100.0	59.5	74,602
Area											
Urban	21.9	53.5	10.0	1.3	2.2	8.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	74.5	33,269
Rural	5.9	41.5	4.8	0.3	1.3	38.9	7.0	0.3	100.0	47.3	41,333
Region											
East	11.4	56.0	7.7	0.6	1.3	18.5	4.3	0.2	100.0	67.4	17,067
North	8.7	39.2	4.3	0.5	1.7	36.3	8.8	0.5	100.0	47.7	25,178
South	11.9	41.7	5.1	0.1	3.1	36.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	53.4	14,720
West	21.7	53.2	12.3	1.8	0.9	8.1	1.8	0.2	100.0	73.7	17,635
District											
Kailahun	4.7	51.7	9.2	1.5	0.7	25.5	6.1	0.6	100.0	56.4	4,742
Kenema	17.4	65.4	4.8	0.3	1.7	10.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	82.8	7,323
Kono	8.9	46.5	10.7	0.0	1.2	24.2	8.5	0.0	100.0	55.2	5,003
Bombali	13.8	57.0	2.1	0.9	1.1	22.2	2.8	0.2	100.0	70.1	6,214
Kambia	11.4	26.7	3.7	0.5	2.2	47.1	7.7	0.8	100.0	38.0	3,418
Koinadugu	4.1	40.9	2.3	0.1	1.5	44.3	6.5	0.5	100.0	44.9	4,000
Port Loko	7.6	38.4	8.3	0.1	0.7	31.2	13.4	0.2	100.0	45.7	6,614
Tonkolili	5.9	25.1	3.7	1.0	3.9	46.9	12.7	0.9	100.0	31.0	4,931
Bo	14.4	53.1	5.5	0.1	2.1	23.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	67.2	6,385
Bonthe	17.0	26.6	1.5	0.0	9.0	44.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	43.7	1,962
Moyamba	11.8	17.4	0.4	0.0	3.6	64.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	29.0	3,441
Pujehun	3.0	55.6	12.2	0.2	1.0	25.5	2.2	0.3	100.0	58.5	2,932
Western Area Rural	21.4	43.3	11.4	2.1	2.6	15.2	3.2	0.8	100.0	63.8	5,517
Western Area Urban	21.8	57.7	12.7	1.7	0.1	4.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	78.2	12,119
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	9.4	42.9	6.2	0.9	1.8	32.7	5.7	0.4	100.0	52.2	43,608
Primary	11.2	50.4	7.9	0.9	1.4	23.0	5.0	0.1	100.0	61.4	7,418
Junior Secondary	14.7	50.9	10.5	0.6	1.8	17.3	4.1	0.2	100.0	65.4	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	23.2	54.1	7.6	0.3	1.4	11.0	2.3	0.1	100.0	75.8	15,727
Missing/DK	22.1	56.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	105
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.5	28.4	3.9	0.4	0.5	55.2	9.8	0.3	100.0	29.9	14,854
Second	6.0	45.2	4.0	0.3	1.5	35.8	6.9	0.3	100.0	51.2	14,804
Middle	9.5	52.4	7.5	1.1	2.5	22.7	3.9	0.4	100.0	61.8	14,723
Fourth	16.9	54.9	10.5	1.1	2.5	11.2	2.6	0.3	100.0	71.5	14,083
Richest	29.8	53.4	9.8	0.8	1.6	4.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	81.5	16,138

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3 shows the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITHOUT DRINKING WATER ON PREMISES, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITHOUT DRINKING WATER ON PREMISES ACCORDING TO THE PERSON USUALLY COLLECTING DRINKING WATER USED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017									
	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	85.3	74,602	59.9	14.7	13.1	8.0	4.3	100.0	63,617
Area									
Urban	75.9	33,269	55.1	19.7	12.5	6.9	5.7	100.0	25,242
Rural	92.8	41,333	63.1	11.4	13.4	8.7	3.4	100.0	38,375
Region									
East	87.3	17,067	60.5	13.3	14.8	9.5	1.8	100.0	14,903
North	89.5	25,178	66.7	9.5	13.3	7.3	3.0	100.0	22,538
South	85.0	14,720	53.1	15.9	14.6	9.0	7.3	100.0	12,511
West	77.5	17,635	54.2	23.7	9.2	6.5	6.4	100.0	13,665
District									
Kailahun	94.6	4,742	66.9	8.5	13.0	9.7	1.9	100.0	4,485
Kenema	80.8	7,323	57.0	17.9	15.6	8.5	1.0	100.0	5,920
Kono	89.9	5,003	58.7	12.1	15.8	10.6	2.9	100.0	4,498
Bombali	85.2	6,214	68.1	10.8	14.1	6.0	0.9	100.0	5,293
Kambia	86.4	3,418	61.3	12.9	10.2	10.5	5.2	100.0	2,954
Koinadugu	94.5	4,000	75.7	5.3	12.6	4.7	1.8	100.0	3,779
Port Loko	91.6	6,614	60.4	10.2	14.9	9.3	5.2	100.0	6,060
Tonkolili	90.3	4,931	69.8	8.4	13.0	6.5	2.3	100.0	4,451
Bo	83.5	6,385	51.9	14.9	17.2	8.5	7.6	100.0	5,333
Bonthe	74.0	1,962	43.9	21.3	18.1	12.9	3.8	100.0	1,452
Moyamba	84.6	3,441	58.0	17.3	12.7	8.5	3.5	100.0	2,911
Pujehun	96.0	2,932	55.2	13.5	10.1	8.5	12.7	100.0	2,815
Western Area Rural	76.0	5,517	57.6	16.3	14.0	8.6	3.4	100.0	4,194
Western Area Urban	78.2	12,119	52.6	27.0	7.1	5.5	7.7	100.0	9,471
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	88.8	43,608	61.4	11.8	14.0	8.9	3.9	100.0	38,737
Primary	87.3	7,418	61.1	13.7	12.7	9.6	2.8	100.0	6,478
Junior Secondary	83.4	7,744	60.1	17.7	11.6	6.2	4.4	100.0	6,462
Senior Secondary or Higher	75.4	15,727	54.1	23.2	11.0	5.0	6.7	100.0	11,858
Missing/DK	77.9	105	62.5	8.0	12.2	12.5	4.8	100.0	82
Source of drinking water									
Improved	80.8	50,555	57.1	16.8	13.5	7.7	4.9	100.0	40,841
Unimproved	94.7	24,046	65.0	11.0	12.2	8.5	3.2	100.0	22,777
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	98.1	14,854	64.1	9.8	13.8	8.7	3.6	100.0	14,565
Second	92.4	14,804	63.1	11.4	13.1	8.9	3.5	100.0	13,685
Middle	88.1	14,723	62.3	11.9	13.8	8.8	3.2	100.0	12,967
Fourth	80.5	14,083	59.0	16.6	14.1	6.6	3.7	100.0	11,340
Richest	68.5	16,138	48.6	26.6	10.0	6.5	8.3	100.0	11,061

Table WS.1.4: *Time spent collecting water***AVERAGE TIME SPENT COLLECTING WATER BY PERSON USUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER COLLECTION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Missing/DK		
Total	71.7	13.7	10.8	2.5	1.3	100.0	62,206
Area							
Urban	74.7	10.9	9.7	2.6	2.2	100.0	24,592
Rural	69.7	15.5	11.6	2.5	0.7	100.0	37,614
Region							
East	72.3	13.9	11.3	1.6	0.9	100.0	14,855
North	68.1	15.0	12.3	3.4	1.2	100.0	22,272
South	71.0	16.5	10.6	1.8	0.2	100.0	11,817
West	77.6	8.7	8.0	2.7	2.9	100.0	13,262
District							
Kailahun	60.9	18.0	15.6	3.2	2.4	100.0	4,456
Kenema	83.7	10.4	5.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	5,905
Kono	68.6	14.6	15.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	4,494
Bombali	73.4	13.7	8.2	3.5	1.3	100.0	5,288
Kambia	73.2	9.4	14.1	1.8	1.4	100.0	2,926
Koinadugu	55.1	22.0	21.3	1.0	0.6	100.0	3,765
Port Loko	61.1	16.7	13.9	7.7	0.7	100.0	5,917
Tonkolili	79.0	11.9	6.3	0.7	2.1	100.0	4,376
Bo	62.3	22.1	13.6	1.9	0.1	100.0	5,034
Bonthe	93.7	4.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,410
Moyamba	87.8	8.5	3.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,871
Pujehun	56.3	21.3	17.9	3.8	0.6	100.0	2,503
Western Area Rural	66.3	11.5	14.9	3.4	3.8	100.0	4,155
Western Area Urban	82.8	7.5	4.9	2.4	2.5	100.0	9,107
Education							
Pre-primary or none	71.0	14.8	10.1	2.6	1.4	100.0	16,007
Primary	72.0	10.3	13.8	2.9	1.0	100.0	2,425
Junior Secondary	72.8	15.2	9.2	1.5	1.2	100.0	1,715
Senior Secondary or Higher	70.1	14.2	11.0	3.7	1.1	100.0	2,059
No information	72.0	13.3	11.0	2.4	1.3	100.0	39,987
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Age (years)							
<15	72.2	13.4	9.9	2.8	1.7	100.0	13,386
15-17	69.8	15.6	11.5	2.5	0.7	100.0	8,892
15-49	71.5	13.8	11.2	2.5	1.1	100.0	45,334
50+	72.3	14.0	9.7	2.6	1.4	100.0	2,134
Missing/DK	72.2	11.4	10.6	1.4	4.4	100.0	1,351
Sex							
Male	74.5	12.6	9.9	2.0	1.1	100.0	14,479
Female	70.8	14.1	11.1	2.7	1.3	100.0	46,453
Source of drinking water							
Improved	75.2	11.5	9.4	2.4	1.5	100.0	39,735
Unimproved	65.4	17.5	13.3	2.8	1.0	100.0	22,471
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	68.5	17.2	10.6	2.9	0.8	100.0	14,254
Second	71.9	13.5	11.6	2.2	0.8	100.0	13,381
Middle	67.3	15.4	13.4	2.1	1.8	100.0	12,754
Fourth	73.8	11.0	10.2	3.2	1.9	100.0	11,172
Richest	78.8	10.0	7.7	2.2	1.3	100.0	10,645

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

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH DRINKING WATER AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN REASONS HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS UNABLE TO ACCESS WATER IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES WHEN NEEDED, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities				DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other			
Total	71.3	74,602	87.9	2.2	6.6	2.9	0.3	100.0	21,168
Area									
Urban	68.4	33,269	88.5	3.5	5.3	2.4	0.3	100.0	10,389
Rural	73.6	41,333	87.4	1.0	7.9	3.4	0.3	100.0	10,778
Region									
East	70.9	17,067	90.8	1.4	3.9	3.4	0.4	100.0	4,907
North	71.0	25,178	86.3	2.1	8.9	2.6	0.2	100.0	7,224
South	84.6	14,720	87.0	0.6	9.3	2.9	0.2	100.0	2,193
West	60.9	17,635	87.8	3.6	5.4	2.9	0.4	100.0	6,843
District									
Kailahun	89.8	4,742	58.3	1.7	20.2	19.7	0.0	100.0	482
Kenema	69.6	7,323	96.1	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.7	100.0	2,222
Kono	54.8	5,003	92.6	2.4	2.1	2.7	0.2	100.0	2,203
Bombali	76.3	6,214	94.6	1.0	2.6	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,460
Kambia	71.5	3,418	62.5	8.1	19.8	8.5	1.0	100.0	951
Koinadugu	69.7	4,000	94.3	0.0	5.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,195
Port Loko	72.7	6,614	85.8	2.6	7.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	1,797
Tonkolili	62.7	4,931	87.5	0.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,822
Bo	84.0	6,385	96.6	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.4	100.0	969
Bonthe	86.9	1,962	81.2	0.0	13.9	4.9	0.0	100.0	255
Moyamba	87.7	3,441	92.4	2.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	413
Pujehun	80.6	2,932	69.0	0.0	26.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	557
Western Area Rural	76.8	5,517	67.7	3.5	17.4	11.2	0.2	100.0	1,271
Western Area Urban	53.7	12,119	92.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	5,572
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	71.8	43,608	87.5	1.8	7.2	3.1	0.4	100.0	12,122
Primary	72.3	7,418	88.4	1.1	7.7	2.7	0.1	100.0	2,041
Junior Secondary	67.9	7,744	86.6	4.6	4.9	3.7	0.1	100.0	2,474
Senior Secondary or Higher	71.0	15,727	89.4	2.7	5.6	2.1	0.2	100.0	4,511
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Source of drinking water									
Improved	69.6	50,555	89.0	2.5	6.1	2.2	0.3	100.0	15,194
Unimproved	74.7	24,046	85.2	1.7	8.0	4.8	0.4	100.0	5,973
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	74.2	14,854	87.9	1.0	6.5	4.5	0.1	100.0	3,759
Second	73.3	14,804	86.3	1.3	8.5	3.1	0.8	100.0	3,907
Middle	73.1	14,723	86.8	1.6	9.0	2.5	0.1	100.0	3,924
Fourth	72.0	14,083	86.2	3.9	7.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	3,916
Richest	64.4	16,138	91.0	3.0	3.4	2.2	0.4	100.0	5,660

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

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

Table WS.1.6 shows the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AT RISK OF FAECAL CONTAMINATION BASED ON NUMBER OF *E. COLI* DETECTED IN SOURCE DRINKING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (< 1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (> 100 per 100 mL)			
Total	10.4	9.3	31.6	48.6	100.0	89.6	8,873
Area							
Urban	12.3	11.0	36.6	40.1	100.0	87.7	3,898
Rural	8.9	8.0	27.7	55.3	100.0	91.1	4,976
Region							
East	13.8	10.0	25.3	50.9	100.0	86.2	1,860
North	2.8	6.8	36.7	53.7	100.0	97.2	3,226
South	15.4	10.7	23.7	50.2	100.0	84.6	1,588
West	15.0	11.6	35.2	38.2	100.0	85.0	2,199
District							
Kailahun	7.8	7.4	25.6	59.2	100.0	92.2	548
Kenema	18.6	14.1	29.6	37.6	100.0	81.4	727
Kono	13.5	7.3	19.6	59.5	100.0	86.5	585
Bombali	6.4	9.5	25.2	58.9	100.0	93.6	611
Kambia	6.8	2.7	23.5	67.0	100.0	93.2	389
Koinadugu	4.8	7.3	27.1	60.8	100.0	95.2	481
Port Loko	0.0	8.5	46.6	44.9	100.0	100.0	1,062
Tonkolili	0.4	3.5	45.9	50.2	100.0	99.6	684
Bo	21.9	12.5	21.9	43.7	100.0	78.1	604
Bonthe	20.8	11.4	23.4	44.4	100.0	79.2	294
Moyamba	0.5	5.2	26.1	68.3	100.0	99.5	429
Pujehun	19.0	14.6	24.3	42.1	100.0	81.0	261
Western Area Rural	20.6	12.3	49.5	17.6	100.0	79.4	989
Western Area Urban	10.5	10.9	23.6	55.0	100.0	89.5	1,210
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	9.9	7.2	29.6	53.3	100.0	90.1	5,462
Primary	10.8	11.2	34.4	43.6	100.0	89.2	869
Junior Secondary	9.0	11.8	39.7	39.5	100.0	91.0	881
Senior Secondary or Higher	12.3	14.2	32.4	41.1	100.0	87.7	1,649
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Improved sources of drinking water							
Piped water	19.4	11.7	27.1	41.8	100.0	80.6	1,277
Tube well/Borehole	17.5	16.3	39.3	26.9	100.0	82.5	1,698
Protected well or spring	9.1	8.6	32.9	49.4	100.0	90.9	2,158
Rainwater collection	0.0	5.1	52.4	42.5	100.0	100.0	207
Water kiosk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Bottled/Sachet water	23.6	25.4	27.2	23.7	100.0	76.4	446
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Unimproved sources of drinking water							
Unprotected well or spring	3.7	5.1	32.0	59.2	100.0	96.3	1,039
Surface water or other	1.9	2.0	25.3	70.8	100.0	98.1	2,030
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.5	6.4	28.7	59.5	100.0	94.5	1,664
Second	10.4	7.0	29.3	53.4	100.0	89.6	1,879
Middle	10.4	10.1	28.6	50.8	100.0	89.6	1,953
Fourth	12.7	7.5	43.2	36.7	100.0	87.3	1,535
Richest	13.0	15.1	30.2	41.7	100.0	87.0	1,842

¹MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

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

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water**PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AT RISK OF FAECAL CONTAMINATION BASED ON NUMBER OF *E. COLI* DETECTED IN HOUSEHOLD DRINKING WATER, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (< 1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (> 100 per 100 mL)			
Total	3.0	9.9	34.3	52.7	100.0	97.0	9,042
Area							
Urban	5.7	12.8	39.0	42.5	100.0	94.3	3,969
Rural	0.9	7.7	30.6	60.7	100.0	99.1	5,074
Region							
East	2.1	10.9	31.6	55.4	100.0	97.9	1,894
North	1.1	5.3	35.9	57.7	100.0	98.9	3,240
South	3.4	12.8	32.0	51.8	100.0	96.6	1,659
West	6.2	13.7	36.2	43.9	100.0	93.8	2,250
District							
Kailahun	1.3	7.2	29.3	62.2	100.0	98.7	555
Kenema	2.9	12.7	34.2	50.2	100.0	97.1	735
Kono	2.1	12.1	30.5	55.4	100.0	97.9	603
Bombali	5.0	6.0	19.2	69.7	100.0	95.0	624
Kambia	0.0	2.0	19.9	78.1	100.0	100.0	389
Koinadugu	0.0	1.2	33.5	65.4	100.0	100.0	481
Port Loko	0.3	7.5	51.3	40.9	100.0	99.7	1,062
Tonkolili	0.0	6.2	37.8	56.0	100.0	100.0	684
Bo	6.6	12.9	34.1	46.5	100.0	93.4	604
Bonthe	3.2	15.2	30.5	51.1	100.0	96.8	359
Moyamba	1.0	8.1	32.2	58.7	100.0	99.0	432
Pujehun	0.6	17.0	29.0	53.4	100.0	99.4	264
Western Area Rural	5.1	15.8	51.4	27.8	100.0	94.9	989
Western Area Urban	7.1	12.1	24.3	56.5	100.0	92.9	1,261
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	1.6	8.0	32.7	57.7	100.0	98.4	5,566
Primary	2.0	12.8	32.7	52.5	100.0	98.0	873
Junior Secondary	3.2	11.0	44.3	41.6	100.0	96.8	935
Senior Secondary or Higher	7.8	14.5	34.8	42.9	100.0	92.2	1,656
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Improved sources of drinking water							
Piped water	7.3	12.4	29.3	51.1	100.0	92.7	1,349
Tube well/Borehole	0.8	14.5	41.5	43.3	100.0	99.2	1,726
Protected well or spring	1.8	11.2	40.5	46.6	100.0	98.2	2,167
Rainwater collection	0.0	2.0	39.7	58.3	100.0	100.0	207
Water kiosk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Bottled/Sachet water	20.2	25.9	31.2	22.7	100.0	79.8	446
Unimproved sources of drinking water							
Unprotected well or spring	2.3	4.6	33.5	59.5	100.0	97.7	1,054
Surface water or other	0.4	3.5	26.1	70.0	100.0	99.6	2,075
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.9	4.7	29.0	65.5	100.0	99.1	1,702
Second	1.0	8.2	30.2	60.5	100.0	99.0	1,907
Middle	0.3	8.3	35.7	55.8	100.0	99.7	1,993
Fourth	2.6	13.6	45.5	38.4	100.0	97.4	1,538
Richest	10.1	15.2	32.9	41.8	100.0	89.9	1,902

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

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

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION WITH DRINKING WATER ON PREMISES, AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED, AND FREE FROM FAECAL CONTAMINATION, FOR USERS OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH AN IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE LOCATED ON PREMISES, FREE OF *E. COLI* AND AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Main source of drinking water						Total	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Total	14.6	71.9	24.4	2.5	71.7	4.9	100.0	1.5	8,873
Area									
Urban	13.5	67.8	31.0	5.4	66.2	17.4	100.0	2.5	3,898
Rural	16.0	77.5	15.6	1.8	73.0	2.0	100.0	0.7	4,976
Region									
East	17.5	71.6	14.5	4.0	71.1	9.7	100.0	0.3	1,860
North	5.3	78.5	19.9	0.1	69.1	2.2	100.0	0.2	3,226
South	23.5	86.7	26.1	4.9	84.5	6.6	100.0	2.9	1,588
West	16.5	59.2	34.8	6.5	58.7	6.7	100.0	3.3	2,199
District									
Kailahun	11.4	92.5	9.3	0.0	93.4	6.0	100.0	0.0	548
Kenema	20.4	69.6	16.6	10.1	70.3	18.4	100.0	0.5	727
Kono	19.1	53.6	16.2	3.8	53.7	7.6	100.0	0.3	585
Bombali	8.8	82.8	31.1	0.0	75.2	3.7	100.0	1.3	611
Kambia	13.9	79.5	29.6	0.6	65.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	389
Koinadugu	9.7	74.2	11.7	0.0	85.1	2.7	100.0	0.0	481
Port Loko	0.0	81.7	12.1	0.0	61.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,062
Tonkolili	1.1	65.9	19.3	0.0	67.2	4.8	100.0	0.0	684
Bo	29.7	87.6	18.3	0.0	80.6	8.9	100.0	3.9	604
Bonthe	22.8	82.8	44.8	19.3	87.5	11.3	100.0	7.3	294
Moyamba	0.0	87.9	54.5	0.7	92.0	3.4	100.0	0.0	429
Pujehun	26.2	86.5	11.1	0.0	55.5	4.0	100.0	0.0	261
Western Area Rural	23.2	70.9	39.7	10.5	85.0	10.7	100.0	3.2	989
Western Area Urban	11.7	50.6	31.3	0.0	15.4	0.0	100.0	3.4	1,210
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	15.2	71.6	21.6	3.1	72.6	3.7	100.0	0.6	5,462
Primary	16.0	75.1	21.9	1.2	65.8	3.7	100.0	2.1	869
Junior Secondary	11.3	70.8	19.4	0.0	70.2	8.4	100.0	1.6	881
Senior Secondary or Higher	14.1	71.6	33.6	0.0	72.0	16.7	100.0	3.6	1,649
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Improved sources of drinking water									
Piped water	19.4	48.5	30.8	na	na	na	100.0	3.4	1,277
Tube well/Borehole	17.5	79.5	7.8	na	na	na	100.0	1.0	1,698
Protected well or spring	9.1	78.8	22.7	na	na	na	100.0	1.1	2,158
Rainwater collection	0.0	82.8	83.6	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	207
Water kiosk	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	12
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	6
Bottled/Sachet water	23.6	70.9	50.9	na	na	na	100.0	9.3	446

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION WITH DRINKING WATER ON PREMISES, AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED, AND FREE FROM FAECAL CONTAMINATION, FOR USERS OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH AN IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE LOCATED ON PREMISES, FREE OF *E. COLI* AND AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Main source of drinking water						Total	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Unimproved sources of drinking water									
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	3.7	64.0	13.9	100.0	0.6	1,039
Surface water or other	na	na	na	1.9	75.7	0.3	100.0	0.0	2,030
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	13.9	73.0	9.9	1.6	75.5	0.0	100.0	0.4	1,664
Second	17.5	79.4	12.9	2.6	72.6	2.3	100.0	1.2	1,879
Middle	14.2	79.9	18.7	1.5	71.3	12.7	100.0	0.5	1,953
Fourth	13.4	64.3	19.7	9.7	78.3	11.3	100.0	0.7	1,535
Richest	14.3	66.3	44.0	0.0	33.0	14.6	100.0	4.5	1,842

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.1.9 shows the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY DRINKING WATER TREATMENT METHOD USED IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE PERCENTAGE WHO ARE USING AN APPROPRIATE TREATMENT METHOD, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members having unimproved water sources	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/Missing			
Total	86.3	0.7	6.8	3.2	0.4	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.0	3.4	24,046	74,602
Area												
Urban	79.1	1.2	11.1	4.6	0.8	0.2	5.6	0.2	0.0	11.6	4,422	33,269
Rural	92.2	0.3	3.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	1.5	19,624	41,333
Region												
East	88.7	0.3	5.7	2.4	0.4	0.1	4.2	0.2	0.1	3.2	4,143	17,067
North	88.8	0.6	5.5	3.6	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.0	2.4	11,896	25,178
South	85.0	0.2	12.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	4.2	6,070	14,720
West	81.6	1.7	5.3	5.2	1.0	0.2	7.2	0.3	0.0	7.1	1,938	17,635
District												
Kailahun	96.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	1,559	4,742
Kenema	85.8	0.6	4.7	4.9	0.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	886	7,323
Kono	86.0	0.2	10.5	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	5.6	1,698	5,003
Bombali	88.9	0.4	6.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	1,630	6,214
Kambia	88.7	0.8	3.6	3.7	0.0	0.1	5.2	0.4	0.0	3.7	1,974	3,418
Koinadugu	86.5	0.4	2.0	8.5	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	2,107	4,000
Port Loko	87.2	0.3	8.6	2.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.8	3,012	6,614
Tonkolili	93.0	1.2	4.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	3,172	4,931
Bo	77.7	0.0	21.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	10.2	1,721	6,385
Bonthe	86.1	0.2	5.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	1,076	1,962
Moyamba	96.1	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	2,421	3,441
Pujehun	87.2	0.8	5.0	3.5	1.1	0.0	6.3	0.6	0.0	5.2	852	2,932
Western Area Rural	72.3	0.6	9.9	4.5	1.4	0.0	12.8	0.1	0.0	5.9	1,203	5,517
Western Area Urban	85.9	2.1	3.2	5.5	0.9	0.3	4.7	0.3	0.0	9.1	735	12,119
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	88.7	0.4	4.7	3.2	0.3	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.0	2.0	17,706	43,608
Primary	87.7	0.5	6.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	4.2	0.4	0.0	3.3	2,196	7,418
Junior Secondary	84.1	0.7	8.6	3.2	1.0	0.2	4.2	0.4	0.0	9.8	1,811	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	80.4	1.6	12.0	3.6	0.4	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.0	8.6	2,324	15,727
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	73.8	9	105
Source of drinking water												
Improved	84.1	0.8	8.9	3.5	0.4	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.0			50,555
Unimproved	91.1	0.6	2.4	2.7	0.5	0.1	4.0	0.2	0.0	3.4	24,046	24,046
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	9,772	14,854
Second	91.4	0.5	3.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	1.8	6,587	14,804
Middle	89.3	0.3	5.1	2.8	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	3.3	4,345	14,723
Fourth	76.8	0.8	12.3	4.5	1.1	0.2	7.3	0.4	0.0	11.0	2,341	14,083
Richest	79.2	1.6	11.3	4.8	0.5	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.1	20.2	1,001	16,138

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

10.2. HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five¹⁰⁸. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place^{109 110}.

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

¹⁰⁸ Cairncross, S and Valdmanis, V. 2006. *Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41 in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. 2nd Edition, Ed. Jameson et al. The World Bank.

¹⁰⁹ Ram, P et al. editors. 2008. *Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior*. American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

¹¹⁰ Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY OBSERVATION OF HANDWASHING FACILITY AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY AVAILABILITY OF WATER AND SOAP OR DETERGENT AT THE HANDWASHING FACILITY, MICS 2017**

Handwashing facility observed			Handwashing facility observed				Handwashing facility observed				Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present 1	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed			
	14.4	27.3	57.5	0.8	100.0	74,602	74.4	63.3	3.2	31,131	23.5	74,021
Area												
Urban	17.4	32.3	49.5	0.8	100.0	33,269	79.7	74.9	1.7	16,547	33.4	32,998
Rural	12.1	23.2	64.0	0.7	100.0	41,333	68.4	50.2	4.9	14,584	15.5	41,023
Region												
East	12.1	20.5	66.6	0.8	100.0	17,067	74.3	61.2	4.0	5,562	17.8	16,925
North	11.7	33.3	54.6	0.5	100.0	25,178	69.3	56.1	5.2	11,329	22.0	25,065
South	18.0	21.2	60.0	0.7	100.0	14,720	73.7	53.8	2.7	5,778	19.0	14,611
West	17.7	30.3	50.8	1.2	100.0	17,635	81.8	81.0	0.4	8,461	34.9	17,420
District												
Kailahun	1.1	14.4	84.1	0.3	100.0	4,742	79.2	44.1	0.0	738	6.5	4,727
Kenema	11.2	16.7	71.7	0.4	100.0	7,323	83.0	67.8	8.7	2,042	17.2	7,296
Kono	23.8	31.8	42.4	2.0	100.0	5,003	66.6	60.9	1.6	2,783	29.5	4,903
Bombali	10.2	52.9	36.7	0.2	100.0	6,214	76.0	65.5	10.7	3,921	38.6	6,201
Kambia	15.3	6.6	78.0	0.1	100.0	3,418	40.2	28.3	4.1	748	4.5	3,415
Koinadugu	1.8	40.6	56.7	0.9	100.0	4,000	71.8	62.6	2.6	1,694	19.2	3,964
Port Loko	18.4	32.0	49.3	0.3	100.0	6,614	60.7	42.9	1.5	3,334	18.7	6,596
Tonkolili	10.0	23.1	66.0	0.9	100.0	4,931	81.6	66.4	3.0	1,633	19.8	4,889
Bombali	11.3	31.0	57.4	0.3	100.0	6,385	86.8	56.6	0.0	2,702	23.0	6,366
Bonthe	26.0	1.0	72.8	0.1	100.0	1,962	37.1	34.7	1.2	531	6.1	1,960
Moyamba	28.9	15.5	53.8	1.8	100.0	3,441	61.7	42.2	0.0	1,527	18.5	3,379
Pujehun	14.6	20.1	64.4	0.9	100.0	2,932	76.1	73.6	14.5	1,018	19.8	2,906
Western Area Rural	15.5	32.3	51.1	1.1	100.0	5,517	81.8	73.0	1.0	2,637	30.9	5,455
Western Area Urban	18.7	29.3	50.7	1.3	100.0	12,119	81.8	84.6	0.1	5,824	36.7	11,965
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	11.7	25.3	62.2	0.8	100.0	43,608	72.3	57.2	4.5	16,126	18.6	43,266
Primary	16.9	24.5	57.9	0.7	100.0	7,418	69.1	59.1	2.7	3,073	20.8	7,366
Junior Secondary	16.0	27.9	55.2	0.8	100.0	7,744	74.4	65.5	2.6	3,404	26.4	7,679
Senior Secondary or Higher	20.2	33.9	45.2	0.8	100.0	15,727	80.4	75.6	1.2	8,497	37.0	15,606
Missing/DK	10.5	19.4	70.0	0.0	100.0	105	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	12.7	105

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY OBSERVATION OF HANDWASHING FACILITY AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY AVAILABILITY OF WATER AND SOAP OR DETERGENT AT THE HANDWASHING FACILITY, MICS 2017**

Wealth index quintile	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed				Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot		
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed							Number of household members	water available			soap available	ash/mud/sand available
Poorest	11.2	15.3	72.7	0.8	100.0	14,854	54.4	36.3	4.7	3,940	79	14,736		
Second	11.9	23.3	63.9	0.9	100.0	14,804	68.5	47.5	5.5	5,211	14.3	14,675		
Middle	12.1	27.2	60.3	0.4	100.0	14,723	74.9	59.4	4.8	5,782	21.2	14,663		
Fourth	15.4	33.2	50.7	0.7	100.0	14,083	77.4	68.4	2.6	6,843	29.6	13,988		
Richest	21.0	36.9	40.9	1.1	100.0	16,138	83.6	82.3	0.8	9,355	43.1	15,959		

¹MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 14.1 & 6.2.1

Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

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

10.3. SANITATION

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 shows the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SANITATION FACILITY USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD, SIERRA LEONE 2017

Type of sanitation facility used by household																	
	Unimproved sanitation facility																
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility										
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Flush/Pour Flush: Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket toilet/ latrine	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Missing /DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Percentage using improved sanitation¹	Number of household members		
	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Open drain/ DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet											
Piped sewer system																	
	1.1	5.4	2.8	0.3	5.4	33.1	0.2	0.7	30.0	0.2	3.2	0.5	0.0	17.1	100.0	48.2	74,602
Area																	
Urban	2.4	11.4	5.2	0.6	9.7	44.7	0.1	1.5	16.4	0.3	2.9	0.8	0.1	4.0	100.0	74.0	33,269
Rural	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	2.0	23.7	0.2	0.0	40.8	0.2	3.5	0.2	0.0	27.7	100.0	275	41,333
Region																	
East	0.1	2.6	1.7	0.1	3.4	38.8	0.1	0.0	32.5	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	18.0	100.0	46.8	17,067
North	0.3	2.1	1.3	0.0	3.7	26.6	0.3	0.0	46.8	0.1	3.2	0.4	0.1	15.2	100.0	34.3	25,178
South	0.1	3.7	4.1	0.0	4.4	29.7	0.0	0.1	21.6	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	34.2	100.0	42.0	14,720
West	4.0	14.3	4.9	1.0	10.6	39.8	0.1	2.8	10.4	0.6	5.3	1.3	0.0	4.8	100.0	74.8	17,635
District																	
Kailahun	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.5	37.9	0.2	0.0	24.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	31.6	100.0	42.5	4,742
Kenema	0.0	5.7	3.3	0.1	4.2	43.7	0.1	0.0	23.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	18.6	100.0	57.1	7,323
Kono	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	32.3	0.3	0.0	53.1	0.1	6.3	0.3	0.0	4.4	100.0	35.9	5,003
Bombali	0.0	4.1	3.1	0.1	7.5	29.9	0.1	0.1	48.2	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	5.4	100.0	44.8	6,214
Kambia	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.6	16.5	0.6	0.0	54.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	22.6	100.0	21.6	3,418
Koinadugu	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.3	34.4	0.1	0.1	49.0	0.0	6.3	0.1	0.5	6.5	100.0	375	4,000
Port Loko	0.9	3.4	1.2	0.0	2.9	29.3	0.1	0.0	33.9	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	25.2	100.0	37.9	6,614
Tonkolili	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	19.3	0.7	0.0	54.8	0.0	6.7	0.1	0.0	16.2	100.0	22.2	4,931
Bombali	0.0	7.1	7.8	0.0	7.1	27.6	0.0	0.1	23.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.8	100.0	49.7	6,385
Bonthe	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.1	27.5	0.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	59.2	100.0	32.5	1,962
Moyamba	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.2	37.7	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	33.2	100.0	42.7	3,441
Pujehun	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.7	26.2	0.1	0.0	25.5	0.0	8.5	0.1	0.1	35.1	100.0	30.6	2,932
Western Area Rural	1.4	10.6	3.4	0.1	3.6	40.4	0.0	0.1	17.1	0.1	10.6	1.8	0.0	10.8	100.0	59.5	5,517
Western Area Urban	5.2	16.0	5.6	1.4	13.8	39.5	0.1	4.1	7.4	0.8	2.9	1.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	81.7	12,119
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	0.3	2.3	1.7	0.2	3.5	28.9	0.2	0.4	35.7	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.0	22.3	100.0	370	43,608
Primary	0.9	3.0	2.3	0.1	4.9	37.1	0.1	0.4	31.5	0.5	3.1	0.3	0.0	15.6	100.0	48.5	7,418
Junior Secondary	1.6	4.9	4.2	0.7	7.9	39.1	0.1	1.7	22.8	0.4	3.2	1.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	58.5	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	3.0	15.2	5.4	0.4	9.9	40.0	0.1	1.1	16.8	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	5.9	100.0	73.9	15,727
Missing/DK	7.6	26.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	773	105

Table WS.3.1: *Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities*

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SANITATION FACILITY USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD, SIERRA LEONE 2017

Type of sanitation facility used by household															
Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility								
Flush/Pour flush to:							Flush/Pour Flush: Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket toilet/ latrine	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Missing /DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Percentage using improved sanitation¹	Number of household members	
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Open drain/ DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet									Total
Location of sanitation facility															
In dwelling	6.5	43.6	5.8	0.8	1.9	14.0	0.2	2.4	22.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	72.8	7,289
In plot/yard	0.6	1.9	3.4	0.2	8.3	46.2	0.1	0.4	35.6	0.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	60.8	41,097
Elsewhere	0.5	0.6	1.9	0.4	3.7	34.8	0.3	1.4	45.5	0.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	42.2	13,383
No response	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.9)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(46.6)	(100.0)	(31.8)	42
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	12.0	0.3	0.1	35.1	0.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	13.9	14,854
Second	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	24.2	0.3	0.0	47.5	0.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	26.5	14,804
Middle	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	3.3	39.9	0.2	0.0	40.2	0.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	45.0	14,723
Fourth	0.5	2.0	3.9	0.4	6.2	53.5	0.1	0.7	21.6	0.4	4.5	0.1	100.0	66.5	14,083
Richest	4.4	23.0	7.6	0.8	14.3	36.7	0.0	2.5	7.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	86.8	16,138

¹ MICS Indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities

Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY USE OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SANITATION FACILITIES AND USE OF SHARED FACILITIES, BY USERS OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES, SIERRA LEONE 2017**

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared1	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households					
Total	16.5	18.4	9.8	3.5	0.1	7.9	16.6	5.7	3.9	0.5	17.1	100.0	74,602
Area													
Urban	27.0	26.3	17.5	3.0	0.2	4.7	8.7	5.4	3.2	0.1	4.0	100.0	33,269
Rural	8.0	12.1	3.6	3.8	0.1	10.4	23.0	6.0	4.5	0.9	27.7	100.0	41,333
Region													
East	12.7	20.7	9.5	3.7	0.2	6.2	16.2	8.6	2.1	2.1	18.0	100.0	17,067
North	10.5	17.8	4.8	1.2	0.0	13.1	28.4	4.9	4.2	0.0	15.2	100.0	25,178
South	16.9	14.5	3.2	7.3	0.0	4.6	9.9	3.1	6.2	0.0	34.2	100.0	14,720
West	28.3	20.3	22.6	3.2	0.3	4.7	6.0	6.3	3.5	0.0	4.8	100.0	17,635
District													
Kailahun	4.4	15.3	13.1	9.4	0.2	2.4	7.7	11.6	4.2	0.0	31.6	100.0	4,742
Kenema	17.5	27.2	9.8	2.5	0.1	5.7	13.6	3.3	1.1	0.6	18.6	100.0	7,323
Kono	13.5	16.4	5.5	0.0	0.4	10.4	27.9	13.5	1.5	6.4	4.4	100.0	5,003
Bombali	8.3	28.4	7.9	0.2	0.0	8.4	36.3	4.4	0.8	0.0	5.4	100.0	6,214
Kambia	8.9	8.8	1.8	2.1	0.0	20.3	27.3	4.8	3.4	0.0	22.6	100.0	3,418
Koinadugu	11.8	20.3	4.1	1.3	0.0	20.0	23.8	7.6	4.5	0.0	6.5	100.0	4,000
Port Loko	14.5	16.8	5.7	0.9	0.0	8.8	23.1	4.4	0.7	0.1	25.2	100.0	6,614
Tonkolili	7.9	10.1	2.3	2.0	0.0	14.3	29.9	4.1	13.4	0.0	16.2	100.0	4,931
Bombali	21.4	17.0	5.2	6.1	0.0	3.9	8.5	4.6	6.5	0.0	26.8	100.0	6,385
Bonthe	9.8	15.8	1.4	5.5	0.0	1.6	4.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	59.2	100.0	1,962
Moyamba	20.7	14.8	1.7	5.5	0.1	8.4	12.1	1.7	1.8	0.0	33.2	100.0	3,441
Pujehun	7.3	7.9	2.0	13.4	0.0	3.5	14.0	3.4	13.4	0.0	35.1	100.0	2,932
Western Area Rural	24.4	19.0	12.1	3.4	0.6	6.4	10.3	10.5	2.3	0.2	10.8	100.0	5,517
Western Area Urban	30.0	20.9	27.4	3.2	0.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	12,119
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	11.2	15.0	7.2	3.6	0.1	9.7	20.1	5.6	4.6	0.6	22.3	100.0	43,608
Primary	13.1	19.8	12.7	2.7	0.1	5.7	17.8	7.3	4.3	0.7	15.6	100.0	7,418
Junior Secondary	16.7	22.9	14.4	4.4	0.2	5.8	12.1	7.2	3.6	0.5	12.4	100.0	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	32.5	24.8	13.3	3.1	0.2	4.9	8.7	4.3	2.1	0.1	5.9	100.0	15,727
Missing/DK	25.8	29.8	14.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	11.6	0.9	0.0	8.0	100.0	105
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	57.4	10.3	4.8	0.4	0.0	7.7	16.9	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,289
In plot/yard	18.3	27.2	13.4	1.9	0.1	11.0	20.3	5.8	1.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	41,097
Elsewhere	4.4	13.4	10.7	13.3	0.4	5.7	21.1	13.5	15.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	13,383
No facility/Bush/Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12,791
No response	(9.0)	(13.1)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(68.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	42
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.0	5.3	2.6	4.8	0.1	7.4	19.4	5.9	6.5	1.3	45.6	100.0	14,854
Second	6.3	12.5	4.0	3.6	0.0	11.9	27.5	6.3	4.4	1.0	22.4	100.0	14,804
Middle	14.0	20.6	6.4	3.9	0.1	10.8	21.5	6.7	3.4	0.2	12.5	100.0	14,723
Fourth	18.7	28.0	16.0	3.7	0.2	6.7	11.3	6.3	4.1	0.1	5.0	100.0	14,083
Richest	40.3	25.6	19.2	1.5	0.2	2.9	4.4	3.5	1.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	16,138

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 14.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED PIT LATRINES AND SEPTIC TANKS BY METHOD OF EMPTYING, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Emptying of septic tanks										Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Safe disposal of excreta in situ of on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities									
Where were the contents emptied to?										Where were the contents emptied to?																						
Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.6	0.4	6.2	3.6	0.3					0.3	0.5	75.1	2.0	100.0	89.4	0.7	9.9	34,973
Area																																
Urban	0.3	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.5	0.8	0.6	9.1	5.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	65.0	2.7	100.0	84.7	1.0	14.3	23,642											
Rural	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.1	0.4	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	11,331											
Region																																
East	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.6	2.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	86.8	1.7	100.0	95.9	0.2	3.9	7,967											
North	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	92.2	0.7	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	8,545											
South	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.4	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	84.3	3.0	100.0	97.7	0.0	2.3	6,164											
West	0.8	6.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.3	1.0	0.8	15.3	7.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	51.0	2.5	100.0	74.3	1.8	23.8	12,297											
District																																
Kailahun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	95.3	2.4	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	2,009											
Kenema	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.4	0.0	0.9	1.8	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	82.9	0.5	100.0	95.0	0.3	4.8	4,171											
Kono	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	4.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	86.4	3.9	100.0	93.4	0.1	6.4	1,787											
Bombali	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	1.1	100.0	98.5	0.0	1.5	2,777											
Kambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	740											
Koinadugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	1,491											
Port Loko	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	87.8	1.0	100.0	98.9	0.1	1.0	2,444											
Tonkolili	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,092											
Bo	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	1.1	0.0	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	75.6	3.9	100.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	3,171											
Bonthe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.4	6.2	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	636											
Moyamba	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.7	1.4	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	1,459											
Pujehun	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	94.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	898											
Western Area Rural	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.8	0.4	4.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	72.5	2.2	100.0	91.6	0.0	8.4	3,202											
Western Area Urban	0.8	7.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.4	1.0	1.0	19.0	9.6	1.1	1.3	0.7	43.4	2.6	100.0	68.2	2.5	29.3	9,095											
Education of household head																																
Pre-primary or none	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.3	4.4	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	84.1	1.7	100.0	93.1	0.7	6.1	15,937											
Primary	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	5.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	80.6	1.5	100.0	91.3	0.7	8.0	3,521											
Junior Secondary	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.3	8.2	4.4	0.6	0.0	1.5	73.8	2.4	100.0	87.2	0.6	12.2	4,348											
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.7	4.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.2	1.1	0.7	8.6	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	61.1	2.3	100.0	84.3	0.7	15.1	11,094											
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	73											

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY MANAGEMENT OF EXCRETA FROM HOUSEHOLD SANITATION FACILITIES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities						
Total	41.9	0.3	4.6	1.1	34.6	17.1	0.3	100.0	74,602
Area									
Urban	60.2	0.7	10.2	2.4	22.0	4.0	0.5	100.0	33,269
Rural	27.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	44.8	27.7	0.1	100.0	41,333
Region									
East	44.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	35.1	18.0	0.3	100.0	17,067
North	33.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	50.5	15.2	0.2	100.0	25,178
South	40.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	23.8	34.2	0.2	100.0	14,720
West	51.8	1.3	16.6	4.0	20.5	4.8	0.5	100.0	17,635
District									
Kailahun	42.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.9	31.6	0.0	100.0	4,742
Kenema	54.1	0.2	2.7	0.0	24.3	18.6	0.3	100.0	7,323
Kono	33.4	0.0	2.3	0.2	59.7	4.4	0.5	100.0	5,003
Bombali	44.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	49.8	5.4	0.1	100.0	6,214
Kambia	21.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	55.7	22.6	0.0	100.0	3,418
Koinadugu	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	55.6	6.5	0.5	100.0	4,000
Port Loko	36.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	37.0	25.2	0.4	100.0	6,614
Tonkolili	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	16.2	0.0	100.0	4,931
Bombali	47.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	23.6	26.8	0.3	100.0	6,385
Bonthe	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.4	59.2	0.0	100.0	1,962
Moyamba	42.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	24.0	33.2	0.1	100.0	3,441
Pujehun	30.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	34.2	35.1	0.3	100.0	2,932
Western Area Rural	53.1	0.0	4.9	1.4	29.7	10.8	0.3	100.0	5,517
Western Area Urban	51.2	1.9	22.0	5.2	16.3	2.0	0.6	100.0	12,119
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	34.0	0.3	2.2	0.3	40.6	22.3	0.1	100.0	43,608
Primary	43.3	0.3	3.8	0.9	35.9	15.6	0.5	100.0	7,418
Junior Secondary	48.9	0.4	6.8	1.6	29.1	12.4	0.8	100.0	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	59.4	0.5	10.6	3.0	20.2	5.9	0.4	100.0	15,727
Missing/DK	69.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	14.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	105
Improved sanitation									
Improved	86.9	0.7	9.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	35,975
Unimproved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	25,836
Open defecation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	12,791
Type of onsite sanitation facility									
Flush to septic tank	75.2	0.3	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	4,044
Improved latrines and other improved	91.3	0.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	30,929
Unimproved or not onsite	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	65.1	32.3	0.1	100.0	39,629

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY MANAGEMENT OF EXCRETA FROM HOUSEHOLD SANITATION FACILITIES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities						
Type of sanitation facility									
Flush to piped sewer	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	807
Flush to septic tank	75.2	0.3	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	4,044
Flush to pit latrine	84.9	0.8	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,085
Flush to open drain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	515
Flush to DK where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	86.7	0.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	4,038
Pit latrine with slab	92.5	0.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	24,692
Pit latrine without slab/ Open pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	22,346
Composting toilet	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
Bucket	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
Hanging toilet/latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,407
No facility/bush/field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	12,791
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	373
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	45.6	0.1	100.0	14,854
Second	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	22.4	0.0	100.0	14,804
Middle	44.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	42.6	12.5	0.1	100.0	14,723
Fourth	60.3	0.2	5.1	0.5	28.3	5.0	0.5	100.0	14,083
Richest	63.5	1.3	16.7	4.4	12.2	1.0	0.7	100.0	16,138

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

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

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-2 YEARS ACCORDING TO PLACE OF DISPOSAL OF CHILD'S FAECES, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-2 YEARS WHOSE STOOLS WERE DISPOSED OF SAFELY THE LAST TIME THE CHILD PASSED STOOLS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	1.8	61.2	15.0	14.8	1.6	1.0	4.2	0.4	100.0	63.0	7,062
Area											
Urban	1.9	68.4	12.2	14.0	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	70.3	2,598
Rural	1.7	57.0	16.6	15.3	2.3	1.3	5.3	0.4	100.0	58.7	4,464
Region											
East	2.8	65.0	17.9	7.7	0.5	1.0	4.9	0.1	100.0	67.8	1,609
North	1.0	66.7	12.6	13.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	0.6	100.0	67.7	2,599
South	2.3	50.5	17.4	18.1	3.1	0.3	7.8	0.6	100.0	52.7	1,469
West	1.6	57.8	13.5	22.3	0.7	0.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	59.4	1,385
District											
Kailahun	5.1	57.0	19.2	6.7	0.3	3.1	8.6	0.0	100.0	62.1	457
Kenema	0.0	69.1	13.1	12.8	0.9	0.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	69.1	690
Kono	4.7	66.8	23.9	1.3	0.2	0.4	2.6	0.2	100.0	71.5	462
Bombali	0.3	84.6	9.1	3.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.0	100.0	85.0	602
Kambia	0.4	59.0	12.0	22.8	1.9	3.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	59.4	367
Koinadugu	0.3	59.3	19.0	18.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	59.6	446
Port Loko	2.3	64.0	14.6	11.8	1.4	0.9	4.3	0.6	100.0	66.3	637
Tonkolili	1.4	61.2	9.4	15.9	5.4	3.8	2.3	0.5	100.0	62.6	547
Bo	0.0	64.3	12.0	13.2	0.3	0.0	10.1	0.1	100.0	64.3	613
Bonthe	0.2	24.3	19.4	18.4	23.1	0.0	13.2	1.3	100.0	24.5	181
Moyamba	4.9	41.5	23.1	26.3	0.3	1.1	2.1	0.7	100.0	46.2	372
Pujehun	4.9	49.3	20.0	17.8	0.4	0.0	6.8	0.9	100.0	54.2	303
Western Area Rural	2.0	70.8	10.5	13.5	0.1	1.1	1.9	0.1	100.0	72.8	531
Western Area Urban	1.4	49.7	15.3	27.8	1.0	0.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	51.1	854
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	1.7	59.2	15.7	15.6	2.0	1.0	4.3	0.5	100.0	60.9	4,062
Primary	2.3	63.4	14.4	12.1	1.7	1.5	4.2	0.3	100.0	65.7	997
Junior Secondary	2.1	62.0	16.0	13.1	0.6	0.8	5.3	0.1	100.0	64.1	1,107
Senior Secondary or Higher	1.3	66.9	11.3	16.7	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.1	100.0	68.2	896
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	1.8	72.4	11.9	12.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	74.2	2,921
Unimproved	2.3	71.6	13.0	9.5	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.4	100.0	73.9	2,712
Open defecation	0.9	18.5	25.3	30.9	6.5	3.2	14.4	0.4	100.0	19.3	1,429
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.9	44.5	19.7	19.3	3.3	2.0	8.9	0.2	100.0	46.5	1,719
Second	1.5	61.8	15.2	13.3	2.2	1.4	3.7	0.8	100.0	63.3	1,567
Middle	2.6	67.6	14.2	11.0	1.0	0.6	2.5	0.5	100.0	70.2	1,440
Fourth	1.8	73.7	12.9	8.5	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	75.5	1,243
Richest	0.9	63.7	10.6	22.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	64.7	1,093

^aIn many countries disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹¹¹. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

¹¹¹ WHO, UNICEF and JMP. 2017. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HANDWASHING LADDERS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of household population using:																	
	Drinking water			Sanitation			Handwashing ^a				Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service						
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total	Number of household members	
Area																	
Total																	
Region																	
East	66.0	9.8	16.3	8.0	100.0	12.7	34.1	35.1	18.0	100.0	17.6	15.0	66.6	0.8	100.0	2.9	17,067
North	47.6	5.1	25.0	22.3	100.0	10.4	23.8	50.5	15.2	100.0	21.9	23.1	54.6	0.5	100.0	2.4	25,178
South	52.9	5.9	21.2	20.0	100.0	16.8	25.2	23.8	34.2	100.0	18.9	20.4	60.0	0.7	100.0	5.0	14,720
West	69.2	19.8	8.6	2.4	100.0	28.1	46.6	20.5	4.8	100.0	34.5	13.5	50.8	1.2	100.0	10.9	17,635
District																	
Kailahun	56.4	10.8	26.5	6.4	100.0	4.4	38.1	25.9	31.6	100.0	6.4	9.1	84.1	0.3	100.0	0.6	4,742
Kenema	79.7	8.2	7.6	4.5	100.0	17.5	39.6	24.3	18.6	100.0	17.2	10.7	71.7	0.4	100.0	3.9	7,323
Kono	55.0	11.0	19.5	14.5	100.0	13.5	22.4	59.7	4.4	100.0	28.9	26.7	42.4	2.0	100.0	3.6	5,003
Bombali	70.8	3.0	8.2	18.0	100.0	8.3	36.5	49.8	5.4	100.0	38.5	24.6	36.7	0.2	100.0	4.1	6,214
Kambia	36.8	5.4	30.3	27.4	100.0	8.9	12.8	55.7	22.6	100.0	4.5	17.4	78.0	0.1	100.0	0.3	3,418
Koinadugu	44.8	2.5	32.0	20.7	100.0	11.7	25.8	56.0	6.5	100.0	19.1	23.3	56.7	0.9	100.0	2.9	4,000
Port Loko	45.9	8.5	21.6	24.0	100.0	14.5	23.4	37.0	25.2	100.0	18.7	31.7	49.3	0.3	100.0	2.8	6,614
Tonkolili	30.5	5.2	41.3	23.0	100.0	7.7	14.5	61.6	16.2	100.0	19.6	13.5	66.0	0.9	100.0	0.6	4,931
Bo	67.0	6.0	9.9	17.0	100.0	21.4	28.3	23.6	26.8	100.0	22.9	19.4	57.4	0.3	100.0	8.2	6,385
Bonthe	40.1	5.1	20.5	34.4	100.0	9.8	22.7	8.4	59.2	100.0	6.1	21.0	72.8	0.1	100.0	0.2	1,962
Moyamba	29.3	0.4	48.6	21.7	100.0	20.4	22.3	24.0	33.2	100.0	18.1	26.2	53.8	1.8	100.0	3.5	3,441
Pujehun	58.4	12.6	14.1	14.9	100.0	7.3	23.3	34.3	35.1	100.0	19.6	15.1	64.4	0.9	100.0	2.8	2,932
Western Area Rural	59.8	18.4	15.1	6.8	100.0	24.1	35.4	29.7	10.8	100.0	30.6	17.2	51.1	1.1	100.0	8.6	5,517
Western Area Urban	73.5	20.4	5.7	0.4	100.0	30.0	51.7	16.3	2.0	100.0	36.2	11.8	50.7	1.3	100.0	11.9	12,119
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	51.0	8.4	22.2	18.4	100.0	11.2	25.9	40.6	22.3	100.0	18.4	18.6	62.2	0.8	100.0	2.5	43,608
Primary	60.4	10.0	17.4	12.2	100.0	13.1	35.4	35.9	15.6	100.0	20.6	20.8	57.9	0.7	100.0	4.2	7,418
Junior Secondary	63.5	13.1	14.7	8.7	100.0	16.7	41.8	29.1	12.4	100.0	26.2	17.8	55.2	0.8	100.0	5.9	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	73.3	11.9	10.3	4.5	100.0	32.2	41.7	20.2	5.9	100.0	36.7	17.3	45.2	0.8	100.0	11.8	15,727
Missing/DK	79.0	12.5	0.0	8.5	100.0	25.8	51.5	14.7	8.0	100.0	12.7	17.3	70.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	105

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders**PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HANDWASHING LADDERS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of household population using:																	
Wealth index quintile	Drinking water			Sanitation			Handwashing ^a			Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Total	Number of household members					
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation				Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see (other)
Poorest	29.9	4.3	30.4	35.4	100.0	1.0	12.8	40.6	45.6	100.0	7.8	18.7	72.7	0.8	100.0	0.0	14,854
Second	50.8	4.7	24.7	19.8	100.0	6.3	20.2	51.1	22.4	100.0	14.2	21.0	63.9	0.9	100.0	0.5	14,804
Middle	61.4	9.1	18.7	10.8	100.0	13.9	31.1	42.6	12.5	100.0	21.1	18.2	60.3	0.4	100.0	2.6	14,723
Fourth	70.6	12.8	13.5	3.1	100.0	18.6	47.9	28.5	5.0	100.0	29.4	19.2	50.7	0.7	100.0	5.3	14,083
Richest	76.2	17.6	5.5	0.7	100.0	40.1	46.7	12.2	1.0	100.0	42.6	15.3	40.9	1.1	100.0	15.7	16,138

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG indicator 1.4.1² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1³ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1^A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

10.4. MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also records whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH A PRIVATE PLACE TO WASH AND CHANGE WHILE AT HOME AND USING REUSABLE OR NON-REUSABLE MATERIALS DURING LAST MENSTRUATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage using appropriate ^A materials for menstrual management during last menstruation who			Percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Used reusable materials	Not using reusable materials	DK whether reusable/ Missing		
Total	92.9	67.6	29.5	0.1	91.7	13,700
Area						
Urban	95.6	47.6	49.7	0.1	93.7	6,922
Rural	90.2	87.9	8.9	0.1	89.6	6,778
Region						
East	93.9	80.0	17.6	0.1	92.9	3,016
North	90.5	83.9	13.9	0.1	90.2	4,319
South	92.4	74.0	21.4	0.0	91.3	2,564
West	95.2	34.8	62.0	0.0	92.8	3,801
District						
Kailahun	97.9	91.7	8.1	0.0	97.7	811
Kenema	95.1	77.7	21.0	0.0	94.5	1,324
Kono	88.4	72.8	21.2	0.2	86.0	880
Bombali	94.5	78.4	19.6	0.0	93.5	1,017
Kambia	77.8	87.2	8.4	0.0	77.8	632
Koinadugu	91.8	89.4	9.4	0.0	91.4	601
Port Loko	88.4	81.9	15.8	0.2	88.4	1,179
Tonkolili	97.0	86.9	12.0	0.1	96.7	890
Bo	93.2	67.8	29.8	0.0	92.8	1,138
Bonthe	89.5	81.0	7.9	0.0	87.5	294
Moyamba	92.1	74.6	18.3	0.1	90.6	626
Pujehun	92.5	83.3	14.3	0.0	91.2	506
Western Area Rural	94.8	54.8	43.9	0.1	94.3	1,044
Western Area Urban	95.3	27.2	68.9	0.0	92.2	2,757
Age						
15-19	93.7	64.5	32.6	0.0	92.3	2,818
20-24	93.1	59.3	37.2	0.1	91.6	2,661
25-29	93.3	65.7	31.6	0.0	92.3	2,395
30-34	91.1	68.3	29.1	0.0	90.1	1,899
35-39	93.0	73.8	23.6	0.0	92.0	1,790
40-44	92.1	76.6	20.4	0.1	91.2	1,198
45-49	93.5	80.2	16.5	0.2	92.2	939
Education						
Pre-primary or none	91.2	82.8	14.0	0.0	90.2	6,408
Primary	91.3	77.0	19.5	0.0	90.3	1,766
Junior Secondary	95.0	64.3	34.0	0.0	94.1	2,451
Senior Secondary or Higher	95.7	32.9	64.0	0.2	93.8	3,075

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH A PRIVATE PLACE TO WASH AND CHANGE WHILE AT HOME AND USING REUSABLE OR NON-REUSABLE MATERIALS DURING LAST MENSTRUATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage using appropriate ^A materials for menstrual management during last menstruation who			Percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Used reusable materials	Not using reusable materials	DK whether reusable/ Missing		
Disability status (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	92.1	78.2	18.6	0.0	91.4	168
Has no functional difficulty	92.8	67.6	29.4	0.1	91.6	12,001
Migration						
Never moved from present location	92.4	72.7	24.3	0.1	91.5	6,273
Moved within the last 5 years	93.9	57.9	39.7	0.0	92.7	2,635
Moved 5+ years ago	93.0	66.0	30.7	0.1	91.4	4,764
Missing	(92.4)	(85.6)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(92.4)	28
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	91.2	89.0	7.8	0.0	90.6	2,406
Second	90.1	89.0	8.1	0.0	89.8	2,418
Middle	92.6	85.9	12.1	0.1	92.0	2,508
Fourth	94.3	59.9	37.0	0.0	92.6	2,812
Richest	95.0	31.7	65.1	0.1	92.8	3,557

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, SCHOOL, OR WORK DUE TO THEIR LAST MENSTRUATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	20.1	13,700
Region		
East	9.4	3,016
North	24.3	4,319
South	32.1	2,564
West	15.8	3,801
District		
Kailahun	9.4	811
Kenema	8.3	1,324
Kono	11.2	880
Bombali	10.6	1,017
Kambia	30.3	632
Koinadugu	17.3	601
Port Loko	16.7	1,179
Tonkolili	50.5	890
Bo	47.3	1,138
Bonthe	8.9	294
Moyamba	23.3	626
Pujehun	22.5	506
Western Area Rural	10.0	1,044
Western Area Urban	18.0	2,757
Area		
Urban	19.9	6,922
Rural	20.4	6,778
Age		
15-19	23.3	2,818
20-24	20.3	2,661
25-29	19.0	2,395
30-34	19.0	1,899
35-39	20.3	1,790
40-44	16.4	1,198
45-49	19.8	939
Education		
Pre-primary or none	19.5	6,408
Primary	20.8	1,766
Junior Secondary	19.3	2,451
Senior Secondary or Higher	21.7	3,075
Disability status (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	23.6	168
Has no functional difficulty	19.7	12,001
Migration		
Never moved from present location	19.1	6,273
Moved within the last 5 years	22.5	2,635
Moved 5+ years ago	20.3	4,764
Missing	(1.9)	28
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	23.9	2,406
Second	18.8	2,418
Middle	18.9	2,508
Fourth	20.9	2,812
Richest	18.8	3,557

¹MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

11. EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1. CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN, 2006) outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Sierra Leone, 2017 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 2-4 YEARS WHO HAVE FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY, BY DOMAIN, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	2.5	3.2	0.9	1.4	6.6	7,090
Sex										
Male	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.6	3.3	1.2	1.8	7.3	3,504
Female	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	2.4	3.0	0.7	1.1	6.0	3,586
Area										
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.6	2.5	0.7	1.9	6.8	2,663
Rural	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	2.4	3.6	1.1	1.2	6.6	4,426
Region										
East	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	2.2	4.5	1,605
North	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	2.2	4.4	0.9	0.9	7.4	2,671
South	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	4.0	4.2	2.2	1.4	7.7	1,442
West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.8	2.7	0.2	1.7	6.6	1,372
District										
Kailahun	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	4.0	6.0	464
Kenema	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.0	3.6	671
Kono	0.3	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	4.4	470
Bombali	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.4	2.2	2.6	1.2	0.8	5.8	588
Kambia	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	2.3	3.7	1.4	1.2	6.8	352
Koinadugu	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.2	9.2	0.1	0.3	10.4	530
Port Loko	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	2.2	0.5	1.5	7.3	664
Tonkolili	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	4.6	1.4	0.5	6.7	536
Bo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	567
Bonthe	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	4.7	7.6	3.2	0.7	11.7	195
Moyamba	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.7	11.0	10.2	7.1	1.2	15.9	341
Pujehun	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	3.2	0.3	3.5	7.7	339
Western Area Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	3.3	0.6	1.0	7.0	555
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	2.2	0.0	2.2	6.3	816
Age										
2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	5.5	5.9	1.3	1.7	11.7	2,388
3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.1	2.4	0.7	1.3	4.8	2,351
4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.4	3.4	2,351
Early childhood education attendance										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.7	3.7	548
Not attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	2.4	3.3	0.8	1.2	6.5	4,528
Primary	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.7	2.2	0.9	1.3	5.7	853
Junior Secondary	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.9	3.4	1.6	2.2	7.8	875
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.9	3.1	1.0	2.3	7.1	834
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.8	2.6	0.9	2.7	8.1	808
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	2.7	3.4	0.9	1.2	6.5	5,409
No information	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.5	2.3	0.8	1.9	6.1	872
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.9	3.6	1.2	1.1	6.1	1,679
Second	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	3.0	4.3	1.2	1.0	7.3	1,595
Middle	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.5	3.1	0.9	1.6	7.0	1,482
Fourth	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.7	2.2	0.8	1.8	6.5	1,222
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	2.2	0.2	2.0	6.1	1,112

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS WHO HAVE FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY, BY DOMAIN, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty in the domain of:															Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety		Depression		
Total	0.2	0.2	3.2	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.5	0.8	3.0	2.5	0.8	12.6	9.1	23.1	25,194	
Sex																
Male	0.2	0.3	2.9	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.5	0.8	3.0	3.2	0.8	12.9	9.1	23.5	12,477	
Female	0.2	0.1	3.6	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.5	0.8	2.9	1.8	0.7	12.4	9.2	22.8	12,717	
Area																
Urban	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	2.6	2.4	0.9	10.9	8.1	21.6	11,091	
Rural	0.1	0.2	3.2	1.1	0.5	2.0	1.9	0.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	14.0	10.0	24.4	14,103	
Region																
East	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	4.0	0.6	12.1	8.6	24.4	5,927	
North	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.8	3.3	1.0	0.5	13.9	9.1	22.5	8,831	
South	0.0	0.1	8.7	1.5	1.1	3.6	3.1	1.7	5.3	3.5	1.4	15.4	13.5	29.6	5,074	
West	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.8	8.7	5.7	16.8	5,362	
District																
Kailahun	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.6	2.5	1.3	0.5	2.1	2.4	0.4	6.0	10.9	18.0	1,571	
Kenema	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	1.0	12.5	11.7	24.6	2,474	
Kono	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.6	7.1	0.2	16.5	2.5	29.6	1,882	
Bombali	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.5	14.3	7.7	21.2	2,128	
Kambia	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	7.8	0.8	0.8	15.9	13.9	27.8	1,261	
Koinadugu	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.6	4.4	5.2	10.8	1,353	
Port Loko	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.7	21.9	14.2	30.6	2,382	
Tonkolili	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.9	2.9	0.1	4.9	0.9	0.1	8.4	3.1	18.0	1,707	
Bo	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.0	16.3	16.6	26.4	2,367	
Bonthe	0.1	0.2	6.8	2.9	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.3	17.5	7.0	1.1	21.6	6.6	42.8	663	
Moyamba	0.0	0.3	19.0	3.3	3.3	7.3	9.1	4.2	8.0	10.6	2.8	17.4	16.1	37.8	1,087	
Pujehun	0.0	0.2	3.3	1.8	0.9	3.6	2.3	1.4	2.1	0.3	1.2	6.4	7.8	18.9	958	
Western Area Rural	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	3.1	4.1	1.1	14.8	7.1	25.2	1,748	
Western Area Urban	0.3	0.3	2.2	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.7	5.7	5.1	12.7	3,613	
Age																
5-9	0.2	0.2	5.1	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.0	3.7	2.9	0.7	12.9	9.3	25.6	11,797	
10-14	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.3	0.7	2.6	2.3	0.8	13.1	9.4	22.2	8,923	
15-17	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.8	0.9	11.1	8.1	18.6	4,474	
School attendance																
Attending	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.6	2.6	2.2	0.6	12.2	8.9	21.6	17,013	
Not attending	0.0	0.1	6.3	2.2	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.0	3.1	3.4	0.7	14.4	10.2	27.7	3,435	
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS WHO HAVE FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY, BY DOMAIN, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty in the domain of:															Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression			
Mother's education ³²																
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.6	0.7	3.1	2.3	0.7	13.2	9.7	23.5	17,122	
Primary	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.0	3.3	0.9	11.4	6.8	21.0	2,726	
Junior Secondary	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.9	0.5	2.8	2.2	1.5	3.3	3.2	0.8	12.1	9.1	24.6	2,329	
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.0	0.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.7	2.5	2.1	1.2	10.9	8.2	21.9	3,008	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Mother's migration status																
Moved from another location	0.3	0.3	3.3	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.9	3.0	2.6	0.6	11.9	8.6	22.8	9,996	
Never moved from present location	0.1	0.2	3.4	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.7	0.9	3.4	2.6	0.9	12.6	9.6	23.2	8,190	
No information	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.5	2.4	2.3	0.8	13.9	9.5	23.7	6,972	
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(13.3)	37	
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	0.2	0.1	2.3	1.6	0.3	2.2	1.0	0.8	2.5	3.0	0.7	10.5	7.9	21.1	2,636	
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	0.2	3.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	3.3	2.5	0.8	12.5	9.2	23.2	15,583	
No information	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.5	2.4	2.3	0.8	13.9	9.5	23.7	6,975	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.1	0.3	3.3	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.6	0.9	3.9	2.4	1.0	13.2	7.9	24.2	4,977	
Second	0.1	0.3	3.1	0.8	0.7	2.2	2.5	1.0	2.9	2.9	0.5	13.7	11.2	24.1	5,089	
Middle	0.2	0.1	3.0	1.1	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.7	3.2	2.4	0.3	13.9	10.4	24.8	5,304	
Fourth	0.3	0.2	3.3	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	2.9	2.8	1.3	13.0	9.6	23.9	4,837	
Richest	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.9	2.0	0.8	9.4	6.4	18.5	4,986	
Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.																
*Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases																

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

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

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 2-17 YEARS WHO USE ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND HAVE FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY WITHIN DOMAIN OF ASSISTIVE DEVICES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	1.3	1.1	1.8	32,284	0.4	404	2.1	361	8.1	586
Sex										
Male	1.1	1.0	1.8	15,980		181	0.8	166	7.9	287
Female	1.4	1.2	1.8	16,303	0.0	223	3.2	195	8.2	299
Area										
Urban	1.4	1.1	1.6	13,755	0.8	197	0.9	152	8.4	215
Rural	1.1	1.1	2.0	18,529	0.0	207	3.0	209	7.9	371
Region										
East	0.8	0.8	2.2	7,532	0.0	61	2.2	61	4.4	168
North	1.5	1.5	1.7	11,502	1.0	172	2.2	172	9.5	195
South	0.5	0.6	1.6	6,517	0.0	33	6.3	40	11.4	105
West	2.0	1.3	1.8	6,733	0.0	138	0.0	88	8.1	119
District										
Kailahun	0.5	0.6	2.4	2,035	(*)	10	(0.0)	12	(0.0)	49
Kenema	0.8	0.7	1.2	3,145	(*)	24	(*)	23	(0.0)	37
Kono	1.2	1.1	3.5	2,351	(0.0)	27	(5.2)	26	9.0	82
Bombali	1.6	1.6	1.5	2,716	(3.9)	43	(0.0)	43	(5.0)	40
Kambia	1.3	1.0	0.8	1,613	(*)	21	(*)	16	(*)	13
Koinadugu	1.5	1.2	2.0	1,883	(0.0)	29	(*)	22	(7.7)	37
Port Loko	1.4	1.7	2.2	3,046	(0.0)	42	5.2	53	6.5	67
Tonkolili	1.7	1.7	1.7	2,243	(0.0)	38	(2.6)	38	(24.3)	38
Bo	0.3	0.5	1.3	2,933	(*)	7	(*)	16	(7.9)	39
Bonthe	0.5	0.7	0.7	859	(*)	4	(*)	6	(*)	6
Moyamba	0.7	0.6	1.5	1,428	(*)	9	(*)	8	(*)	22
Pujehun	0.9	0.7	3.0	1,297	(*)	12	(*)	10	(3.8)	39
Western Area Rural	0.7	0.8	1.6	2,304	(*)	17	(*)	20	(26.9)	36
Western Area Urban	2.7	1.5	1.9	4,430	(0.0)	120	0.0	68	0.0	83
Age										
2-4	1.3	0.9	2.1	7,090	1.8	91	5.4	65	9.0	149
5-9	1.0	1.1	1.7	11,797	0.0	116	1.1	125	13.7	203
10-14	1.6	1.4	1.9	8,923	0.0	139	2.2	124	2.0	172
15-17	1.3	1.1	1.4	4,474	0.0	58	(0.0)	47	4.5	62
Early childhood education/school attendance										
Attending	1.3	1.1	1.8	20,111	0.0	259	1.8	224	6.8	362
Not attending	1.1	1.3	1.2	963	(*)	11	(*)	13	(*)	11
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	-	0	-	0	-	-
Mother's education³²										
Pre-primary or none	1.3	1.2	2.1	21,650	0.0	281	1.3	259	7.6	445
Primary	1.7	1.3	1.4	3,578	2.8	59	(8.9)	46	6.4	51
Junior Secondary	1.0	0.8	1.5	3,203	(0.0)	32	(0.0)	26	(6.7)	49
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.8	0.8	1.1	3,842	(0.0)	31	(0.0)	30	(17.4)	40
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	-	0	--	0	-	0
Mother's migration status										
Moved from another location	1.5	1.1	1.8	13,365	0.0	197	1.6	149	10.0	239
Never moved from present location	0.9	1.1	1.6	11,042	1.6	103	2.1	117	8.8	177
No information	1.3	1.2	2.1	7,830	0.0	101	3.0	92	4.8	165
Missing	(6.6)	(6.6)	(11.2)	47	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	5

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 2-17 YEARS WHO USE ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND HAVE FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY WITHIN DOMAIN OF ASSISTIVE DEVICES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:					Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years							
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	2.1	1.7	2.3	3,444	0.0	71	2.3	60	8.2	80
Has no functional difficulty	1.1	1.0	1.6	20,992	0.7	231	1.7	208	9.7	340
No information	1.3	1.2	2.1	7,848	0.0	102	3.0	93	4.8	166
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.2	1.4	2.2	6,656	0.0	83	1.2	93	13.7	145
Second	1.3	1.2	1.8	6,684	0.0	84	1.7	80	8.2	117
Middle	0.9	0.7	1.9	6,786	0.0	62	7.9	47	2.6	130
Fourth	0.8	0.7	1.5	6,059	3.5	47	3.0	45	9.5	88
Richest	2.1	1.6	1.7	6,098	0.0	127	0.0	96	5.8	107

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 2-4, 5-17 AND 2-17 YEARS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	6.6	7,090	23.1	25,194	19.5	32,284
Sex						
Male	7.3	3,504	23.5	12,477	19.9	15,980
Female	6.0	3,586	22.8	12,717	19.1	16,303
Area						
Urban	6.8	2,663	21.6	11,091	18.7	13,755
Rural	6.6	4,426	24.4	14,103	20.1	18,529
Region						
East	4.5	1,605	24.4	5,927	20.2	7,532
North	7.4	2,671	22.5	8,831	19.0	11,502
South	7.7	1,442	29.6	5,074	24.7	6,517
West	6.6	1,372	16.8	5,362	14.7	6,733
District						
Kailahun	6.0	464	18.0	1,571	15.2	2,035
Kenema	3.6	671	24.6	2,474	20.1	3,145
Kono	4.4	470	29.6	1,882	24.5	2,351
Bombali	5.8	588	21.2	2,128	17.8	2,716
Kambia	6.8	352	27.8	1,261	23.2	1,613
Koinadugu	10.4	530	10.8	1,353	10.7	1,883
Port Loko	7.3	664	30.6	2,382	25.6	3,046
Tonkolili	6.7	536	18.0	1,707	15.3	2,243
Bo	1.5	567	26.4	2,367	21.6	2,933
Bonthe	11.7	195	42.8	663	35.7	859
Moyamba	15.9	341	37.8	1,087	32.6	1,428
Pujehun	7.7	339	18.9	958	16.0	1,297
Western Area Rural	7.0	555	25.2	1,748	20.8	2,304
Western Area Urban	6.3	816	12.7	3,613	11.5	4,430
Mother's education³²						
Pre-primary or none	6.5	4,528	23.5	17,122	19.9	21,650
Primary	5.7	853	21.0	2,726	17.4	3,578
Junior Secondary	7.8	875	24.6	2,329	20.0	3,203
Senior Secondary or Higher	7.1	834	21.9	3,008	18.7	3,842
Missing/DK	-	-	29.6	10	29.6	10
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	8.1	808	21.1	2,636	18.1	3,444
Has no functional difficulty	6.5	5,409	23.2	15,583	18.9	20,992
No information	6.1	872	23.7	6,975	21.7	7,848
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.1	1,679	24.2	4,977	19.6	6,656
Second	7.3	1,595	24.1	5,089	20.1	6,684
Middle	7.0	1,482	24.8	5,304	21.0	6,786
Fourth	6.5	1,222	23.9	4,837	20.4	6,059
Richest	6.1	1,112	18.5	4,986	16.3	6,098

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

11.2. SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹¹²

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Sierra Leone include monthly income support for the extreme poor households, other types of cash grants (such as social pension, livelihood support for War affected persons and), assistance for school fees material support for education, school feeding, free health care for pregnant, and lactating mothers and children under five, food for work and cash for work (public works). Other ad-hoc support include cash transfers provided to households in response to the Ebola and mudslide/flash floods affected households or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Having health insurance is one of the social protection schemes and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

¹¹² UNICEF. 2016. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam, A methodological report.*

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, AND, AMONG THOSE WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, PERCENTAGE COVERED BY VARIOUS HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	2.4	17,873	7.7	71.0	19.1	1.2	9.4	433
Area								
Urban	4.0	8,884	4.7	75.4	22.5	1.4	6.8	360
Rural	0.8	8,989	22.3	49.9	2.7	0.0	21.8	74
Region								
East	1.0	3,952	(49.1)	(27.0)	(11.4)	(3.6)	(2.0)	41
North	2.2	5,731	3.8	67.5	28.6	1.3	14.2	125
South	1.7	3,303	4.4	96.0	9.7	0.0	2.2	56
West	4.3	4,886	3.0	75.1	17.5	0.9	9.9	211
District								
Kailahun	1.9	1,109	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Kenema	0.5	1,750	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Kono	1.0	1,094	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Bombali	2.2	1,390	(0.0)	(44.0)	(38.0)	(5.4)	(12.5)	31
Kambia	0.1	809	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Koinadugu	1.6	957	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Port Loko	4.3	1,457	6.6	83.8	36.7	0.0	(2.8)	62
Tonkolili	1.5	1,117	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Bo	0.9	1,438	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Bonthe	3.5	453	(0.0)	(93.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Moyamba	2.4	755	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Pujehun	1.5	657	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Western Area Rural	3.0	1,476	3.1	83.8	15.6	0.0	9.6	44
Western Area Urban	4.9	3,410	3.0	72.8	18.0	1.2	9.9	167
Age								
15-19	1.7	3,943	8.9	78.5	0.8	3.0	8.9	67
20-24	2.1	3,454	12.9	69.3	15.8	0.0	13.1	73
25-29	2.0	3,083	5.8	61.5	15.1	2.7	18.6	62
30-34	3.6	2,470	5.0	69.5	23.2	1.6	7.2	90
35-39	2.7	2,267	6.6	72.1	27.8	0.0	6.1	62
40-44	3.6	1,491	(8.0)	(72.6)	(34.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	54
45-49	2.3	1,166	(6.8)	(79.1)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(6.6)	27
Education³²								
Pre-primary or none	0.7	8,243	9.2	57.0	7.6	0.0	23.9	59
Primary	1.3	2,391	(8.6)	(51.3)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(22.6)	31
Junior Secondary	2.3	3,298	16.2	67.9	5.1	0.0	10.8	76
Senior Secondary or Higher	6.8	3,941	4.9	77.3	25.5	1.9	4.2	267
Marital status³²								
Ever married/in union	2.3	11,846	6.1	67.6	23.4	0.0	11.3	277
Never married/in union	2.6	6,024	10.7	77.2	11.4	3.3	6.0	156
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	1.7	208	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	15,430	7.2	69.9	21.3	0.8	10.2	386
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.6	3,185	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Second	0.3	3,197	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Middle	1.0	3,354	(22.5)	(71.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	34
Fourth	2.3	3,639	(4.3)	(75.2)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(10.7)	83
Richest	6.4	4,498	4.0	76.1	22.5	1.8	5.9	286

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases⁽²⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, AND, AMONG THOSE WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, PERCENTAGE COVERED BY VARIOUS HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of men with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	2.1	7,415	14.9	73.9	19.6	4.6	1.2	154
Area								
Urban	3.6	3,828	16.5	74.3	18.8	5.0	0.8	139
Rural	0.4	3,587	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Region								
East	0.9	1,690	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
North	1.6	2,206	(0.0)	(79.0)	(32.9)	(4.2)	(5.3)	35
South	1.5	1,341	(0.0)	(91.2)	(38.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
West	3.9	2,178	19.9	73.2	13.1	3.8	0.0	85
District								
Kailahun	0.0	449	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kenema	0.4	742	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Kono	2.2	499	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Bombali	1.8	638	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Kambia	1.1	262	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Koinadugu	0.8	333	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Port Loko	2.5	580	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Tonkolili	0.8	391	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Bo	0.9	552	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Bonthe	3.3	203	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Moyamba	2.2	322	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Pujehun	0.2	264	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Western Area Rural	2.6	601	(0.0)	(100.0)	(6.4)	(3.6)	(0.0)	15
Western Area Urban	4.4	1,577	(24.4)	(67.2)	(14.6)	(3.9)	(0.0)	69
Age								
15-19	0.9	1,669	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
20-24	0.5	1,302	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
25-29	2.5	1,084	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
30-34	2.4	976	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
35-39	2.4	994	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
40-44	4.6	772	(4.1)	(85.9)	(15.8)	(5.2)	(0.0)	35
45-49	3.8	619	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Education³²								
Pre-primary or none	0.1	2,240	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	0.6	932	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Junior Secondary	1.0	1,530	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Senior Secondary or Higher	4.9	2,712	15.9	71.7	20.5	5.3	0.8	132
Marital status³²								
Ever married/in union	3.0	3,751	10.9	80.4	21.9	4.2	0.0	113
Never married/in union	1.1	3,633	(23.2)	(58.1)	(14.0)	(5.8)	(4.7)	40
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.0	65						-
Has no functional difficulty	2.3	6,320	13.2	75.0	19.9	4.8	1.3	146
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.1	1,116	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Second	0.1	1,321	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Middle	0.8	1,310	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Fourth	1.3	1,620	(10.2)	(71.5)	(41.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Richest	5.9	2,048	17.2	74.8	16.0	5.8	0.0	121

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 5-17 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, AND, AMONG THOSE WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, PERCENTAGE COVERED BY VARIOUS HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17	Among children age 5-17 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	1.8	11,033	12.2	65.7	16.0	1.3	14.4	198
Area								
Urban	3.0	4,743	8.0	77.7	22.1	1.8	4.4	143
Rural	0.9	6,290	23.4	34.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	54
Region								
East	0.8	2,529	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
North	1.7	3,870	10.3	55.0	4.8	0.0	33.5	66
South	1.1	2,174	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
West	3.6	2,461	4.9	73.9	28.2	1.7	6.2	87
District								
Kailahun	1.9	725	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Kenema	0.4	1,037	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Kono	0.4	766	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Bombali	1.1	947	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Kambia	0.1	536	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Koinadugu	1.2	565	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Port Loko	3.2	1,011	21.4	58.9	6.0	0.0	19.2	32
Tonkolili	2.0	810	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Bo	0.9	960	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Bonthe	1.9	281	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Moyamba	1.2	504	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Pujehun	0.8	429	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Western Area Rural	2.8	770	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Western Area Urban	3.9	1,690	6.6	67.5	27.8	2.2	4.9	66
Age								
5-11	1.6	7,056	15.7	58.4	16.7	2.2	18.1	112
12-14	2.4	2,078	(9.9)	(66.4)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(11.8)	49
15-17	1.9	1,899	(4.8)	(87.1)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(6.2)	37
School attendance								
Attending	2.1	8,386	9.2	71.8	17.2	1.4	10.7	177
Not attending	0.7	413	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education²²								
Pre-primary or none	0.8	7,304	26.3	37.2	2.6	1.8	32.1	59
Primary	1.4	1,169	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Junior Secondary	2.9	1,122	(3.3)	(79.4)	(11.9)	(4.4)	(0.0)	33
Senior Secondary or Higher	6.2	1,434	8.6	81.7	25.2	0.0	5.7	89
Missing/DK	(*)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance								
With insurance	100.0	198	12.2	65.7	16.0	1.3	14.4	198
Without insurance	0.0	10,789	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missing/DK	0.0	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	1.4	2,518	(10.7)	(81.3)	(16.8)	(4.2)	(3.3)	35
Has no functional difficulty	1.9	8,515	12.6	62.3	15.8	0.6	16.7	163
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.9	2,379	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Second	0.8	2,271	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Middle	0.5	2,144	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Fourth	1.5	2,067	(8.5)	(72.5)	(16.5)	(3.4)	(5.3)	31
Richest	5.4	2,173	6.4	81.7	22.0	1.2	4.0	118

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

* Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases¹⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, AND, AMONG THOSE WITH HEALTH INSURANCE, PERCENTAGE COVERED BY VARIOUS HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	3.9	11,764	31.5	30.5	7.7	0.7	34.3	455
Area								
Urban	5.9	4,373	24.0	41.5	13.0	0.5	27.6	258
Rural	2.7	7,391	41.4	16.1	0.9	1.0	43.3	197
Region								
East	1.7	2,664	90.2	7.1	0.0	2.7	2.6	46
North	4.7	4,386	37.1	15.6	4.8	0.5	44.8	207
South	2.1	2,407	0.0	77.9	7.3	1.8	22.1	51
West	6.6	2,307	16.7	41.9	14.3	0.0	33.8	151
District								
Kailahun	5.2	775	(91.3)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(3.0)	40
Kenema	0.4	1,111	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Kono	0.1	777	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Bombali	3.0	967	(3.4)	(22.8)	(7.4)	(3.4)	(73.1)	29
Kambia	0.2	601	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Koinadugu	1.5	819	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Port Loko	9.0	1,088	75.6	12.5	6.6	0.0	8.3	98
Tonkolili	7.3	912	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	95.6	66
Bo	1.4	964	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Bonthe	3.0	314	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Moyamba	2.3	589	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Pujehun	2.6	541	(0.0)	(100.0)	(21.2)	(6.5)	(0.0)	14
Western Area Rural	4.9	908	51.9	44.2	12.6	0.0	6.5	45
Western Area Urban	7.6	1,400	2.0	41.0	15.0	0.0	45.2	107
Age								
0-11 months	5.2	2,348	36.8	14.9	4.9	0.0	44.6	121
12-23 months	4.5	2,256	29.7	28.3	9.1	1.2	35.2	101
24-35 months	3.5	2,388	27.9	34.9	6.9	2.3	36.4	83
36-47 months	3.4	2,352	33.4	42.7	6.3	0.0	24.7	79
48-59 months	2.9	2,420	27.2	41.5	13.2	0.0	24.0	71
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	2.4	7,072	41.7	17.6	2.3	1.1	42.0	172
Primary	3.9	1,554	(38.3)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.0)	61
Junior Secondary	5.7	1,688	34.2	27.9	11.2	0.0	26.7	96
Senior Secondary or Higher	8.7	1,449	12.4	57.6	16.1	1.0	23.3	126
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)								
Has functional difficulty	6.4	471	(34.9)	(33.6)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(31.4)	30
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	6,618	28.7	41.3	8.9	1.0	27.4	199
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.6	2,834	35.3	4.9	2.1	1.3	62.0	74
Second	2.1	2,616	48.1	7.9	0.0	1.7	43.9	55
Middle	3.1	2,441	63.2	21.3	0.0	0.0	15.5	75
Fourth	4.1	2,029	26.7	28.6	6.2	1.5	41.4	84
Richest	9.0	1,845	12.3	54.5	17.1	0.0	23.9	167

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table EQ.2.4 present the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include the school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. The SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support**PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE AWARE AND HAVE RECEIVED EXTERNAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of households who are aware of economic assistance programme	Percentage of households who are aware and have ever received assistance	Number of households
Total	76.8	13.6	15,309
Sex of household head			
Male	78.1	13.6	10,524
Female	74.0	13.6	4,785
Area			
Urban	82.6	15.2	6,869
Rural	72.1	12.2	8,440
Region			
East	88.1	21.2	3,402
North	75.1	13.2	5,013
South	61.4	5.5	3,008
West	81.1	13.5	3,886
District			
Kailahun	86.7	24.6	1,008
Kenema	88.4	23.1	1,352
Kono	89.1	15.5	1,042
Bombali	87.6	19.7	1,281
Kambia	70.0	9.9	651
Koinadugu	64.8	13.9	679
Port Loko	83.8	13.2	1,351
Tonkolili	58.6	6.9	1,051
Bo	62.8	2.0	1,243
Bonthe	67.8	9.7	394
Moyamba	61.3	4.6	749
Pujehun	54.4	11.1	623
Western Area Rural	85.7	18.1	1,104
Western Area Urban	79.3	11.7	2,782
Age of household head			
15-19	85.4	13.3	115
20-24	75.5	11.8	786
25-49	78.8	13.4	9,001
50+	73.6	14.1	5,407
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	78.6	15.1	2,931
With no orphans	76.4	13.2	12,378
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	66.1	9.9	3,272
Second	74.8	13.1	2,932
Middle	77.7	14.2	2,775
Fourth	81.0	16.6	2,927
Richest	84.5	14.3	3,404

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED SOCIAL TRANSFERS OR BENEFITS IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, BY TYPE OF TRANSFERS AND BENEFITS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Cash for work	Social Safety Net (SSN)	Rapid Ebola Social Safety Net (RE-SSN)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	23.4	25.2	74.8	74,602
Sex of household head									
Male	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	22.6	24.5	75.5	51,789
Female	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	25.2	27.0	73.0	22,812
Area									
Urban	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	20.9	23.6	76.4	33,269
Rural	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	25.4	26.5	73.5	41,333
Region									
East	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	26.2	28.0	72.0	17,067
North	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	27.2	28.4	71.6	25,178
South	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	29.1	29.3	70.7	14,720
West	0.1	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.4	10.5	14.6	85.4	17,635
District									
Kailahun	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.7	10.4	14.1	85.9	4,742
Kenema	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	32.8	33.7	66.3	7,323
Kono	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	31.4	32.8	67.2	5,003
Bombali	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.2	1.4	31.6	34.2	65.8	6,214
Kambia	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	20.4	20.9	79.1	3,418
Koinadugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	37.9	38.1	61.9	4,000
Port Loko	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.0	31.8	33.0	67.0	6,614
Tonkolili	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	11.5	12.4	87.6	4,931
Bo	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	24.9	25.1	74.9	6,385
Bonthe	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	24.1	24.7	75.3	1,962
Moyamba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	27.0	27.1	72.9	3,441
Pujehun	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	44.1	44.2	55.8	2,932
Western Area Rural	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	16.7	18.7	81.3	5,517
Western Area Urban	0.1	2.9	0.0	2.5	0.2	7.6	12.7	87.3	12,119
Education household head									
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	25.0	26.1	73.9	43,608
Primary	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	26.1	27.5	72.5	7,418
Junior Secondary	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.2	19.3	22.7	77.3	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher									
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	25.0	26.1	73.9	43,608
Primary	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	26.1	27.5	72.5	7,418
Junior Secondary	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.2	19.3	22.7	77.3	7,744
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.2	1.3	0.1	2.0	0.6	19.8	23.2	76.8	15,727
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	105
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	18.7	20.0	80.0	14,854
Second	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	27.1	28.1	71.9	14,804
Middle	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	30.7	31.9	68.1	14,723
Fourth	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	25.1	27.0	73.0	14,083
Richest	0.2	1.7	0.1	2.0	0.1	16.0	19.7	80.3	16,138

¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

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

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and remove barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. Poor households, in particular, are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, causing them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹¹³

Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE LOWEST TWO QUINTILES THAT RECEIVED SOCIAL TRANSFERS OR BENEFITS IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, BY TYPE OF TRANSFERS OR BENEFITS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017									
	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest quintiles
	Cash for work	Social Safety Net (SSN)	Rapid Ebola Social Safety Net (RE-SSN)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹		
Total	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	19.0	20.1	79.9	6,204
Sex of household head									
Male	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	18.4	19.6	80.4	4,238
Female	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	20.2	21.1	78.9	1,966
Area									
Urban	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	23.3	26.7	73.3	156
Rural	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	18.8	19.9	80.1	6,047
Region									
East	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	16.9	18.7	81.3	1,644
North	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.9	18.6	20.0	80.0	2,678
South	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.2	21.4	78.6	1,850
West	(0.0)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.8)	(34.8)	(65.2)	31
District									
Kailahun	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.4	7.5	11.2	88.8	569
Kenema	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	22.7	23.0	77.0	584
Kono	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.9	22.3	77.7	491
Bombali	1.6	2.3	0.8	0.0	2.2	23.7	27.0	73.0	594
Kambia	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	11.9	12.7	87.3	332
Koinadugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	25.7	26.0	74.0	400
Port Loko	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	23.6	24.9	75.1	671
Tonkolili	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.4	9.0	91.0	682
Bo	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	17.0	83.0	612
Bonthe	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	15.4	15.7	84.3	261
Moyamba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	19.4	80.6	534
Pujehun	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	33.0	33.0	67.0	443
Western Area Rural	(0.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(35.9)	(64.1)	30
Western Area Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age of household head									
15-19	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	11.3	88.7	44
20-24	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.6	11.3	88.7	248
25-29	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	12.6	13.6	86.4	545
30-34	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	17.0	18.3	81.7	683
35-39	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.6	21.4	23.7	76.3	857
40-44	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	23.7	24.3	75.7	741
45-49	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	21.5	23.2	76.8	638
50-59	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	18.6	19.2	80.8	1,284
60-69	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	19.2	20.1	79.9	688
70+	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.4	19.5	20.9	79.1	475
Education of household head									

¹¹³ UNAIDS. 2014. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS.*

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE LOWEST TWO QUINTILES THAT RECEIVED SOCIAL TRANSFERS OR BENEFITS IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, BY TYPE OF TRANSFERS OR BENEFITS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest quintiles
	Cash for work	Social Safety Net (SSN)	Rapid Ebola Social Safety Net (RE-SSN)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹		
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	18.9	19.9	80.1	4,806
Primary	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	22.1	23.2	76.8	608
Junior Secondary	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	15.2	18.0	82.0	432
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	19.6	20.9	79.1	354
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	15.5	16.6	83.4	3,272
Second	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	22.8	24.0	76.0	2,932

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(²) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED SOCIAL TRANSFERS OR BENEFITS IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, BY TYPE OF TRANSFERS OR BENEFITS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
	Cash for work	Social Safety Net (SSN)	Rapid Ebola Social Safety Net (RE-SSN)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹		
Total	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	26.6	28.1	71.9	36,164
Sex of household head									
Male	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	26.0	27.6	72.4	24,201
Female	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	27.7	29.2	70.8	11,964
Area									
Urban	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	24.0	26.2	73.8	15,147
Rural	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	28.5	29.6	70.4	21,018
Region									
East	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	28.9	30.5	69.5	8,406
North	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.9	29.8	31.0	69.0	12,925
South	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	33.1	33.3	66.7	7,327
West	0.1	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	12.2	15.6	84.4	7,507
District									
Kailahun	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.4	12.0	15.3	84.7	2,295
Kenema	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	35.8	36.4	63.6	3,507
Kono	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	34.5	35.9	64.1	2,604
Bombali	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.5	34.5	37.4	62.6	3,029
Kambia	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	22.8	23.2	76.8	1,821
Koinadugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	40.6	40.8	59.2	2,120
Port Loko	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.1	35.6	36.8	63.2	3,396
Tonkolili	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	12.4	13.2	86.8	2,560
Bo	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	27.6	27.8	72.2	3,262
Bonthe	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	27.7	28.2	71.8	956
Moyamba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	32.0	32.1	67.9	1,638
Pujehun	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	49.9	49.9	50.1	1,471
Western Area Rural	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	18.3	20.0	80.0	2,596
Western Area Urban	0.1	2.8	0.0	1.7	0.2	9.0	13.2	86.8	4,911

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED SOCIAL TRANSFERS OR BENEFITS IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS, BY TYPE OF TRANSFERS OR BENEFITS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Cash for work	Social Safety Net (SSN)	Rapid Ebola Social Safety Net (RE-SSN)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹		
Age of household head									
15-19	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	24.9	75.1	169
20-24	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.6	17.1	82.9	1,001
25-29	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	18.7	19.7	80.3	2,615
30-34	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	22.2	23.5	76.5	4,170
35-39	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	27.7	29.1	70.9	5,775
40-44	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	27.8	28.7	71.3	4,697
45-49	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.9	29.0	30.6	69.4	4,350
50-59	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	28.7	30.3	69.7	7,663
60-69	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.2	0.8	27.6	30.9	69.1	3,629
70+	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.0	30.6	31.7	68.3	2,096
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	27.7	28.7	71.3	22,104
Primary	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	30.1	31.3	68.7	3,716
Junior Secondary	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.1	22.2	25.2	74.8	3,677
Senior Secondary or Higher	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.7	23.4	26.1	73.9	6,625
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(90.3)	43
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	21.4	22.8	77.2	7,642
Second	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	30.1	31.1	68.9	7,531
Middle	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	33.8	34.8	65.2	7,576
Fourth	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	28.0	29.8	70.2	6,721
Richest	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	18.9	21.7	78.3	6,696

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AGE 5-24 YEARS IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL WHO RECEIVED SUPPORT FOR SCHOOL TUITION AND OTHER SCHOOL RELATED SUPPORT DURING THE 2016/17 SCHOOL YEAR, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Education related financial or material support			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending school
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹		
Total	5.6	22.4	24.3	75.7	15,970
Sex of household head					
Male	5.2	21.4	23.3	76.7	7,950
Female	5.9	23.4	25.3	74.7	8,020
Area					
Urban	4.3	16.3	17.9	82.1	8,307
Rural	7.0	29.1	31.2	68.8	7,663
Region					
East	3.7	26.7	27.3	72.7	4,143
North	2.9	26.2	27.1	72.9	5,153
South	16.4	29.1	35.5	64.5	3,025
West	2.6	6.7	7.5	92.5	3,650
District					
Kailahun	0.5	9.4	9.7	90.3	1,148
Kenema	7.7	36.1	37.1	62.9	1,714
Kono	1.1	29.5	30.1	69.9	1,280
Bombali	3.2	28.7	29.0	71.0	1,365
Kambia	0.8	19.9	20.4	79.6	887
Koinadugu	3.6	38.6	40.1	59.9	637
Port Loko	3.7	31.7	33.2	66.8	1,353
Tonkolili	2.8	11.9	12.8	87.2	912
Bo	12.8	15.9	21.7	78.3	1,426
Bonthe	20.3	38.1	41.3	58.7	365
Moyamba	16.0	32.6	38.5	61.5	675
Pujehun	23.3	53.1	63.5	36.5	559
Western Area Rural	4.2	12.4	14.1	85.9	986
Western Area Urban	2.0	4.6	5.1	94.9	2,664
Age					
5-9	7.5	26.2	28.6	71.4	5,353
10-14	6.4	26.4	28.5	71.5	5,501
15-19	2.9	16.1	17.1	82.9	3,704
20-24	2.3	9.4	10.3	89.7	1,412
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	6.3	25.6	27.4	72.6	8,938
Primary	5.4	23.1	25.5	74.5	1,656
Junior Secondary	3.9	18.9	20.2	79.8	1,724
Senior Secondary or Higher	4.8	16.0	18.0	82.0	3,641
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.3	26.0	28.3	71.7	2,279
Second	6.9	31.4	33.2	66.8	2,770
Middle	6.3	27.0	29.5	70.5	3,520
Fourth	5.8	21.5	23.2	76.8	3,559
Highest	3.3	10.5	11.7	88.3	3,843

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

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

11.3. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status¹¹⁴.

Sierra Leone MICS, 2017 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

¹¹⁴ OECD. 2013. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being*. OECD. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en>

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY LEVEL OF OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION, AVERAGE LIFE SATISFACTION SCORE, AND THE PERCENTAGE WHO ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT SATISFIED WITH THEIR LIFE OVERALL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Ladder step reported:				Total	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Average life satisfaction score ¹	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Total	19.1	44.2	36.7	0.0	100.0	7,397	78.1	5.7	20.0	45.6	34.4	0.0	100.0	5.6	74.6	17,873
Area																
Urban	176	40.7	41.7	0.0	100.0	4,079	79.7	6.0	17.5	41.0	41.4	0.0	100.0	5.9	77.4	8,884
Rural	20.9	48.4	30.6	0.0	100.0	3,318	76.1	5.4	22.3	50.2	27.4	0.0	100.0	5.3	71.8	8,989
Region																
East	29.5	52.8	17.6	0.1	100.0	1,559	79.7	4.7	29.6	52.5	17.8	0.1	100.0	4.8	73.8	3,952
North	20.1	45.5	34.3	0.0	100.0	2,355	76.2	5.6	21.7	48.2	30.1	0.0	100.0	5.4	71.7	5,731
South	18.1	37.1	44.8	0.0	100.0	1,329	79.8	6.0	19.0	40.5	40.5	0.0	100.0	5.9	76.9	3,303
West	10.9	40.8	48.2	0.0	100.0	2,155	77.8	6.4	10.8	40.6	48.6	0.1	100.0	6.4	77.0	4,886
District																
Kailahun	29.1	43.1	27.8	0.0	100.0	377	71.6	5.1	32.2	45.6	22.2	0.0	100.0	4.9	60.6	1,109
Kenema	37.7	49.2	13.0	0.2	100.0	724	79.5	4.3	36.6	47.4	15.9	0.1	100.0	4.5	76.4	1,750
Kono	16.9	66.6	16.5	0.0	100.0	458	86.9	5.1	15.7	67.8	16.3	0.1	100.0	5.1	83.0	1,094
Bombali	15.3	51.8	32.8	0.1	100.0	564	73.0	5.7	18.8	52.0	29.2	0.0	100.0	5.5	69.3	1,390
Kambia	28.2	42.4	29.4	0.0	100.0	360	71.3	5.2	28.5	42.9	28.6	0.0	100.0	5.1	68.9	809
Koinadugu	3.1	31.4	65.5	0.0	100.0	456	88.8	7.1	4.0	35.9	60.1	0.0	100.0	6.9	86.1	957
Port Loko	31.4	41.0	27.6	0.0	100.0	567	77.6	5.0	31.3	45.5	23.2	0.0	100.0	4.8	72.2	1,457
Tonkolili	23.2	61.7	15.0	0.0	100.0	407	69.1	4.8	22.9	61.4	15.7	0.0	100.0	4.8	63.7	1,117
Bo	23.4	30.6	46.1	0.0	100.0	583	85.4	6.2	24.0	35.0	40.9	0.1	100.0	5.9	83.1	1,438
Bonthe	6.0	29.3	64.7	0.0	100.0	177	84.3	7.0	5.9	32.8	61.2	0.1	100.0	6.9	83.5	453
Moyamba	7.3	34.0	58.7	0.0	100.0	319	75.8	6.5	10.1	40.4	49.5	0.0	100.0	6.2	68.9	755
Pujehun	28.2	62.0	9.8	0.0	100.0	250	68.5	4.4	27.4	58.0	14.6	0.0	100.0	4.7	68.1	657
Western Area Rural	24.0	47.1	28.9	0.0	100.0	696	65.5	5.3	23.8	51.0	25.0	0.1	100.0	5.2	62.0	1,476
Western Area Urban	4.7	37.8	57.5	0.0	100.0	1,459	83.6	6.9	5.1	36.0	58.8	0.0	100.0	6.9	83.5	3,410
Age																
15-17	20.8	39.8	39.3	0.1	100.0	2,234	81.0	5.8	20.8	39.8	39.3	0.1	100.0	5.8	81.0	2,234
18-19	20.1	45.7	34.2	0.0	100.0	1,709	77.5	5.6	20.1	45.7	34.2	0.0	100.0	5.6	77.5	1,709
20-24	17.4	46.3	36.3	0.0	100.0	3,454	76.5	5.7	17.4	46.3	36.3	0.0	100.0	5.7	76.5	3,454
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.1	46.6	33.2	0.1	100.0	5.5	73.7	3,083
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	19.5	46.8	33.5	0.1	100.0	5.6	72.8	2,470
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.5	46.7	32.7	0.0	100.0	5.5	72.3	2,267
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	22.1	47.6	30.3	0.0	100.0	5.4	70.8	1,491
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	22.1	45.5	32.4	0.0	100.0	5.4	67.9	1,166
Education																
Pre-primary or none	22.0	46.6	31.4	0.0	100.0	1,552	74.9	5.4	22.8	48.9	28.2	0.1	100.0	5.3	70.5	8,243
Primary	20.8	50.6	28.5	0.1	100.0	1,239	77.5	5.4	20.8	48.6	30.6	0.0	100.0	5.4	73.9	2,391
Junior Secondary	20.6	42.3	37.1	0.0	100.0	2,223	78.2	5.7	19.4	42.5	38.0	0.1	100.0	5.7	77.6	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	14.8	41.1	44.1	0.0	100.0	2,384	80.3	6.2	13.9	39.6	46.5	0.0	100.0	6.3	81.0	3,941

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY LEVEL OF OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION, AVERAGE LIFE SATISFACTION SCORE, AND THE PERCENTAGE WHO ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT SATISFIED WITH THEIR LIFE OVERALL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017									
	Ladder step reported:			Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy²	Average life satisfaction score¹	Ladder step reported:			Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy⁴
	0-3	4-6	7-10			0-3	4-6	7-10	
	Missing			Total		Missing			Total
Marital Status²									
Ever married/in union	20.6	47.5	31.9	0.0	100.0	21.1	47.3	31.6	0.1
Never married/in union	18.2	42.4	39.3	0.0	100.0	17.7	42.5	39.8	0.0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(42.1)	(30.8)	(27.2)	(0.0)	100.0	38.3	44.0	16.7	1.0
Has no functional difficulty	18.1	46.2	35.7	0.0	100.0	19.6	46.5	33.9	0.0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	22.9	50.9	26.0	0.2	100.0	24.0	51.2	24.7	0.1
Second	24.1	49.2	26.8	0.0	100.0	24.3	50.0	25.6	0.0
Middle	18.6	45.5	35.9	0.0	100.0	21.0	48.3	30.7	0.0
Fourth	20.7	43.2	36.1	0.0	100.0	21.4	46.5	32.1	0.0
Richest	13.2	37.8	49.0	0.0	100.0	12.0	35.9	52.0	0.0

¹MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24²MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49³MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24⁴MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY LEVEL OF OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION, AVERAGE LIFE SATISFACTION SCORE, AND THE PERCENTAGE WHO ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT SATISFIED WITH THEIR LIFE OVERALL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Ladder step reported:				Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years	
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing					
Total	18.7	51.9	29.3	0.0	100.0	5.5	75.6	2,970	16.6	51.9	31.4	0.1	100.0	5.6	74.2	7,415
Area																
Urban	19.4	55.5	25.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	78.6	1,660	17.1	54.7	28.1	0.1	100.0	5.6	77.9	3,828
Rural	17.8	47.5	34.7	0.1	100.0	5.6	71.7	1,310	16.2	49.0	34.8	0.0	100.0	5.7	70.2	3,587
Region																
East	11.0	54.7	34.2	0.0	100.0	5.9	68.9	631	11.8	49.4	38.7	0.1	100.0	6.0	70.4	1,690
North	31.8	45.6	22.6	0.1	100.0	4.8	63.3	920	27.8	49.7	22.5	0.0	100.0	4.9	61.3	2,206
South	7.7	46.1	46.2	0.1	100.0	6.4	82.8	546	7.1	46.7	46.1	0.2	100.0	6.4	80.4	1,341
West	17.4	60.3	22.3	0.0	100.0	5.4	88.9	873	15.0	59.4	25.6	0.0	100.0	5.6	86.4	2,178
District																
Kailahun	15.5	70.3	14.2	0.0	100.0	4.9	76.7	157	14.8	62.5	22.4	0.3	100.0	5.3	73.2	449
Kenema	15.0	55.4	29.5	0.0	100.0	5.7	71.4	302	16.5	53.4	30.1	0.0	100.0	5.7	71.4	742
Kono	0.0	39.4	60.6	0.0	100.0	7.2	57.5	172	2.3	31.6	66.1	0.0	100.0	7.3	66.5	499
Bombali	62.6	28.5	9.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	35.0	297	55.4	34.6	10.0	0.0	100.0	3.3	31.9	638
Kambia	2.9	20.6	75.8	0.7	100.0	8.3	92.4	109	1.9	26.5	71.4	0.3	100.0	8.0	91.1	262
Koinadugu	27.2	58.7	14.1	0.0	100.0	4.7	87.5	140	29.3	55.6	15.1	0.0	100.0	4.7	85.5	333
Port Loko	17.5	59.8	22.8	0.0	100.0	5.3	72.7	226	17.7	61.4	20.9	0.0	100.0	5.2	64.7	580
Tonkolili	17.4	64.3	18.3	0.0	100.0	5.2	61.4	148	13.6	67.5	18.9	0.0	100.0	5.4	63.4	391
Bo	13.2	56.7	30.1	0.0	100.0	5.6	81.0	242	12.1	57.4	30.1	0.3	100.0	5.7	76.2	552
Bonthe	2.0	19.6	78.4	0.0	100.0	7.6	91.7	72	1.8	25.5	72.8	0.0	100.0	7.2	93.5	203
Moyamba	3.8	32.4	63.4	0.4	100.0	7.2	85.8	140	3.3	37.9	58.6	0.2	100.0	7.0	84.3	322
Pujehun	3.5	59.5	37.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	76.0	92	5.2	51.1	43.6	0.0	100.0	6.4	74.4	264
Western Area Rural	51.2	38.9	9.9	0.0	100.0	4.0	91.9	265	45.8	43.6	10.5	0.0	100.0	4.1	86.4	601
Western Area Urban	2.6	69.7	27.7	0.0	100.0	6.0	87.5	608	3.3	65.4	31.3	0.0	100.0	6.1	86.3	1,577
Age																
15-17	18.4	49.5	31.9	0.1	100.0	5.6	78.2	1,030	18.4	49.5	31.9	0.1	100.0	5.6	78.2	1,030
18-19	19.2	52.1	28.7	0.0	100.0	5.4	76.8	639	19.2	52.1	28.7	0.0	100.0	5.4	76.8	639
20-24	18.7	53.8	27.6	0.0	100.0	5.4	72.9	1,302	18.7	53.8	27.6	0.0	100.0	5.4	72.9	1,302
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.1	54.8	30.1	0.0	100.0	5.7	74.7	1,084
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.2	51.7	32.1	0.0	100.0	5.7	75.3	976
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.7	52.2	34.0	0.1	100.0	5.8	73.8	994
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.9	49.6	34.2	0.2	100.0	5.7	70.2	772
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.7	49.8	34.5	0.0	100.0	5.7	70.4	619

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY LEVEL OF OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION, AVERAGE LIFE SATISFACTION SCORE, AND THE PERCENTAGE WHO ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT SATISFIED WITH THEIR LIFE OVERALL, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years	
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
					Total	Total									
Education															
Pre-primary or none Primary Junior Secondary Senior Secondary or Higher Missing/DK	15.0	50.3	34.6	0.1	100.0	5.8	74.3	463	15.9	50.2	33.8	0.2	100.0	5.7	2,240
	20.1	48.7	31.0	0.2	100.0	5.4	71.1	419	19.9	51.5	28.5	0.1	100.0	5.4	932
	20.1	51.6	28.3	0.0	100.0	5.4	76.0	887	18.9	51.1	30.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	1,530
	18.6	54.0	27.4	0.0	100.0	5.5	77.3	1,202	14.9	54.0	31.1	0.0	100.0	5.7	2,712
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Marital Status															
Ever married/in union Never married/in union Missing	15.7	54.8	29.5	0.0	100.0	5.5	74.8	274	16.1	51.8	32.0	0.1	100.0	5.6	3,751
	19.1	51.5	29.3	0.0	100.0	5.5	75.5	2,673	17.3	51.9	30.7	0.0	100.0	5.6	3,633
	(10.8)	(65.7)	(23.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.3)	(89.2)	23	(8.1)	(68.2)	(23.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.5)	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	21	24.6	55.4	19.3	0.8	100.0	4.9	65
Has no functional difficulty	18.7	53.2	28.1	0.0	100.0	5.4	74.4	1,919	16.3	52.3	31.4	0.0	100.0	5.6	6,320
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	15.4	52.0	32.4	0.2	100.0	5.6	71.8	335	14.0	51.0	34.9	0.1	100.0	5.7	1,116
Second	17.9	45.8	36.3	0.0	100.0	5.7	69.8	490	17.1	48.9	34.0	0.0	100.0	5.7	1,321
Middle	20.5	47.9	31.5	0.0	100.0	5.5	72.3	558	18.7	49.0	32.2	0.1	100.0	5.6	1,310
Fourth	27.3	50.1	22.6	0.1	100.0	5.0	78.2	735	24.0	49.3	26.6	0.0	100.0	5.2	1,620
Richest	11.8	59.7	28.5	0.0	100.0	5.7	80.3	852	10.6	58.3	31.0	0.1	100.0	5.9	2,048

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24² MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49³ MICS Indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24⁴ MICS Indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

na: not applicable

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

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

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to our understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO THINK THAT THEIR LIVES IMPROVED DURING THE LAST ONE YEAR AND THOSE WHO EXPECT THAT THEIR LIVES WILL GET BETTER AFTER ONE YEAR, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15- 24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15- 49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	63.7	93.9	62.6	7397	60.4	92.9	59.3	17,873
Area								
Urban	69.9	96.0	69.0	4079	68.1	95.5	67.1	8,884
Rural	56.1	91.4	54.8	3318	52.8	90.4	51.5	8,989
Region								
East	61.3	97.2	60.2	1559	56.3	97.2	55.2	3,952
North	59.0	92.3	58.0	2355	55.0	90.0	53.9	5,731
South	64.9	90.4	63.9	1329	62.8	89.0	61.6	3,303
West	69.8	95.5	68.7	2155	68.5	95.5	67.3	4,886
District								
Kailahun	38.1	97.7	37.1	377	32.0	97.8	31.5	1,109
Kenema	74.3	96.3	73.1	724	69.7	96.6	68.7	1,750
Kono	60.0	98.3	58.8	458	59.4	97.7	57.7	1,094
Bombali	50.9	94.3	49.3	564	46.4	93.2	45.3	1,390
Kambia	58.9	88.8	58.2	360	53.9	86.1	53.2	809
Koinadugu	74.0	92.5	72.6	456	72.6	89.8	70.8	957
Port Loko	53.7	92.0	53.2	567	48.3	88.4	47.9	1,457
Tonkolili	60.9	92.8	60.1	407	60.1	91.1	58.6	1,117
Bo	69.2	95.5	69.0	583	65.6	95.1	65.0	1,438
Bonthe	78.9	97.0	77.6	177	79.6	96.9	78.5	453
Moyamba	65.4	87.5	63.7	319	62.8	84.4	60.6	755
Pujehun	44.6	77.3	42.9	250	45.2	75.5	43.3	657
Western Area Rural	56.9	94.8	55.6	696	53.1	94.0	51.8	1,476
Western Area Urban	75.9	95.8	74.9	1459	75.1	96.1	73.9	3,410
Age								
15-17	67.4	94.8	66.4	2234	67.4	94.8	66.4	2,234
18-19	61.9	93.7	61.0	1709	61.9	93.7	61.0	1,709
20-24	62.2	93.4	61.0	3454	62.2	93.4	61.0	3,454
25-29	na	na	na	na	59.9	92.5	58.4	3,083
30-34	na	na	na	na	60.2	91.4	58.9	2,470
35-39	na	na	na	na	58.6	92.4	57.5	2,267
40-44	na	na	na	na	55.6	92.9	54.7	1,491
45-49	na	na	na	na	51.0	91.8	50.2	1,166
Education								
Pre-primary or none	57.0	89.2	55.4	1552	54.3	90.3	52.9	8,243
Primary	57.6	92.3	55.9	1239	56.2	93.1	55.1	2,391
Junior Secondary	62.2	95.0	61.3	2223	62.3	94.8	61.2	3,298
Senior Secondary or Higher	72.6	96.9	72.0	2384	74.2	96.8	73.5	3,941
Marital Status³²								
Ever married/in union	57.8	91.8	56.5	2557	57.4	92.0	56.2	11,846
Never married/in union	66.8	95.0	65.9	4839	66.4	94.7	65.2	6,024
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(42.4)	(77.8)	(40.2)	44	32.2	72.6	28.8	208
Has no functional difficulty	62.3	93.7	61.2	5118	59.8	92.9	58.6	15,430
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	49.8	89.5	48.2	1008	48.6	88.7	47.2	3,185
Second	54.4	91.5	53.4	1189	50.7	89.9	49.6	3,197
Middle	60.4	92.7	59.2	1459	57.6	92.5	56.4	3,354
Fourth	65.2	95.4	64.0	1708	62.1	94.5	60.9	3,639
Richest	77.2	97.2	76.5	2033	76.4	97.1	75.5	4,498

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life

na: not applicable

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases⁽²⁾ Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

PERCENTAGE OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO THINK THAT THEIR LIVES IMPROVED DURING THE LAST ONE YEAR AND THOSE WHO EXPECT THAT THEIR LIVES WILL GET BETTER AFTER ONE YEAR, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	64.6	91.5	62.9	2970	62.8	91.2	61.4	7,415
Area								
Urban	69.7	92.2	68.3	1660	70.1	92.5	68.9	3,828
Rural	58.1	90.6	56.1	1310	54.9	89.9	53.4	3,587
Region								
East	57.4	84.3	55.5	631	57.2	85.6	55.8	1,690
North	56.5	91.1	55.1	920	53.0	89.5	51.6	2,206
South	63.1	91.2	61.1	546	61.1	92.2	59.4	1,341
West	79.2	97.3	77.7	873	78.0	96.7	76.9	2,178
District								
Kailahun	61.0	89.1	56.4	157	56.0	90.5	52.9	449
Kenema	58.9	96.7	57.7	302	58.4	96.6	57.7	742
Kono	51.6	58.1	50.7	172	56.3	64.8	55.4	499
Bombali	45.4	90.5	44.8	297	46.3	89.6	45.5	638
Kambia	73.0	89.1	71.0	109	66.6	84.2	65.0	262
Koinadugu	62.3	98.2	61.5	140	51.2	97.9	50.7	333
Port Loko	50.8	89.2	48.7	226	47.3	87.0	45.8	580
Tonkolili	70.1	89.6	67.7	148	65.0	89.3	62.3	391
Bo	54.7	97.1	54.0	242	55.3	97.0	54.1	552
Bonthe	75.4	97.0	75.4	72	67.8	98.1	67.4	203
Moyamba	78.1	96.3	77.2	140	76.8	97.5	76.0	322
Pujehun	52.4	63.4	44.5	92	48.6	71.3	43.9	264
Western Area Rural	85.8	93.6	82.6	265	83.0	93.1	80.6	601
Western Area Urban	76.3	98.9	75.5	608	76.1	98.1	75.5	1,577
Age								
15-17	65.3	91.0	63.4	1030	65.3	91.0	63.4	1,030
18-19	63.2	92.3	61.9	639	63.2	92.3	61.9	639
20-24	64.7	91.5	63.1	1302	64.7	91.5	63.1	1,302
25-29	na	na	na	na	62.8	92.2	61.4	1,084
30-34	na	na	na	na	65.7	91.6	64.9	976
35-39	na	na	na	na	60.0	92.1	59.1	994
40-44	na	na	na	na	58.9	88.3	57.1	772
45-49	na	na	na	na	58.5	89.9	57.7	619
Education								
Pre-primary or none	56.5	87.6	53.8	463	54.9	88.8	53.2	2,240
Primary	56.1	87.1	53.9	419	55.4	87.2	53.8	932
Junior Secondary	63.1	92.6	61.7	887	64.4	92.4	63.3	1,530
Senior Secondary or Higher	71.8	93.7	70.5	1202	70.8	94.0	69.7	2,712
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	60.2	89.6	59.7	274	59.4	90.6	58.2	3,751
Never married/in union	65.0	91.6	63.2	2673	66.2	91.8	64.6	3,633
Missing	(69.8)	(95.2)	(69.8)	23	(74.8)	(93.8)	(74.8)	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	42.5	81.8	41.3	65
Has no functional difficulty	64.3	91.8	62.9	1919	62.5	91.3	61.3	6,320
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	55.9	84.5	52.8	335	51.7	86.3	49.5	1,116
Second	55.9	90.0	54.1	490	53.3	89.6	51.9	1,321
Middle	61.7	91.8	59.7	558	58.6	90.2	57.1	1,310
Fourth	67.8	91.6	66.6	735	66.3	90.7	65.3	1,620
Richest	72.2	94.7	71.0	852	74.8	96.0	73.8	2,048

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life

na: not applicable

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(²) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

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

The primary objective of the sample design for the Sierra Leone MICS 2017 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, four regions of the country (Northern Province, Eastern Province, Southern Province, and the West), and for the 14 districts of the country: (1) Kailahun, (2) Kenema; (3) Kono; (4) Bombali; (5) Kambia; (6) Koinadugu; (7) Port Loko; (8) Tonkolili; (9) Bo; (10) Bonthe; (11) Moyamba; (12) Pujehun; (13) Western Rural; and (14) Western Urban. The urban and rural areas in each of the 14 districts were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Sierra Leone MICS 2017, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2010, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame for the Sierra Leone MICS 2017 was based on the 2015 Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were census enumeration areas (EAs). A new listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and the sample households were selected at the second stage. Table SD.1. Shows the distribution of the EAs and households in the 2015 Sierra Leone Census frame by district, urban and rural stratum.

Table SD.1: Distribution of EAs and Households in 2015 Sierra Leone Census Frame by District and Rural/Urban Strata

	Number of EAs				Number of Households		
	Total	Rural	Urban		Total	Rural	Urban
Total	12,856	7,558	5,298		1,265,468	697,706	567,762
District							
Kailahun	891	616	275		83,348	57,316	26,032
Kenema	1,119	678	441		111,734	63,391	48,343
Kono	787	586	201		86,119	61,930	24,189
Bombali	984	695	289		105,902	73,128	32,774
Kambia	576	376	200		53,826	37,649	16,177
Koinadugu	748	601	147		56,108	45,944	10,164
Port Loko	1,154	854	300		111,701	81,778	29,923
Tonkolili	1,068	861	207		86,840	68,447	18,393
Bo	1,031	708	323		102,723	68,412	34,311
Bonthe	461	390	71		32,538	26,324	6,214
Moyamba	616	579	37		61,880	57,391	4,489
Pujehun	582	549	33		51,514	47,098	4,416
Western Area Rural	700	65	635		91,284	8,898	82,386
Western Area Urban	2,139	0	2,139		229,951	0	229,951

A unique feature of the sampling plan for the Sierra Leone MICS 2017 is that it was coordinated with the sample design for the Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS) 2017. Although the sample size and allocation for the SLIHS 2017 was different from that of the MICS 2017, the sample enumeration areas (EAs) for the MICS 2017 were selected in such a way that provided a maximum overlap between the sample EAs selected for the two surveys. In the overlapping sample EAs the two surveys shared the same listing of households, and a subsample of the MICS sample households was selected for the SLIHS so that it would be possible to have an integrated database from the two surveys for the common sample households.

A.1. SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

In developing the sampling plans for the Sierra Leone MICS 2017 the sample design and results from the Sierra Leone MICS 2010, which had similar objectives, was first examined. The MICS 2010 was based on an overall sample of 480 sample clusters and 12,000 households, with 25 sample households selected per cluster. A minimum of 30 sample clusters and 750 sample households were selected for the smaller districts, and a maximum of 66 clusters and 1,650 households were selected for the Western Area Urban. In studying the sampling errors for key indicators for children under 5 at the district level it was found that the 95% confidence intervals for some of the estimates were relatively wide, so for the Sierra Leone MICS 2017 it was decided to increase the sample size to have a minimum of 936 sample households for the smaller districts. The overall sample size was increased to 15,360 households.

In addition to reviewing the sampling error tables in Appendix C of the Sierra Leone MICS 2010 Final Report, the sample size for the MICS 2017 was studied using the sample size calculation template of MICS, based on three key indicators for children under the age of 5 years: underweight prevalence, stunting prevalence and wasting prevalence. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4r(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.12r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- $AveSize$ is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- RR is the predicted response rate

The estimated values of the three indicators and the corresponding design effects at the national level were obtained from Appendix C of the Sierra Leone MICS 2010 Final Report. That report indicated that the overall response rate for children under 5 was about 96%. The final weighted data from the MICS 2010 were used to calculate the proportion of children under 5 years (0.132) and the average household size (5.85). Table SD.2 shows the values of the parameters for the three different indicators at the national level and the resulting sample size (required number of sample households). It can be seen in this table that the required sample size varies by indicator, and the national-level sample of 15,360 households will be sufficient to provide a very good level of precision for all of these indicators.

Table SD.2: Calculated Sample Size for 3 Indicators for Children Under 5

Indicators	Value	deff	RME	pb	AveSize	RR	Sample size
Underweight prevalence	0.217	2.39	0.12	0.132	5.85	0.96	3,241
Stunting prevalence	0.444	2.38	0.12	0.132	5.85	0.96	1,116
Wasting prevalence	0.085	1.99	0.12	0.132	5.85	0.96	8,056

It is also important to examine the level of precision of the key indicators at the district level. Appendix C of the Sierra Leone MICS 2010 Final Report did not include sampling error tables at the district level. However, based on the regional-level results and the experience of similar countries, it was decided to increase the minimum sample size for the smaller districts to 36 sample EAs and 936 sample households. We used the MICS sample size calculation template with the MICS 2010 results at the national level to estimate the approximate 95% confidence interval that would be obtained for each of the three indicators for children under the age of 5 for a district with the minimum sample of 936 households. These results are presented in Table SD.3. It was decided that this level of precision would be sufficient for the smaller districts.

Table SD.3: Expected 95% Confidence Intervals for 3 Indicators in District with 936 Sample Households

Indicators	Value	Sample Size	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Underweight prevalence	0.217	936	0.168	0.223
Stunting prevalence	0.444	936	0.386	0.502
Wasting prevalence	0.085	936	0.055	0.115

Based on the experience of the Sierra Leone MICS 2010, it was decided to select 26 sample households per cluster (EA) for the MICS 2017. Although this very small increase of one sample household per cluster compared to MICS 2010 would result in a very minor increase in the design effects, it would still slightly improve the level of precision. Given that a 50% subsample of the MICS sample households are selected for the men's questionnaire, it is best to select an even number of households in each sample cluster. This selection of 26 households per cluster takes into account various considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. The design effects for most indicators in the MICS 2010 sampling error tables were reasonable. If less households were selected per cluster for the MICS 2017 it would be necessary to select more clusters, thus increasing the survey costs for listing and transportation. Therefore, at the national level, a sample of 600 sample EAs were selected at the first stage and 15,360 households were selected at the second stage.

In allocating the sample clusters by district it was decided to have a minimum of 36 sample clusters for the smallest districts and 64 for the largest district of Western Area Urban. This resulted in a sample of 936 to 1,664 households per district. In between this range, the sample clusters were allocated to the districts approximately in proportion to the square root of the number of households in the Census frame. This approach increased the sample for smaller districts and decreased the sample for larger districts compared to a proportional allocation. Within each district the sample clusters were allocated to the rural and urban strata in proportion to the number of households in the frame. The final allocation of sample clusters and households by district, rural and urban stratum is shown in Table SD.4.

Table SD.4: Allocation of Sample EAs and Households for Sierra Leone MICS 2017 by District, Rural and Urban Stratum

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	600	387	213	15,600	10,062	5,538
District						
Kailahun	44	30	14	1,144	780	364
Kenema	48	30	18	1,248	780	468
Kono	40	31	9	1,040	806	234
Bombali	44	33	11	1,144	858	286
Kambia	36	26	10	936	676	260
Koinadugu	40	33	7	1,040	858	182
Port Loko	48	38	10	1,248	988	260
Tonkolili	44	36	8	1,144	936	208
Bo	44	32	12	1,144	832	312
Bonthe	36	30	6	936	780	156
Moyamba	36	32	4	936	832	104
Pujehun	36	32	4	936	832	104
Western Area Rural	40	4	36	1,040	104	936
Western Area Urban	64	0	64	1,664	0	1,664

A.2. SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

At the first sampling stage the EAs in each stratum (district, rural and urban) were selected from the 2015 Sierra Leone Census frame systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size for each EA was based on the number of households in the Census frame. The number of EAs selected in each district, rural and urban stratum is specified in Table SD.4.

A total of 685 EAs were selected for the Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS) 2017. This sample was also stratified by district, urban and rural areas, but the allocation of the sample clusters by stratum was different from that for the Sierra Leone MICS 2017. The selection procedures were designed to provide a maximum overlap of the sample EAs between the two surveys. A total of 505 sample EAs are included in both surveys, so that the listing could be shared. In these sample EAs the SLIHS sample households were selected as a subsample of the MICS 2017 sample households.

A.3. LISTING ACTIVITIES

Since the sampling frame (the 2015 Sierra Leone Census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample EAs prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed who visited all of the selected enumeration areas and listed all households in each sample EA. In the case of large EAs (for example, with more than 300 households), the EA was divided into smaller segments. Following a quick count of the households in each segment, one segment was selected randomly with PPS in the EA for the listing. The mapping and household listing operations consisted of training of mapping and listing field staff, fieldwork (mapping and listing of households), and household selection. The training of listing staff took place from 29th November - 3rd December 2016 while the fieldwork commenced on 5th December 2016 and was completed on 12th January 2017. The household listing fieldwork was carried out by 15 teams: each team consisted of a supervisor, one mapper and one lister.

A.4. SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) central office, where the selection of 26 households in each EA was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one-half of the sample of households. A random number of 1 or 2 specified whether the sample households with odd or even serial numbers would be selected for the men's questionnaire in each sample cluster. All men between the ages of 15 and 49 years in the selected households were interviewed.

The Sierra Leone MICS 2017 also included water quality tests for a subsample of households within each sample EA. A subsample of 3 of the 26 households was selected in each cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality tests, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality tests, and the spreadsheet automatically selects the corresponding subsample of households.

A.5. CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Sierra Leone MICS 2017 sample is not self-weighting. Given the oversampling of households in the smaller districts, the sampling rates and corresponding weights vary by district. For this reason, sample weights were calculated, and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

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

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

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

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

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample EAs selected in stratum (district, rural and urban) h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2015 Sierra Leone Census frame for the i -th sample EA in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2015 Sierra Leone Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of households listed in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (in the case of EAs that were segmented); for non-segmented EAs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{26}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the number of households in each sample EA from the 2015 Sierra Leone Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

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

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, under-5 children and water quality tests) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{hq}}$$

where RR_{hq} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Sierra Leone MICS 2017 are shown in Table SR 1.1 in this report.

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

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality tests (both for home consumption and at source) a subsample of 3 households was selected from the 26 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$w_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_h} \times \frac{26}{3}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality tests in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality tests for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each will be adjusted separately for nonresponse at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality tests in the i-th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality tests for home

consumption and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality tests in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality tests in stratum h (separately for water quality tests for home consumption and at the source)

The MICS household full (raw) weights were standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for nonresponse). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, men, under-5 modules and water quality data. Adjusted (normalized) household weights varied between 0.144223 and 5.348511 in the 600 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting sample households, women, men, under-5s and water quality tests with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Enumerators:

Victor Johnny	Melvin Paul	Rola Jones
Nyaliema Mustapha	Regina Johnson	Theresa Sheriff
Princess R. Mansaray	Ambrose Kaipumoh	Judith Koewa
Finda Mary Kamanda	Aminata S. Amara	Ann Marie Haffner
Samuel Goba	Saidu Jaay Kanu	Kemah Sesay
Irene Kezia Cole	Siatta Kpaka	Esther Koroma
Theresa B. Jimmy	Brima Conteh	Christiana Conteh
Sylvia Kpaka	Gladys Johnny	Abibatu Kamara
Ibrahim Sorie Samura	Foday Bassie Turay	Daphne Bangura
Mabel Barnes	Zion Mansaray	Ann Marie Fornah
Delphine George	Ibrahim Bakarr	Janet D. Mahayei
Mabinty Nabie	Isatu Theresa Jimmy	Huratulai Bah
Ibrahim Whyte Koroma	Chernor Barrie	Ejatu Samba Barrie
Rose Marie Kargbo	Sia Jenneh Bangatoma	Sira Tira Kargbo
Zainab Barrie	Sana Samura	Fatmata Samura
Isatu R. Sesay	Jennifer I. Jannah	Agnes Koroma
Sheborah Kamara	Mohamed Jalloh	Ayo Ruth James
Fatmata Haja Bayoh	Mariama Koroma	Isha S. Dainkeh
Kadiatu Jillo Roberts	Foday A. Mansaray	Maian Maseray Samura
Kenya Bockarie	Adiza Sholola	Kadiatu F. Kanu
Alhassan Kamara	Abibatu Dee Cole	Christiana Y. Sankoh
Christian K. Sandy	Alpha Thullah	Bintu Ola Williams
Aminata M. Koroma	Mariama Koroma	Nasiru Jalloh
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APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3) for all regions: Northern Province, Eastern Province, Southern Province, and the West (Tables SE.4 to SE.8) and for the 14 districts of the country: Kailahun, Kenema; Kono; Bombali; Kambia; Koinadugu; Port Loko; Tonkolili; Bo; Bonthe; Moyamba; Pujehun; Western Rural; and Western Urban (Tables SE.9 to SE.22).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For several indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

		MICS indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	SR.1	0.230	0.0096	0.042	7.946	2.819	74602	15309	0.211	0.249
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.452	0.0081	0.018	4.715	2.171	17873	17873	0.436	0.468
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.648	0.0101	0.016	3.320	1.822	7415	7415	0.628	0.668
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.075	0.0047	0.063	5.786	2.405	17873	17873	0.065	0.084
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.106	0.0085	0.080	5.586	2.363	7415	7415	0.089	0.123
	ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.023	0.0022	0.095	3.792	1.947	17873	17873	0.019	0.027
	ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.067	0.0054	0.081	3.461	1.860	7415	7415	0.056	0.078
	Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.041	0.0018	0.044	1.500	1.225	17873	17873	0.037	0.045
	Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.166	0.0063	0.038	2.116	1.455	7415	7415	0.154	0.179
	Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	19.922	1.6338	0.082	na	na	na	na	16.654	23.189
	Infant mortality rate	CS.3	56.131	2.7225	0.049	na	na	na	na	50.686	61.576
	Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	93.753	3.8436	0.041	na	na	na	na	86.066	101.441
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.087	0.0812	0.0199	na	na	na	na	na	3.925	4.249
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	101.348	3.9929	0.039	na	na	na	na	na	93.363	109.334
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.225	0.0064	0.028	2.588	1.609	10561	11061	0.212	0.238	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4340	0.01031	0.024	2.279	1.510	5161	5270	0.413	0.455	
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.775	0.0079	0.010	3.149	1.774	8381	8722	0.759	0.791	
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.816	0.0076	0.009	3.341	1.828	8381	8722	0.801	0.832	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.849	0.0104	0.012	1.935	1.391	2256	2289	0.828	0.869	
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.847	0.0103	0.012	1.874	1.369	2256	2289	0.827	0.868	
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.809	0.0111	0.014	1.833	1.354	2256	2289	0.787	0.831	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.0000	0.728	0.323	0.568	74602	15309	0.000	0.000	
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.738	0.0214	0.029	0.528	0.727	219	225	0.695	0.781	
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.529	0.0088	0.017	23.093	4.806	73623	74066	0.511	0.547	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.522	0.0155	0.030	1.125	1.061	1191	1170	0.491	0.553	

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) Early child development index	TC.45a	0.264	0.0057	0.022	1.930	1.389	11445	11447	0.252	0.275
	TC.46a	0.051	0.0026	0.052	1.629	1.276	11437	11478	0.045	0.056
	TC.47a	0.043	0.0025	0.058	1.748	1.322	11437	11478	0.038	0.048
	TC.53	0.514	0.0089	0.017	1.530	1.237	4772	4810	0.496	0.531
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.639	0.0131	0.021	1.762	1.327	2227	2359	0.612	0.665
	LN.22c	0.1605	0.0065	0.040	2.021	1.422	15227	6465	0.147	0.173
	LN.22f	0.1221	0.0065	0.054	2.582	1.607	15227	6465	0.109	0.135
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.811	0.0069	0.008	3.622	1.903	11764	11764	0.797	0.825
	PR.2	0.865	0.0042	0.005	2.812	1.677	30076	18572	0.857	0.874
	PR.3	0.390	0.0080	0.021	2.969	1.723	25194	11033	0.374	0.406
	PR.4a	0.129	0.0067	0.052	1.335	1.156	3454	3378	0.115	0.142
	PR.4b	0.299	0.0091	0.030	1.331	1.154	3454	3378	0.281	0.317
PR.9	0.861	0.0046	0.005	3.195	1.787	17873	17873	0.852	0.871	
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.595	0.0126	0.021	10.110	3.180	74602	15309	0.569	0.620
	WS.6	0.014	0.0033	0.238	1.424	1.193	9054	1780	0.007	0.021
	WS.7	0.235	0.0095	0.041	7.692	2.773	74021	15183	0.216	0.254
	WS.8	0.482	0.0098	0.020	5.835	2.416	74602	15309	0.463	0.502
	WS.9	0.165	0.0075	0.046	6.249	2.500	74602	15309	0.150	0.180
	WS.10	0.419	0.0098	0.023	6.044	2.459	74602	15309	0.400	0.439
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.195	0.0052	0.026	3.078	1.755	32284	18150	0.185	0.206
	EQ.3	0.252	0.0077	0.031	4.865	2.206	74602	15309	0.237	0.268
	EQ.9a	5.727	0.0521	0.009	3.495	1.869	7396	7319	5.623	5.831
	EQ.9a	5.491	0.0702	0.013	2.706	1.645	2969	2902	5.351	5.631

na: not applicable

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to electricity Ownership of mobile phone (women) Ownership of mobile phone (men) Ownership of mobile phone (women) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men) ICT skills (women) ICT skills (men) Use of tobacco (women) Use of tobacco (men)	SR.1	0.4776	0.0196	0.041	8.331	2.886	33269	5399	0.438	0.517	
	SR.10	0.6766	0.0080	0.012	2.099	1.449	8884	7091	0.660	0.693	
	SR.10	0.8254	0.0109	0.013	2.468	1.571	3828	3015	0.804	0.847	
	SR.12a	0.1435	0.0089	0.062	4.562	2.136	8884	7091	0.126	0.161	
	SR.12a	0.1729	0.0148	0.086	4.613	2.148	3828	3015	0.143	0.202	
	SR.13	0.0457	0.0044	0.095	3.092	1.758	8884	7091	0.037	0.054	
	SR.13	0.1234	0.0099	0.080	2.746	1.657	3828	3015	0.104	0.143	
	SR.14	0.0255	0.0022	0.085	1.354	1.164	8884	7091	0.021	0.030	
	SR.14	0.0976	0.0076	0.078	1.974	1.405	3828	3015	0.082	0.113	
	Survive										
	CS.1	24.3311	3.3276	0.137	na	na	na	na	na	17.676	30.986
	CS.3	60.2305	4.9803	0.083	na	na	na	na	na	50.270	70.191
	CS.5	96.9285	6.7643	0.070	na	na	na	na	na	83.400	110.457
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate Adolescent birth rate Contraceptive prevalence rate Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception Antenatal care coverage (4+) Skilled attendant at delivery	-	3.043455	0.10363525	0.03405185	na	na	na	na	2.836	3.251	
	TM.1	71.8989	5.2490	0.073	na	na	na	na	61.401	82.397	
	TM.3	0.3096	0.0118	0.038	2.203	1.484	4222	3402	0.286	0.333	
	TM.4	0.5431	0.01594	0.029	1.866	1.366	2308	1824	0.511	0.575	
	TM.5b	0.8078	0.0140	0.017	3.431	1.852	3389	2727	0.780	0.836	
	TM.9	0.8828	0.0093	0.011	2.289	1.513	3389	2727	0.864	0.901	
	Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.8434	0.0200	0.024	1.846	1.359	782	611	0.803	0.883	
	TC.6	0.8423	0.0197	0.023	1.778	1.334	782	611	0.803	0.882	
Measles immunization coverage Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms Population who slept under an ITN Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) Early child development index	TC.10	0.7954	0.0205	0.026	1.571	1.254	782	611	0.754	0.836	
	TC.18	0.0001	0.0001	0.998	0.299	0.547	33269	5399	0.000	0.000	
	TC.19	0.7986	0.0606	0.076	1.233	1.110	63	55	0.677	0.920	
	TC.22	0.4233	0.0133	0.032	19.010	4.360	32762	26061	0.397	0.450	
	TC.32	0.4423	0.0298	0.067	1.219	1.104	457	340	0.383	0.502	
	TC.45a	0.1969	0.0104	0.053	2.227	1.492	4234	3270	0.176	0.218	
	TC.46a	0.0500	0.0057	0.113	2.189	1.479	4203	3256	0.039	0.061	
	TC.47a	0.0413	0.0048	0.117	1.920	1.386	4203	3256	0.032	0.051	
	TC.53	0.5903	0.0169	0.029	1.642	1.281	1802	1393	0.557	0.624	

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Learn											
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7675	0.0197	0.026	1.479	1.216	817	681	0.728	0.807
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.2980	0.0123	0.041	1.623	1.274	6645	2228	0.273	0.323
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2196	0.0127	0.058	2.082	1.443	6645	2228	0.194	0.245
Protected from violence and exploitation											
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.8399	0.0115	0.014	3.330	1.825	4373	3361	0.817	0.863
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8851	0.0071	0.008	2.801	1.674	12110	5627	0.871	0.899
	Child labour	PR.3	0.2314	0.0113	0.049	2.676	1.636	11091	3757	0.209	0.254
	Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0822	0.0092	0.112	1.731	1.316	1921	1548	0.064	0.101
	Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.2010	0.0112	0.056	1.201	1.096	1921	1548	0.179	0.223
	Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.8017	0.0081	0.010	2.898	1.702	8884	7091	0.786	0.818
Live in a safe and clean environment											
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7455	0.0193	0.026	10.554	3.249	33269	5399	0.707	0.784
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0234	0.0065	0.278	1.159	1.076	3981	629	0.010	0.036
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3343	0.0178	0.053	7.636	2.763	32998	5357	0.299	0.370
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.7398	0.0147	0.020	6.036	2.457	33269	5399	0.710	0.769
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.2703	0.0135	0.050	4.962	2.228	33269	5399	0.243	0.297
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.6018	0.0154	0.026	5.370	2.317	33269	5399	0.571	0.633
Equitable chance in life											
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1870	0.0092	0.049	3.234	1.798	13755	5827	0.169	0.205
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2360	0.0121	0.051	4.396	2.097	33269	5399	0.212	0.260
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.9969	0.0756	0.013	3.133	1.770	4079	3315	5.846	6.148
	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.3758	0.0995	0.019	2.635	1.623	1660	1303	5.177	5.575

na: not applicable

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS ($DEFF$), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (\sqrt{DEFF}), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.0303	0.0064	0.213	13.971	3.738	41333	9910	0.017	0.043
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.2307	0.0104	0.045	6.571	2.563	8989	10782	0.210	0.251
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.4589	0.0129	0.028	2.930	1.712	3587	4400	0.433	0.485
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0069	0.0019	0.271	5.452	2.335	8989	10782	0.003	0.011
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.0353	0.0070	0.199	6.372	2.524	3587	4400	0.021	0.049
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0006	0.0002	0.357	0.862	0.929	8989	10782	0.000	0.001
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0063	0.0016	0.252	1.755	1.325	3587	4400	0.003	0.009
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0561	0.0028	0.049	1.543	1.242	8989	10782	0.051	0.062
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.2392	0.0088	0.037	1.871	1.368	3587	4400	0.222	0.257
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	172449	1.6545	0.096	na	na	na	na	13.936	20.554
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	53.6452	3.1454	0.059	na	na	na	na	47.354	59.936
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	91.8373	4.6166	0.050	na	na	na	na	82.604	101.070
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	5.0892	0.0815	0.0160	na	na	na	na	4.926	5.252
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	136.9675	4.8520	0.0354	na	na	na	na	127.263	146.672
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.1690	0.0057	0.0336	1.755	1.325	6340	7659	0.158	0.180
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3457	0.01088	0.031	1.802	1.342	2853	3446	0.324	0.367
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.7521	0.0097	0.013	2.997	1.731	4992	5995	0.733	0.771
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7715	0.0111	0.014	4.181	2.045	4992	5995	0.749	0.794
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8514	0.0119	0.014	1.869	1.367	1474	1678	0.828	0.875
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8499	0.0118	0.014	1.821	1.349	1474	1678	0.826	0.873
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8165	0.0131	0.016	1.911	1.382	1474	1678	0.790	0.843
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	1.002	0.268	0.518	41333	9910	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7132	0.0178	0.025	0.261	0.510	156	170	0.678	0.749
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6137	0.0102	0.017	21.121	4.596	40861	48005	0.593	0.634
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5716	0.0173	0.030	1.015	1.007	735	830	0.537	0.606
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3026	0.0065	0.021	1.626	1.275	7211	8177	0.290	0.316
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0512	0.0025	0.049	1.073	1.036	7233	8222	0.046	0.056
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0435	0.0028	0.064	1.521	1.233	7233	8222	0.038	0.049
Early child development index	TC.53	0.4670	0.0099	0.021	1.353	1.163	2970	3417	0.447	0.487

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (*DEFF*), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (*DEFT*), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Co-efficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.5640	0.0163	0.029	1.814	1.347	1410	1678	0.531	0.597
	LN.22c	0.0539	0.0051	0.094	2.147	1.465	8582	4237	0.044	0.064
	LN.22f	0.0466	0.0049	0.105	2.264	1.505	8582	4237	0.037	0.056
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.7940	0.0086	0.011	3.810	1.952	7391	8403	0.777	0.811
	PR.2	0.8516	0.0051	0.006	2.682	1.638	17966	12945	0.841	0.862
	PR.3	0.5141	0.0113	0.022	3.692	1.921	14103	7276	0.492	0.537
	PR.4a	0.1873	0.0093	0.050	1.036	1.018	1533	1830	0.169	0.206
	PR.4b	0.4214	0.0131	0.031	1.278	1.131	1533	1830	0.395	0.447
	PR.9	0.9202	0.0040	0.004	2.368	1.539	8989	10782	0.912	0.928
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.4732	0.0178	0.038	12.582	3.547	41333	9910	0.438	0.509
	WS.6	0.0065	0.0032	0.494	1.842	1.357	5074	1151	0.000	0.013
	WS.7	0.1548	0.0094	0.061	6.675	2.584	41023	9826	0.136	0.174
	WS.8	0.2749	0.0119	0.043	7.004	2.646	41333	9910	0.251	0.299
	WS.9	0.0795	0.0065	0.082	5.745	2.397	41333	9910	0.066	0.093
	WS.10	0.2721	0.0118	0.043	6.954	2.637	41333	9910	0.249	0.296
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.2013	0.0059	0.029	2.636	1.624	18529	12323	0.190	0.213
	EQ.3	0.2654	0.0099	0.037	5.030	2.243	41333	9910	0.245	0.285
	EQ.9a	5.3946	0.0671	0.012	3.583	1.893	3316	4004	5.260	5.529
	EQ.9a	5.6369	0.0948	0.017	2.504	1.582	1310	1599	5.447	5.826

na: not applicable

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: East

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS ($DEFF$), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (\sqrt{DEFF}), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>y</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Co-efficient of variation (<i>se/y</i>)	Design effect (<i>d_{eff}</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>d_{eff}</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>y</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>y</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.1169	0.0157	0.134	8.028	2.833	17067	3364	0.086	0.148
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.3544	0.0153	0.043	3.936	1.984	3952	3844	0.324	0.385
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.5712	0.0154	0.027	1.649	1.284	1690	1702	0.540	0.602
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0534	0.0064	0.120	3.134	1.770	3952	3844	0.041	0.066
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.0638	0.0085	0.133	2.042	1.429	1690	1702	0.047	0.081
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0081	0.0026	0.314	3.111	1.764	3952	3844	0.003	0.013
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0299	0.0057	0.190	1.897	1.377	1690	1702	0.019	0.041
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0574	0.0043	0.076	1.345	1.160	3952	3844	0.049	0.066
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.2408	0.0137	0.057	1.738	1.318	1690	1702	0.213	0.268
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	25.6749	3.6984	0.144	na	na	na	na	18.278	33.072
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	61.9191	5.8997	0.095	na	na	na	na	50.120	73.718
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	101.7124	8.0147	0.079	na	na	na	na	85.683	117.742
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.3570	0.1487	0.0341	na	na	na	na	4.060	4.654
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	101.5366	78481	0.077	na	na	na	na	85.840	117.233
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2336	0.0094	0.040	1.204	1.097	2416	2430	0.215	0.252
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4422	0.0164	0.037	1.323	1.150	1223	1222	0.410	0.475
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.7529	0.0175	0.023	3.167	1.779	1934	1931	0.718	0.788
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9070	0.0117	0.013	3.148	1.774	1934	1931	0.884	0.930
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9042	0.0159	0.018	1.492	1.221	540	511	0.872	0.936
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9099	0.0153	0.017	1.448	1.203	540	511	0.879	0.940
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8344	0.0198	0.024	1.443	1.201	540	511	0.795	0.874
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	17067	3364	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.8530	0.0313	0.037	0.453	0.673	55	59	0.790	0.916
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6046	0.0177	0.029	21.255	4.610	16811	16309	0.569	0.640
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5050	0.0331	0.066	1.003	1.002	254	230	0.439	0.571
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2656	0.0123	0.046	1.931	1.390	2619	2477	0.241	0.290
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0403	0.0047	0.118	1.438	1.199	2615	2474	0.031	0.050
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0423	0.0043	0.101	1.111	1.054	2615	2474	0.034	0.051
Early child development index	TC.53	0.4688	0.0160	0.034	1.051	1.025	1063	1021	0.437	0.501

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: East

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (*DEFF*), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (*DEFF*), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (√deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.6567	0.0248	0.038	1.445	1.202	534	530	0.607	0.706
	LN.22c	0.1134	0.0113	0.100	1.851	1.361	3583	1446	0.091	0.136
	LN.22f	0.0949	0.0098	0.103	1.606	1.267	3583	1446	0.075	0.111
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.8705	0.0124	0.014	3.439	1.855	2664	2519	0.846	0.895
	PR.2	0.9114	0.0076	0.008	2.933	1.713	7077	4106	0.896	0.927
	PR.3	0.4097	0.0176	0.043	3.160	1.778	5927	2455	0.374	0.445
	PR.4a	0.1346	0.0144	0.107	1.169	1.081	679	657	0.106	0.163
	PR.4b	0.2927	0.0159	0.054	0.804	0.897	679	657	0.261	0.325
	PR.9	0.9050	0.0082	0.009	3.011	1.735	3952	3844	0.889	0.921
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.6740	0.0218	0.032	7.258	2.694	17067	3364	0.630	0.718
	WS.6	0.0030	0.0022	0.741	0.645	0.803	1894	390	0.000	0.007
	WS.7	0.1776	0.0152	0.086	5.284	2.299	16925	3328	0.147	0.208
	WS.8	0.4682	0.0163	0.035	3.584	1.893	17067	3364	0.436	0.501
	WS.9	0.1271	0.0123	0.097	4.610	2.147	17067	3364	0.102	0.152
	WS.10	0.4475	0.0161	0.036	3.519	1.876	17067	3364	0.415	0.480
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.2016	0.0084	0.042	1.761	1.327	7532	3985	0.185	0.219
	EQ.3	0.2797	0.0171	0.061	4.904	2.215	17067	3364	0.245	0.314
	EQ.9a	4.7373	0.1172	0.025	3.911	1.978	1558	1469	4.503	4.972
	EQ.9a	5.9245	0.1263	0.021	2.568	1.603	631	621	5.672	6.177

na: not applicable

Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

na: not applicable

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to electricity Ownership of mobile phone (women) Ownership of mobile phone (men) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men) ICT skills (women) ICT skills (men) Use of tobacco (women) Use of tobacco (men)	SR.1	0.1297	0.0140	0.108	9.374	3.062	25178	5433	0.102	0.158	
	SR.10	0.3362	0.0146	0.044	6.103	2.470	5731	6362	0.307	0.365	
	SR.10	0.5573	0.0178	0.032	3.127	1.768	2206	2436	0.522	0.593	
	SR.12a	0.0291	0.0085	0.293	16.307	4.038	5731	6362	0.012	0.046	
	SR.12a	0.0789	0.0138	0.174	6.341	2.518	2206	2436	0.051	0.106	
	SR.13	0.0100	0.0032	0.316	6.387	2.527	5731	6362	0.004	0.016	
	SR.13	0.0332	0.0095	0.285	6.802	2.608	2206	2436	0.014	0.052	
	SR.14	0.0286	0.0027	0.093	1.627	1.275	5731	6362	0.023	0.034	
	SR.14	0.1664	0.0108	0.065	2.047	1.431	2206	2436	0.145	0.188	
	Survive										
	CS.1	15.7335	2.1528	0.137	na	na	na	na	na	11.428	20.039
	CS.3	47.1002	3.6729	0.078	na	na	na	na	na	39.754	54.446
	CS.5	89.4462	5.9919	0.067	na	na	na	na	na	77.462	101.430
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate Adolescent birth rate Contraceptive prevalence rate Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception Antenatal care coverage (4+) Skilled attendant at delivery	-	4.7165	0.1344	0.0285	na	na	na	na	4.448	4.985	
	TM.1	116.6938	6.3553	0.054	na	na	na	na	103.983	129.404	
	TM.3	0.1802	0.0101	0.056	2.975	1.725	3785	4282	0.160	0.200	
	TM.4	0.3648	0.0183	0.050	2.681	1.637	1677	1848	0.328	0.401	
	TM.5b	0.7902	0.0098	0.012	1.972	1.404	3004	3384	0.771	0.810	
	TM.9	0.6969	0.0167	0.024	4.456	2.111	3004	3384	0.664	0.730	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage Measles immunization coverage Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms Population who slept under an ITN Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) Early child development index	TC.3	0.7995	0.0171	0.021	1.621	1.273	818	892	0.765	0.834	
	TC.6	0.7942	0.0174	0.022	1.657	1.287	818	892	0.759	0.829	
	TC.10	0.7630	0.0182	0.024	1.628	1.276	818	892	0.727	0.799	
	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	1.003	0.242	0.492	25178	5433	0.000	0.000	
	TC.19	0.6362	0.0369	0.058	0.553	0.744	92	95	0.562	0.710	
	TC.22	0.5565	0.0163	0.029	29.137	5.398	24870	27224	0.524	0.589	
	TC.32	0.6209	0.0227	0.037	1.124	1.060	480	514	0.575	0.666	
	TC.45a	0.2883	0.0088	0.030	1.699	1.303	4232	4512	0.271	0.306	
	TC.46a	0.0515	0.0039	0.076	1.410	1.188	4258	4554	0.044	0.059	
	TC.47a	0.0550	0.0048	0.087	1.984	1.409	4258	4554	0.045	0.064	
	TC.53	0.5007	0.0135	0.027	1.417	1.190	1812	1950	0.474	0.528	

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS ($DEFF$), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (\sqrt{DEFF}), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Co-efficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.5881	0.0255	0.043	2.539	1.593	835	948	0.537	0.639
	LN.22c	0.0975	0.0084	0.086	2.013	1.419	5543	2513	0.081	0.114
	LN.22f	0.0748	0.0101	0.134	3.670	1.916	5543	2513	0.055	0.095
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.7398	0.0134	0.018	4.349	2.085	4386	4692	0.713	0.766
	PR.2	0.8183	0.0075	0.009	2.765	1.663	10917	7269	0.803	0.833
	PR.3	0.4653	0.0148	0.032	3.693	1.922	8831	4197	0.436	0.495
	PR.4a	0.1551	0.0116	0.075	1.242	1.114	1111	1208	0.132	0.178
	PR.4b	0.3698	0.0193	0.052	1.936	1.391	1111	1208	0.331	0.408
	PR.9	0.9305	0.0055	0.006	2.994	1.730	5731	6362	0.919	0.942
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.4767	0.0232	0.049	11.758	3.429	25178	5433	0.430	0.523
	WS.6	0.0025	0.0020	0.800	0.998	0.999	3226	630	0.000	0.006
	WS.7	0.2199	0.0177	0.080	9.858	3.140	25065	5410	0.185	0.255
	WS.8	0.3426	0.0194	0.057	9.098	3.016	25178	5433	0.304	0.381
	WS.9	0.1048	0.0113	0.107	7.341	2.709	25178	5433	0.082	0.127
	WS.10	0.3364	0.0183	0.054	8.123	2.850	25178	5433	0.300	0.373
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.1896	0.0081	0.043	3.045	1.745	11502	7046	0.173	0.206
	EQ.3	0.2843	0.0111	0.039	3.306	1.818	25178	5433	0.262	0.307
	EQ.9a	5.5740	0.0763	0.014	2.916	1.708	2354	2628	5.421	5.727
	EQ.9a	4.7918	0.1322	0.028	2.486	1.577	919	1005	4.527	5.056

na: not applicable

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: South

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	SR.1	0.1120	0.0127	0.113	6.260	2.502	14720	3888	0.087	0.137
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.3914	0.0177	0.045	5.697	2.387	3303	4322	0.356	0.427
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.5192	0.0233	0.045	4.058	2.014	1341	1861	0.473	0.566
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0374	0.0085	0.226	8.603	2.933	3303	4322	0.020	0.054
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.0750	0.0135	0.179	4.855	2.203	1341	1861	0.048	0.102
	ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0061	0.0022	0.361	3.485	1.867	3303	4322	0.002	0.011
	ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0539	0.0077	0.142	2.138	1.462	1341	1861	0.039	0.069
	Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0592	0.0047	0.079	1.682	1.297	3303	4322	0.050	0.068
	Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.1918	0.0118	0.062	1.677	1.295	1341	1861	0.168	0.215
	Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	12.5153	2.3719	0.190	na	na	na	na	7.771	17.259
	Infant mortality rate	CS.3	47.2605	4.9574	0.105	na	na	na	na	37.346	57.175
	Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	67.9334	6.4927	0.096	na	na	na	na	54.948	80.919
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	Total fertility rate	-	4.3802	0.1479	0.0338	na	na	na	na	4.084	4.676
	Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	123.4877	8.4632	0.069	na	na	na	na	106.561	140.414
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2110	0.0106	0.050	1.844	1.358	2036	2748	0.190	0.232
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4220	0.01649	0.039	1.466	1.211	981	1315	0.389	0.455
	Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.7870	0.0185	0.024	4.361	2.088	1615	2131	0.750	0.824
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9018	0.0112	0.012	3.003	1.733	1615	2131	0.879	0.924
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9223	0.0152	0.016	1.901	1.379	470	592	0.892	0.953
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9149	0.0154	0.017	1.806	1.344	470	592	0.884	0.946
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8986	0.0173	0.019	1.944	1.394	470	592	0.864	0.933
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000				14720	3888	0.000	0.000
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.7852)	0.0239	0.030	0.159	0.399	45	48	0.737	0.833
	Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6589	0.0167	0.025	23.360	4.833	14629	18784	0.625	0.692
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5215	0.0292	0.056	0.947	0.973	226	278	0.463	0.580
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2963	0.0113	0.038	1.837	1.355	2378	2978	0.274	0.319
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0580	0.0052	0.089	1.451	1.205	2369	2977	0.048	0.068
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0301	0.0040	0.131	1.593	1.262	2369	2977	0.022	0.038
	Early child development index	TC.53	0.4438	0.0198	0.045	1.941	1.393	961	1223	0.404	0.483

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: South

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS ($DEFF$), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (\sqrt{DEFF}), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>v</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Co-efficient of variation (<i>se/v</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.6108	0.0263	0.043	1.757	1.325	462	603	0.558	0.663
	LN.22c	0.1291	0.0094	0.073	1.187	1.089	2961	1508	0.110	0.148
	LN.22f	0.1010	0.0086	0.085	1.214	1.102	2961	1508	0.084	0.118
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.8735	0.0119	0.014	3.882	1.970	2407	3020	0.850	0.897
	PR.2	0.8840	0.0085	0.010	3.326	1.824	6117	4676	0.867	0.901
	PR.3	0.4450	0.0173	0.039	3.319	1.822	5074	2726	0.410	0.480
	PR.4a	0.1311	0.0123	0.093	1.005	1.002	587	763	0.107	0.156
	PR.4b	0.3432	0.0222	0.065	1.663	1.290	587	763	0.299	0.388
	PR.9	0.8254	0.0100	0.012	3.014	1.736	3303	4322	0.805	0.845
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.5340	0.0293	0.055	13.443	3.666	14720	3888	0.475	0.593
	WS.6	0.0237	0.0103	0.435	2.088	1.445	1659	455	0.003	0.044
	WS.7	0.1904	0.0142	0.074	5.009	2.238	14611	3854	0.162	0.219
	WS.8	0.4195	0.0230	0.055	8.415	2.901	14720	3888	0.374	0.465
	WS.9	0.1686	0.0196	0.116	10.624	3.259	14720	3888	0.129	0.208
	WS.10	0.4092	0.0228	0.056	8.353	2.890	14720	3888	0.364	0.455
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.2474	0.0115	0.046	3.203	1.790	6517	4547	0.225	0.270
	EQ.3	0.2932	0.0252	0.086	11.944	3.456	14720	3888	0.243	0.344
	EQ.9a	6.0395	0.1125	0.019	3.801	1.950	1329	1732	5.815	6.264
	EQ.9a	6.3524	0.1522	0.024	4.022	2.006	546	733	6.048	6.657

na: not applicable

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

Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

na: not applicable

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

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: West

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	SR.1	0.5801	0.0304	0.052	9.967	3.157	17635	2624	0.519	0.641
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7089	0.0112	0.016	2.044	1.430	4886	3345	0.686	0.731
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8792	0.0158	0.018	3.306	1.818	2178	1416	0.848	0.911
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1709	0.0130	0.076	4.007	2.002	4886	3345	0.145	0.197
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.1863	0.0232	0.124	5.019	2.240	2178	1416	0.140	0.233
	ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0617	0.0072	0.117	3.021	1.738	4886	3345	0.047	0.076
	ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1371	0.0144	0.105	2.470	1.572	2178	1416	0.108	0.166
	Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0296	0.0031	0.105	1.118	1.057	4886	3345	0.023	0.036
	Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.0921	0.0109	0.118	2.011	1.418	2178	1416	0.070	0.114
	Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	28.0976	4.7587	0.1694	na	na	na	18.580	37.615	
	Infant mortality rate	CS.3	74.2719	74061	0.0997	na	na	na	59.460	89.084	
	Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	117.0929	9.6489	0.0824	na	na	na	97.795	136.391	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health											
	Total fertility rate	-	2.9235	0.1473	0.0504	na	na	na	na	2.629	3.218
	Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	70.7735	8.1325	0.115	na	na	na	na	54.508	87.038
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3022	0.0173	0.057	2.266	1.505	2325	1601	0.268	0.337
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5259	0.0235	0.045	1.963	1.401	1280	885	0.479	0.573
	Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.7611	0.0204	0.027	2.932	1.712	1828	1276	0.720	0.802
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8417	0.0153	0.018	2.226	1.492	1828	1276	0.811	0.872
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7914	0.0343	0.043	2.086	1.444	428	294	0.723	0.860
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.7955	0.0331	0.042	1.971	1.404	428	294	0.729	0.862
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7677	0.0352	0.046	2.041	1.429	428	294	0.697	0.838
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0001	0.0001	0.996	0.273	0.523	17635	2624	0.000	0.000
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	0.0707	0.092	0.621	0.788	28	23	0.629	0.912
	Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.3062	0.0134	0.044	9.953	3.155	17314	11749	0.279	0.333
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3361	0.0432	0.129	1.229	1.109	231	148	0.250	0.423
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1786	0.0147	0.082	2.177	1.475	2216	1480	0.149	0.208
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0539	0.0081	0.150	1.888	1.374	2194	1473	0.038	0.070
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0329	0.0056	0.169	1.431	1.196	2194	1473	0.022	0.044
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6610	0.0241	0.037	1.599	1.265	935	616	0.613	0.709	

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: West

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS ($DEFF$), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (\sqrt{DEFF}), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>h</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Co-efficient of variation (<i>se/h</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.7532	0.0241	0.032	0.866	0.931	397	278	0.705	0.801
	LN.22c	0.3549	0.0203	0.057	1.799	1.341	3140	998	0.314	0.396
	LN.22f	0.2567	0.0202	0.079	2.135	1.461	3140	998	0.216	0.297
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.8131	0.0152	0.019	2.324	1.524	2307	1533	0.783	0.843
	PR.2	0.8764	0.0107	0.012	2.687	1.639	5966	2521	0.855	0.898
	PR.3	0.1905	0.0158	0.083	2.690	1.640	5362	1655	0.159	0.222
	PR.4a	0.0969	0.0142	0.147	1.737	1.318	1078	750	0.068	0.125
	PR.4b	0.2052	0.0155	0.075	1.097	1.047	1078	750	0.174	0.236
	PR.9	0.7690	0.0125	0.016	2.956	1.719	4886	3345	0.744	0.794
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.7367	0.0308	0.042	12.797	3.577	17635	2624	0.675	0.798
	WS.6	0.0323	0.0107	0.333	1.124	1.060	2262	305	0.011	0.054
	WS.7	0.3490	0.0254	0.073	7.338	2.709	17420	2591	0.298	0.400
	WS.8	0.7475	0.0225	0.030	7.060	2.657	17635	2624	0.702	0.793
	WS.9	0.2829	0.0181	0.064	4.249	2.061	17635	2624	0.247	0.319
	WS.10	0.5182	0.0220	0.043	5.099	2.258	17635	2624	0.474	0.562
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.1470	0.0140	0.095	3.993	1.998	6733	2572	0.119	0.175
	EQ.3	0.1460	0.0089	0.061	1.670	1.292	17635	2624	0.128	0.164
	EQ.9a	6.4163	0.0917	0.014	2.399	1.549	2155	1490	6.233	6.600
	EQ.9a	5.3749	0.1276	0.024	2.227	1.492	873	543	5.120	5.630

^{nae} not applicable

¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-59 unweighted cases

^{1*)} Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Kailahun District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/h)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to electricity Ownership of mobile phone (women) Ownership of mobile phone (men) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men) ICT skills (women) ICT skills (men) Use of tobacco (women) Use of tobacco (men)	SR.1	0.0115	0.0042	0.369	1.783	1.335	4742	1128	0.003	0.020	
	SR.10	0.2411	0.0190	0.079	2.474	1.573	1109	1260	0.203	0.279	
	SR.10	0.5496	0.0330	0.060	2.357	1.535	449	537	0.484	0.616	
	SR.12a	0.0090	0.0032	0.358	1.465	1.210	1109	1260	0.003	0.015	
	SR.12a	0.0663	0.0119	0.179	1.226	1.107	449	537	0.043	0.090	
	SR.13	0.0015	0.0015	1.019	1.932	1.390	1109	1260	0.000	0.004	
	SR.13	0.0053	0.0042	0.797	1.819	1.349	449	537	0.000	0.014	
	SR.14	0.0831	0.0065	0.078	0.698	0.836	1109	1260	0.070	0.096	
	SR.14	0.3108	0.0256	0.082	1.639	1.280	449	537	0.260	0.362	
	Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate										
	CS.1	20.4510	4.9281	0.2410	na	na	na	na	na	10.595	30.307
	Infant mortality rate										
	CS.3	64.3309	9.8809	0.1536	na	na	na	na	na	44.569	84.093
Under-five mortality rate											
CS.5	99.2285	13.1487	0.1325	na	na	na	na	na	72.931	125.526	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health											
Total fertility rate											
-	4.3413	0.2046	0.047	na	na	na	na	na	3.932	4.750	
Adolescent birth rate											
TM.1	1378018	14.3003	0.104	na	na	na	na	na	109.201	166.402	
Contraceptive prevalence rate											
TM.3	0.2823	0.0156	0.055	1.007	1.003	740	839	0.251	0.314		
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception											
TM.4	0.5548	0.0238	0.043	0.951	0.975	367	416	0.507	0.602		
Antenatal care coverage (4+)											
TM.5b	0.9022	0.0167	0.019	2.066	1.437	573	653	0.869	0.936		
Skilled attendant at delivery											
TM.9	0.9336	0.0167	0.018	2.920	1.709	573	653	0.900	0.967		
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage											
TC.3	0.9400	0.0234	0.025	1.782	1.335	173	184	0.893	0.987		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage											
TC.6	0.9435	0.0231	0.024	1.826	1.351	173	184	0.897	0.990		
Measles immunization coverage											
TC.10	0.8645	0.0290	0.034	1.318	1.148	173	184	0.806	0.923		
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting											
TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	4742	1128	0.000	0.000		
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms											
TC.19	(*)	0.0025	0.003	0.001	0.032	19	21	0.850	0.860		
Population who slept under an ITN											
TC.22	0.7434	0.0171	0.023	7.970	2.823	4626	5218	0.709	0.777		
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months											
TC.32	0.5862	0.0590	0.101	0.918	0.958	61	65	0.468	0.704		
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)											
TC.45a	0.3169	0.0198	0.062	1.480	1.217	763	820	0.277	0.356		
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)											
TC.46a	0.0352	0.0075	0.214	1.367	1.169	760	817	0.020	0.050		
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)											
TC.47a	0.0443	0.0074	0.168	1.068	1.033	760	817	0.029	0.059		
Early child development index											
TC.53	0.4074	0.0310	0.076	1.354	1.163	319	342	0.345	0.469		

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Kailahun District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.7485	0.0343	0.046	1.009	1.004	140	162	0.680	0.817
	LN.22c	0.0480	0.0076	0.159	0.610	0.781	990	479	0.033	0.063
	LN.22f	0.1219	0.0223	0.183	2.226	1.492	990	479	0.077	0.167
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women Live in a safe and clean environment Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	PR.1	0.8766	0.0166	0.019	2.109	1.452	775	833	0.843	0.910
	PR.2	0.9668	0.0044	0.005	0.807	0.899	1989	1372	0.958	0.975
	PR.3	0.5740	0.0245	0.043	1.973	1.405	1571	805	0.525	0.623
	PR.4a	0.1113	0.0226	0.203	1.110	1.053	181	215	0.066	0.157
	PR.4b	0.3256	0.0339	0.104	1.120	1.058	181	215	0.258	0.393
	PR.9	0.9270	0.0096	0.010	1.710	1.308	1109	1260	0.908	0.946
	WS.2	0.5644	0.0581	0.103	15.458	3.932	4742	1128	0.448	0.681
	WS.6	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	555	131	0.000	0.000
	WS.7	0.0645	0.0117	0.181	2.534	1.592	4727	1125	0.041	0.088
	WS.8	0.4248	0.0336	0.079	5.207	2.282	4742	1128	0.358	0.492
WS.9	0.0438	0.0071	0.163	1.367	1.169	4742	1128	0.030	0.058	
WS.10	0.4232	0.0339	0.080	5.313	2.305	4742	1128	0.355	0.491	
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.1525	0.0141	0.093	2.014	1.419	2035	1306	0.124	0.181
	EQ.3	0.1406	0.0228	0.162	4.845	2.201	4742	1128	0.095	0.186
	EQ.9a	5.1340	0.1967	0.038	2.638	1.624	377	441	4.741	5.527
	EQ.9a	4.9209	0.1667	0.034	2.037	1.427	157	192	4.588	5.254

na: not applicable

(1) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Kenema District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.1943	0.0289	0.149	6.640	2.577	7323	1244	0.136	0.252
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.4073	0.0256	0.063	4.289	2.071	1750	1581	0.356	0.459
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.5687	0.0244	0.043	1.694	1.301	742	696	0.520	0.618
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0854	0.0132	0.154	3.500	1.871	1750	1581	0.059	0.112
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.0881	0.0170	0.193	2.495	1.580	742	696	0.054	0.122
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0153	0.0051	0.335	2.760	1.661	1750	1581	0.005	0.026
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0578	0.0120	0.207	1.834	1.354	742	696	0.034	0.082
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0640	0.0078	0.121	1.588	1.260	1750	1581	0.048	0.080
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.2378	0.0193	0.081	1.424	1.194	742	696	0.199	0.276
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	20.9726	4.7632	0.2271	na	na	na	na	11.446	30.499
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	55.9129	10.6870	0.1911	na	na	na	na	34.539	77.287
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	91.6281	13.9046	0.1518	na	na	na	na	63.819	119.437
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.1354	0.2482	0.060	na	na	na	na	3.639	4.632
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	82.4548	10.9943	0.133	na	na	na	na	60.466	104.443
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2616	0.0151	0.058	1.097	1.047	986	933	0.231	0.292
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4581	0.0250	0.055	1.249	1.117	527	497	0.408	0.508
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.7728	0.0241	0.031	2.443	1.563	787	740	0.725	0.821
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9605	0.0089	0.009	1.525	1.235	787	740	0.943	0.978
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9165	0.0291	0.032	2.130	1.459	216	194	0.858	0.975
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9196	0.0269	0.029	1.884	1.373	216	194	0.866	0.973
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8182	0.0379	0.046	1.869	1.367	216	194	0.742	0.894
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	7323	1244	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	11	10	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5708	0.0339	0.059	30.716	5.542	7252	6562	0.503	0.639
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4496	0.0569	0.126	1.359	1.166	122	105	0.336	0.563
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2801	0.0235	0.084	2.650	1.628	1091	969	0.233	0.327
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0414	0.0066	0.159	1.062	1.030	1091	970	0.028	0.055

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Kenema District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0545	0.0081	0.149	1.245	1.116	1091	970	0.038	0.071
	Early child development index	0.5402	0.0260	0.048	1.044	1.022	423	386	0.488	0.592
Learn	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.6159	0.0438	0.071	1.718	1.311	235	213	0.528	0.703
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	0.1574	0.0130	0.082	0.684	0.827	1470	540	0.131	0.183
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.0873	0.0160	0.183	1.731	1.316	1470	540	0.055	0.119
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Protected from violence and exploitation	Birth registration	0.8324	0.0250	0.030	4.420	2.102	1111	989	0.782	0.882
	Violent discipline	0.8940	0.0115	0.013	2.184	1.478	2891	1567	0.871	0.917
	Child labour	0.3638	0.0253	0.070	2.590	1.609	2474	935	0.313	0.414
	Child marriage (before age 15)	0.0963	0.0235	0.244	1.652	1.285	295	262	0.049	0.143
	Child marriage (before age 18)	0.2307	0.0234	0.101	0.805	0.897	295	262	0.184	0.277
Live in a safe and clean environment	Prevalence of FGM/C among women	0.9094	0.0098	0.011	1.860	1.364	1750	1581	0.890	0.929
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.8280	0.0214	0.026	4.009	2.002	7323	1244	0.785	0.871
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.0050	0.0050	0.988	0.705	0.840	735	144	0.000	0.015
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.1724	0.0302	0.175	7928	2.816	7296	1240	0.112	0.233
	Use of improved sanitation facility	0.5709	0.0233	0.041	2.762	1.662	7323	1244	0.524	0.618
Equitable chance in life	Use of basic sanitation services	0.1754	0.0187	0.107	3.017	1.737	7323	1244	0.138	0.213
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	0.5409	0.0256	0.047	3.287	1.813	7323	1244	0.490	0.592
	Children with functional difficulty	0.2007	0.0113	0.056	1.222	1.106	3145	1535	0.178	0.223
	Population covered by social transfers	0.3366	0.0304	0.090	5.154	2.270	7323	1244	0.276	0.397
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	4.3305	0.1930	0.045	4.207	2.051	723	631	3.945	4.716
Equitable chance in life	Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	5.7046	0.1975	0.035	2.843	1.686	302	276	5.310	6.100

na: not applicable

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

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Kono District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.1037	0.0306	0.295	9.963	3.156	5003	992	0.043	0.165
	SR.10	0.3847	0.0310	0.081	4.070	2.017	1094	1003	0.323	0.447
	SR.10	0.5942	0.0225	0.038	0.986	0.993	499	469	0.549	0.639
	SR.12a	0.0471	0.0075	0.158	1.240	1.114	1094	1003	0.032	0.062
	SR.12a	0.0255	0.0081	0.318	1.237	1.112	499	469	0.009	0.042
	SR.13	0.0033	0.0033	0.992	3.300	1.817	1094	1003	0.000	0.010
	SR.13	0.0105	0.0049	0.464	1.073	1.036	499	469	0.001	0.020
	SR.14	0.0206	0.0061	0.295	1.836	1.355	1094	1003	0.008	0.033
	SR.14	0.1824	0.0258	0.141	2.084	1.444	499	469	0.131	0.234
Survive										
	CS.1	370289	8.7000	0.2350	na	na	na	na	19.629	54.429
	CS.3	677829	9.1697	0.1353	na	na	na	na	49.444	86.122
	CS.5	118.0728	13.4307	0.1137	na	na	na	na	91.211	144.934
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	4.7272	0.2655	0.056	na	na	na	na	4.196	5.258
	TM.1	102.0460	14.1220	0.138	na	na	na	na	73.802	130.290
	TM.3	0.1413	0.0188	0.133	1.920	1.386	690	658	0.104	0.179
	TM.4	0.2915	0.0375	0.129	2.098	1.448	330	309	0.217	0.367
	TM.5b	0.5765	0.0404	0.070	3.587	1.894	574	538	0.496	0.657
	TM.9	0.8072	0.0324	0.040	3.634	1.906	574	538	0.742	0.872
	TC.3	0.8455	0.0254	0.030	0.654	0.809	151	133	0.795	0.896
	TC.6	0.8573	0.0261	0.030	0.736	0.858	151	133	0.805	0.910
	TC.10	0.8230	0.0305	0.037	0.841	0.917	151	133	0.762	0.884
	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	5003	992	0.000	0.000
	TC.19	(0.7855)	0.0722	0.092	0.836	0.914	25	28	0.641	0.930
	TC.22	0.5242	0.0265	0.050	12.709	3.565	4933	4529	0.471	0.577
	TC.32	0.5301	0.0464	0.087	0.509	0.714	70	60	0.437	0.623
	TC.45a	0.1939	0.0156	0.081	1.076	1.037	765	688	0.163	0.225
	TC.46a	0.0437	0.0109	0.251	1.967	1.402	763	687	0.022	0.066

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Kono District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS ($DEFF$), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (\sqrt{DEFF}), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (\sqrt{DEFF})	Square root of design effect (\sqrt{DEFF})	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0230	0.0052	0.228	0.840	0.917	763	687	0.012	0.033
	TC.53	0.4358	0.0249	0.057	0.737	0.859	321	293	0.386	0.486
	Learn									
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.6362	0.0395	0.062	1.037	1.018	158	155	0.557	0.715
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	0.1135	0.0310	0.273	4.060	2.015	1123	427	0.052	0.175
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.0811	0.0116	0.143	0.764	0.874	1123	427	0.058	0.104
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9191	0.0163	0.018	2.472	1.572	777	697	0.887	0.952
	PR.2	0.8842	0.0182	0.021	3.772	1.942	2197	1167	0.848	0.921
	PR.3	0.3328	0.0316	0.095	3.219	1.794	1882	715	0.270	0.396
	PR.4a	0.2112	0.0228	0.108	0.558	0.747	203	180	0.166	0.257
	PR.4b	0.3535	0.0228	0.065	0.408	0.638	203	180	0.308	0.399
	PR.9	0.8756	0.0227	0.026	4.760	2.182	1094	1003	0.830	0.921
	Live in a safe and clean environment									
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.5525	0.0417	0.076	6.976	2.641	5003	992	0.469	0.636
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.0033	0.0035	1.050	0.422	0.649	603	115	0.000	0.010
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.2946	0.0215	0.073	2.144	1.464	4903	963	0.252	0.338
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.7	0.3590	0.0309	0.086	4.118	2.029	5003	992	0.297	0.421
	WS.8	0.1354	0.0302	0.223	7.702	2.775	5003	992	0.075	0.196
	WS.9									
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	0.3338	0.0261	0.078	3.046	1.745	5003	992	0.281	0.386
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2455	0.0190	0.077	2.229	1.493	2351	1144	0.207	0.283
	EQ.3	0.3281	0.0301	0.092	4.062	2.015	5003	992	0.268	0.388
	Population covered by social transfers									
	Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	5.0530	0.1367	0.027	2.534	1.592	458	397	4.780	5.326
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.2226	0.1982	0.027	2.445	1.564	172	153	6.826	7.619
	not applicable									

¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

^A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Bombali District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	SR.1	0.3066	0.0305	0.099	4.935	2.221	6214	1131	0.246	0.367
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.3735	0.0200	0.053	2.111	1.453	1390	1242	0.334	0.413
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.6024	0.0234	0.039	1.313	1.146	638	577	0.556	0.649
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0413	0.0189	0.457	11.158	3.340	1390	1242	0.004	0.079
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.0854	0.0173	0.203	2.211	1.487	638	577	0.051	0.120
	ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0146	0.0061	0.418	3.210	1.792	1390	1242	0.002	0.027
	ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0574	0.0212	0.369	4.786	2.188	638	577	0.015	0.100
	Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0242	0.0058	0.240	1.773	1.332	1390	1242	0.013	0.036
	Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.1823	0.0213	0.117	1.756	1.325	638	577	0.140	0.225
	Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	30.7148	5.9352	0.1932	na	na	na	na	18.844	42.585
	Infant mortality rate	CS.3	68.2970	8.5078	0.1246	na	na	na	na	51.281	85.313
	Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	118.8555	12.2533	0.1031	na	na	na	na	94.349	143.362
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	Total fertility rate	-	4.5717	0.3395	0.074	na	na	na	na	3.893	5.251
	Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	125.6396	13.3967	0.107	na	na	na	na	98.846	152.433
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2882	0.0215	0.075	1.785	1.336	869	790	0.245	0.331
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4440	0.0396	0.089	2.386	1.545	431	376	0.365	0.523
	Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8439	0.0147	0.017	1.028	1.014	688	627	0.814	0.873
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8005	0.0284	0.035	3.151	1.775	688	627	0.744	0.857
	Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8961	0.0211	0.024	0.747	0.864	191	157	0.854	0.938
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8743	0.0256	0.029	0.927	0.963	191	157	0.823	0.925
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8227	0.0262	0.032	0.736	0.858	191	157	0.770	0.875
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0002	0.0002	1.012	0.208	0.456	6214	1131	0.000	0.001
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	0.0613	0.086	0.401	0.634	26	23	0.587	0.832
	Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.7168	0.0222	0.031	13.142	3.625	6133	5410	0.672	0.761
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6508	0.0635	0.098	1.437	1.199	99	82	0.524	0.778
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2495	0.0181	0.073	1.400	1.183	947	802	0.213	0.286
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0392	0.0072	0.183	1.116	1.056	963	818	0.025	0.054
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0350	0.0062	0.176	0.919	0.959	963	818	0.023	0.047
	Early child development index	TC.53	0.6104	0.0268	0.044	0.962	0.981	372	320	0.557	0.664

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Bombali District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.5818	0.0554	0.095	1.905	1.380	165	152	0.471	0.693
	LN.22c	0.1376	0.0217	0.158	2.053	1.433	1372	517	0.094	0.181
	LN.22f	0.1069	0.0218	0.204	2.571	1.603	1372	517	0.063	0.151
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.8201	0.0209	0.025	2.431	1.559	967	822	0.778	0.862
	PR.2	0.8470	0.0148	0.017	2.298	1.516	2588	1362	0.817	0.877
	PR.3	0.4687	0.0165	0.035	0.911	0.954	2128	831	0.436	0.502
	PR.4a	0.1382	0.0187	0.135	0.696	0.834	267	239	0.101	0.176
	PR.4b	0.2976	0.0294	0.099	0.984	0.992	267	239	0.239	0.356
	PR.9	0.9035	0.0112	0.012	1.794	1.339	1390	1242	0.881	0.926
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.7009	0.0428	0.061	9.868	3.141	6214	1131	0.615	0.786
	WS.6	0.0128	0.0102	0.795	1.061	1.030	624	130	0.000	0.033
	WS.7	0.3862	0.0482	0.125	11.035	3.322	6201	1128	0.290	0.483
	WS.8	0.4480	0.0329	0.073	4.934	2.221	6214	1131	0.382	0.514
	WS.9	0.0832	0.0119	0.142	2.081	1.443	6214	1131	0.059	0.107
	WS.10	0.4400	0.0325	0.074	4.841	2.200	6214	1131	0.375	0.505
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.1783	0.0180	0.101	2.945	1.716	2716	1333	0.142	0.214
	EQ.3	0.3417	0.0227	0.066	2.588	1.609	6214	1131	0.296	0.387
	EQ.9a	5.7346	0.1207	0.021	1.428	1.195	564	497	5.493	5.976
	EQ.9a	2.9607	0.2044	0.069	2.083	1.443	297	263	2.552	3.370

na: not applicable

¹⁾ Figures that are based on 25-29 unweighted cases

^{1a)} Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Kambia District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/h)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to electricity Ownership of mobile phone (women) Ownership of mobile phone (men) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men) ICT skills (women) ICT skills (men) Use of tobacco (women) Use of tobacco (men)	SR.1	0.0256	0.0048	0.187	0.837	0.915	3418	910	0.016	0.035	
	SR.10	0.3210	0.0201	0.063	2.128	1.459	809	1144	0.281	0.361	
	SR.10	0.6906	0.0305	0.044	1.607	1.268	262	369	0.630	0.752	
	SR.12a	0.0017	0.0017	0.999	1.889	1.375	809	1144	0.000	0.005	
	SR.12a	0.0485	0.0145	0.300	1.686	1.299	262	369	0.019	0.078	
	SR.13	0.0021	0.0017	0.811	1.596	1.263	809	1144	0.000	0.006	
	SR.13	0.0209	0.0108	0.515	2.084	1.444	262	369	0.000	0.042	
	SR.14	0.0396	0.0058	0.147	1.022	1.011	809	1144	0.028	0.051	
	SR.14	0.2068	0.0286	0.138	1.832	1.354	262	369	0.150	0.264	
	Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate Infant mortality rate Under-five mortality rate	CS.1	6.0550	2.5848	0.4269	na	na	na	na	0.885	11.225
		CS.3	175800	4.8073	0.2735	na	na	na	na	7965	27195
		CS.5	53.5282	8.8035	0.1645	na	na	na	na	35.921	71.135
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate Adolescent birth rate Contraceptive prevalence rate Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception Antenatal care coverage (4+) Skilled attendant at delivery	-	4.7386	0.2699	0.057	na	na	na	na	4.199	5.278	
	TM.1	114.8423	16.0913	0.140	na	na	na	na	82.660	147.025	
	TM.3	0.1202	0.0128	0.106	1.191	1.091	546	772	0.095	0.146	
	TM.4	0.2763	0.0224	0.081	0.794	0.891	228	317	0.231	0.321	
	TM.5b	0.7030	0.0209	0.030	1.211	1.100	407	577	0.661	0.745	
	TM.9	0.5648	0.0448	0.079	4.712	2.171	407	577	0.475	0.654	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage Measles immunization coverage Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms Population who slept under an ITN Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) Early child development index	TC.3	0.6989	0.0556	0.079	2.377	1.542	120	163	0.588	0.810	
	TC.6	0.7020	0.0553	0.079	2.366	1.538	120	163	0.592	0.813	
	TC.10	0.7001	0.0511	0.073	2.014	1.419	120	163	0.598	0.802	
	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	3418	910	0.000	0.000	
	TC.19	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	3	5	1.000	1.000	
	TC.22	0.6293	0.0368	0.058	27497	5.244	3389	4748	0.556	0.703	
	TC.32	0.6376	0.0409	0.064	0.716	0.846	77	100	0.556	0.719	
	TC.45a	0.3141	0.0202	0.064	1.457	1.207	576	772	0.274	0.354	
	TC.46a	0.0380	0.0071	0.187	1.058	1.029	576	769	0.024	0.052	
	TC.47a	0.0523	0.0073	0.140	0.832	0.912	576	769	0.038	0.067	
	TC.53	0.4527	0.0339	0.075	1.458	1.208	237	315	0.385	0.521	

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Kambia District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.5740	0.0482	0.084	1.925	1.387	144	204	0.478	0.670
	LN.22c	0.1020	0.0205	0.201	2.013	1.419	786	441	0.061	0.143
	LN.22f	0.1205	0.0296	0.246	3.645	1.909	786	441	0.061	0.180
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.6500	0.0273	0.042	2.638	1.624	601	804	0.595	0.705
	PR.2	0.7531	0.0221	0.029	3.238	1.799	1483	1236	0.709	0.797
	PR.3	0.5415	0.0223	0.041	1.479	1.216	1261	742	0.497	0.586
	PR.4a	0.1903	0.0213	0.112	0.567	0.753	136	193	0.148	0.233
	PR.4b	0.4391	0.0322	0.073	0.811	0.900	136	193	0.375	0.504
	PR.9	0.9459	0.0073	0.008	1.181	1.087	809	1144	0.931	0.960
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.3798	0.0491	0.129	9.290	3.048	3418	910	0.282	0.478
	WS.6	0.0000	0.0000				389	106	0.000	0.000
	WS.7	0.0450	0.0093	0.206	1.814	1.347	3415	909	0.026	0.064
	WS.8	0.2165	0.0268	0.124	3.838	1.959	3418	910	0.163	0.270
	WS.9	0.0890	0.0197	0.221	4.339	2.083	3418	910	0.050	0.128
	WS.10	0.2152	0.0268	0.124	3.858	1.964	3418	910	0.162	0.269
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.2324	0.0209	0.090	2.966	1.722	1613	1213	0.191	0.274
	EQ.3	0.2093	0.0205	0.098	2.299	1.516	3418	910	0.168	0.250
	EQ.9a	5.1671	0.1086	0.021	1.293	1.137	360	508	4.950	5.384
	EQ.9a	8.2562	0.2973	0.036	3.087	1.757	108	157	7.662	8.851

^{nae} not applicable
[^a] Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

na: not applicable

(^a) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Koinadugu District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.0191	0.0056	0.292	1.711	1.308	4000	1031	0.008	0.030
Access to electricity	SR.10	0.2961	0.0326	0.110	7.368	2.714	957	1450	0.231	0.361
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.4064	0.0330	0.081	2.434	1.560	333	540	0.340	0.472
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.12a	0.0187	0.0047	0.252	1.761	1.327	957	1450	0.009	0.028
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0561	0.0208	0.371	4.420	2.102	333	540	0.014	0.098
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.13	0.0090	0.0034	0.379	1.896	1.377	957	1450	0.002	0.016
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0118	0.0054	0.459	1.355	1.164	333	540	0.001	0.023
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0118	0.0054	0.459	1.355	1.164	333	540	0.001	0.023
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0216	0.0042	0.195	1.217	1.103	957	1450	0.013	0.030
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.1196	0.0156	0.130	1.240	1.113	333	540	0.088	0.151
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10.5996	3.5695	0.3368	na	na	na	na	3.461	17.739
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	36.5461	4.8981	0.1340	na	na	na	na	26.750	46.342
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	62.5819	8.1207	0.1298	na	na	na	na	46.340	78.823
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	5.0597	0.3659	0.072	na	na	na	na	4.328	5.791
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	93.5253	16.4694	0.176	na	na	na	na	60.587	126.464
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.1047	0.0181	0.173	3.232	1.798	615	928	0.069	0.141
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.2263	0.0350	0.155	2.980	1.726	285	426	0.156	0.296
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.7644	0.0251	0.033	2.767	1.663	531	790	0.714	0.815
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7854	0.0345	0.044	5.560	2.358	531	790	0.717	0.854
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8184	0.0424	0.052	2.281	1.510	134	190	0.734	0.903
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8009	0.0469	0.059	2.610	1.616	134	190	0.707	0.895
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8657	0.0371	0.043	2.236	1.495	134	190	0.792	0.940
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	4000	1031	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6	9	0.726	0.726
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6182	0.0280	0.045	19.382	4.402	3925	5830	0.562	0.674
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5450	0.0402	0.074	0.802	0.895	87	124	0.465	0.625
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3749	0.0158	0.042	1.124	1.060	759	1056	0.343	0.406
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1004	0.0102	0.102	1.245	1.116	779	1082	0.080	0.121
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0936	0.0142	0.152	2.580	1.606	779	1082	0.065	0.122
Early child development index	TC.53	0.5647	0.0197	0.035	0.825	0.908	379	522	0.525	0.604

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Koinadugu District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.5358	0.0584	0.109	2.219	1.490	102	163	0.419	0.653
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.0799	0.0160	0.200	1.657	1.287	805	477	0.048	0.112
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.0306	0.0079	0.258	1.003	1.002	805	477	0.015	0.046
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8156	0.0166	0.020	2.094	1.447	819	1140	0.782	0.849
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9160	0.0060	0.007	0.735	0.857	1749	1596	0.904	0.928
Child labour	PR.3	0.6700	0.0293	0.044	3.219	1.794	1353	832	0.611	0.729
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1520	0.0172	0.113	0.668	0.818	195	293	0.118	0.186
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3921	0.0216	0.055	0.573	0.757	195	293	0.349	0.435
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.9852	0.0025	0.003	0.625	0.791	957	1450	0.980	0.990
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.4486	0.0660	0.147	18.160	4.261	4000	1031	0.317	0.581
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0000	0.0000				481	119	0.000	0.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.1924	0.0155	0.081	1.592	1.262	3964	1025	0.161	0.223
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.3750	0.0285	0.076	3.578	1.892	4000	1031	0.318	0.432
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.1177	0.0229	0.194	5.188	2.278	4000	1031	0.072	0.163
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.3725	0.0281	0.076	3.487	1.867	4000	1031	0.316	0.429
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1066	0.0113	0.106	2.107	1.451	1883	1568	0.084	0.129
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3813	0.0222	0.058	2.149	1.466	4000	1031	0.337	0.426
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	70965	0.1231	0.017	2.842	1.686	456	686	6.850	7.343
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	4.7258	0.1934	0.041	2.026	1.423	140	224	4.339	5.113

^{nae} not applicable

⁽¹⁾ Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Port Loko District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to electricity Ownership of mobile phone (women) Ownership of mobile phone (men) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men) ICT skills (women) ICT skills (men) Use of tobacco (women) Use of tobacco (men)	SR.1	0.1503	0.0341	0.227	11.157	3.340	6614	1224	0.082	0.219	
	SR.10	0.3796	0.0393	0.103	8.565	2.927	1457	1309	0.301	0.458	
	SR.10	0.6399	0.0401	0.063	3.825	1.956	580	550	0.560	0.720	
	SR.12a	0.0546	0.0262	0.479	17.344	4.165	1457	1309	0.002	0.107	
	SR.12a	0.1386	0.0406	0.293	7.599	2.757	580	550	0.057	0.220	
	SR.13	0.0163	0.0100	0.618	8.256	2.873	1457	1309	0.000	0.036	
	SR.13	0.0470	0.0254	0.540	7.880	2.807	580	550	0.000	0.098	
	SR.14	0.0364	0.0061	0.168	1.395	1.181	1457	1309	0.024	0.049	
	SR.14	0.1426	0.0211	0.148	2.003	1.415	580	550	0.100	0.185	
	Survive										
	CS.1	17.5522	5.1623	0.2941	na	na	na	na	na	7228	27877
	CS.3	60.4838	8.5255	0.1410	na	na	na	na	na	43.433	77535
	CS.5	121.4758	14.7820	0.1217	na	na	na	na	na	91.912	151040
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate Adolescent birth rate Contraceptive prevalence rate Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception Antenatal care coverage (4+) Skilled attendant at delivery	-	4.5889	0.2470	0.054	na	na	na	na	4.095	5.083	
	TM.1	116.2312	12.8797	0.111	na	na	na	na	90.472	141990	
	TM.3	0.1951	0.0257	0.132	3.719	1.929	940	885	0.144	0.247	
	TM.4	0.4388	0.0408	0.093	2.503	1.582	410	371	0.357	0.520	
	TM.5b	0.8440	0.0199	0.024	2.106	1.451	764	701	0.804	0.884	
	TM.9	0.6035	0.0390	0.065	4.453	2.110	764	701	0.525	0.682	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage Measles immunization coverage Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms Population who slept under an ITN Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) Early child development index	TC.3	0.7783	0.0338	0.043	1.156	1.075	186	176	0.711	0.846	
	TC.6	0.7666	0.0357	0.047	1.247	1.117	186	176	0.695	0.838	
	TC.10	0.6777	0.0414	0.061	1.375	1.173	186	176	0.595	0.761	
	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	6614	1224	0.000	0.000	
	TC.19	(*)	0.0760	0.228	0.468	0.684	20	19	0.181	0.485	
	TC.22	0.4395	0.0332	0.076	26.728	5.170	6546	5960	0.373	0.506	
	TC.32	0.6008	0.0476	0.079	1.001	1.001	123	107	0.506	0.696	
	TC.45a	0.2718	0.0192	0.071	1.718	1.311	1057	925	0.233	0.310	
	TC.46a	0.0457	0.0073	0.160	1.134	1.065	1056	929	0.031	0.060	
	TC.47a	0.0541	0.0101	0.187	1.866	1.366	1056	929	0.034	0.074	
	TC.53	0.4619	0.0251	0.054	0.988	0.994	456	392	0.412	0.512	

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Port Loko District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.6319	0.0555	0.088	2.703	1.644	224	205	0.521	0.743
	LN.22c	0.0988	0.0142	0.143	1.287	1.134	1547	572	0.071	0.127
	LN.22f	0.0808	0.0246	0.304	4.643	2.155	1547	572	0.032	0.130
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.7822	0.0267	0.034	3.946	1.987	1088	947	0.729	0.836
	PR.2	0.8613	0.0108	0.013	1.523	1.234	2930	1547	0.840	0.883
	PR.3	0.3798	0.0376	0.099	5.527	2.351	2382	923	0.305	0.455
	PR.4a	0.1551	0.0313	0.202	1.821	1.350	286	244	0.092	0.218
	PR.4b	0.3730	0.0573	0.154	3.409	1.846	286	244	0.258	0.488
	PR.9	0.8970	0.0143	0.016	2.902	1.704	1457	1309	0.868	0.926
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.4573	0.0486	0.106	11.656	3.414	6614	1224	0.360	0.555
	WS.6	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1062	143	0.000	0.000
	WS.7	0.1871	0.0263	0.140	5.533	2.352	6596	1220	0.135	0.240
	WS.8	0.3788	0.0532	0.140	14.721	3.837	6614	1224	0.272	0.485
	WS.9	0.1448	0.0321	0.222	10.195	3.193	6614	1224	0.081	0.209
	WS.10	0.3654	0.0486	0.133	12.482	3.533	6614	1224	0.268	0.463
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.2555	0.0170	0.067	2.275	1.508	3046	1492	0.221	0.290
	EQ.3	0.3297	0.0222	0.067	2.725	1.651	6614	1224	0.285	0.374
	EQ.9a	5.0114	0.1464	0.029	1.885	1.373	567	498	4.719	5.304
	EQ.9a	5.2871	0.1500	0.028	1.179	1.086	226	222	4.987	5.587

na: not applicable

(¹) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Tonkolili District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	SR.1	0.0410	0.0167	0.407	8.035	2.835	4931	1137	0.008	0.074	
	SR.10	0.2784	0.0274	0.098	4.537	2.130	1117	1217	0.224	0.333	
	SR.10	0.4002	0.0394	0.098	2.581	1.607	391	400	0.321	0.479	
	SR.12a	0.0093	0.0025	0.268	0.815	0.903	1117	1217	0.004	0.014	
	SR.12a	0.0196	0.0084	0.428	1.461	1.209	391	400	0.003	0.036	
	SR.13	0.0026	0.0026	0.986	3.097	1.760	1117	1217	0.000	0.008	
	SR.13	0.0000	0.0000				391	400	0.000	0.000	
	SR.14	0.0217	0.0064	0.294	2.323	1.524	1117	1217	0.009	0.034	
	SR.14	0.1887	0.0281	0.149	2.059	1.435	391	400	0.132	0.245	
	Survive										
	CS.1	8.1920	3.0305	0.3699	na	na	na	na	2.131	14.253	
	CS.3	35.7952	8.2843	0.2314	na	na	na	na	19.227	52.364	
	CS.5	62.8062	10.2348	0.1630	na	na	na	na	42.337	83.276	
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	4.9061	0.2909	0.059	na	na	na	na	4.324	5.488	
	TM.1	133.4264	14.8300	0.111	na	na	na	na	103.766	163.087	
	TM.3	0.1447	0.0142	0.098	1.466	1.211	814	907	0.116	0.173	
	TM.4	0.3497	0.0289	0.083	1.312	1.146	323	358	0.292	0.408	
	TM.5b	0.7433	0.0213	0.029	1.644	1.282	614	689	0.701	0.786	
	TM.9	0.7083	0.0363	0.051	4.394	2.096	614	689	0.636	0.781	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
	TC.3	0.7728	0.0384	0.050	1.722	1.312	187	206	0.696	0.850	
	TC.6	0.7940	0.0369	0.047	1.709	1.307	187	206	0.720	0.868	
	TC.10	0.7534	0.0379	0.050	1.583	1.258	187	206	0.678	0.829	
	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	4931	1137	0.000	0.000	
	TC.19	(0.7056)	0.0819	0.116	1.228	1.108	36	39	0.542	0.869	
	TC.22	0.4115	0.0338	0.082	24.927	4.993	4876	5276	0.344	0.479	
	TC.32	0.6725	0.0458	0.068	0.952	0.976	94	101	0.581	0.764	
	TC.45a	0.2586	0.0154	0.059	1.176	1.084	893	957	0.228	0.289	
	TC.46a	0.0374	0.0059	0.157	0.913	0.956	885	956	0.026	0.049	
	TC.47a	0.0454	0.0096	0.212	2.040	1.428	885	956	0.026	0.065	
	TC.53	0.4026	0.0368	0.091	2.254	1.501	367	401	0.329	0.476	

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Tonkolili District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/t)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.5809	0.0511	0.088	2.389	1.546	201	224	0.479	0.683
	LN.22c	0.0526	0.0186	0.353	3.500	1.871	1034	506	0.015	0.090
	LN.22f	0.0231	0.0091	0.395	1.863	1.365	1034	506	0.005	0.041
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.5951	0.0345	0.058	4.831	2.198	912	979	0.526	0.664
	PR.2	0.6917	0.0209	0.030	3.136	1.771	2166	1528	0.650	0.734
	PR.3	0.3618	0.0270	0.075	2.743	1.656	1707	869	0.308	0.416
	PR.4a	0.1564	0.0225	0.144	0.913	0.955	227	239	0.111	0.201
	PR.4b	0.3899	0.0434	0.111	1.882	1.372	227	239	0.303	0.477
	PR.9	0.9497	0.0099	0.010	2.472	1.572	1117	1217	0.930	0.969
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.3100	0.0422	0.136	9.474	3.078	4931	1137	0.226	0.395
	WS.6	0.0000	0.0000				684	132	0.000	0.000
	WS.7	0.1977	0.0450	0.228	14.388	3.793	4889	1128	0.108	0.288
	WS.8	0.2223	0.0353	0.159	8.201	2.864	4931	1137	0.152	0.293
	WS.9	0.0787	0.0154	0.195	3.704	1.925	4931	1137	0.048	0.109
	WS.10	0.2215	0.0354	0.160	8.270	2.876	4931	1137	0.151	0.292
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.1527	0.0165	0.108	3.020	1.738	2243	1440	0.120	0.186
	EQ.3	0.1243	0.0171	0.137	3.036	1.742	4931	1137	0.090	0.158
	EQ.9a	4.7879	0.1188	0.025	1.784	1.336	407	439	4.550	5.026
	EQ.9a	5.2418	0.2052	0.039	1.593	1.262	148	139	4.831	5.652

na: not applicable

1) Figures that are based on 25-29 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Bo District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.2166	0.0271	0.125	4.811	2.193	6385	1111	0.162	0.271
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.3946	0.0283	0.072	4.212	2.052	1438	1255	0.338	0.451
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.5768	0.0436	0.076	3.849	1.962	552	495	0.490	0.664
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0429	0.0126	0.295	4.877	2.208	1438	1255	0.018	0.068
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.1028	0.0263	0.255	3.694	1.922	552	495	0.050	0.155
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0058	0.0018	0.320	0.746	0.864	1438	1255	0.002	0.009
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0895	0.0150	0.167	1.362	1.167	552	495	0.060	0.120
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0285	0.0047	0.166	1.010	1.005	1438	1255	0.019	0.038
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.1913	0.0210	0.110	1.407	1.186	552	495	0.149	0.233
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	7.3870	3.0062	0.4070	na	na	na	na	1.375	13.399
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	29.7734	7.3731	0.2476	na	na	na	na	15.027	44.520
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	37.7952	7.9106	0.2093	na	na	na	na	21.974	53.616
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.1553	0.2389	0.057	na	na	na	na	3.678	4.633
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	112.6887	13.4262	0.119	na	na	na	na	85.836	139.541
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2461	0.0190	0.077	1.412	1.188	793	730	0.208	0.284
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4762	0.0269	0.057	1.037	1.018	397	358	0.422	0.530
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.7599	0.0315	0.041	3.320	1.822	683	613	0.697	0.823
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9829	0.0054	0.005	1.060	1.029	683	613	0.972	0.994
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9579	0.0146	0.015	0.877	0.937	188	166	0.929	0.987
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9524	0.0149	0.016	0.811	0.900	188	166	0.923	0.982
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8903	0.0317	0.036	1.701	1.304	188	166	0.827	0.954
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	6385	1111	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	12	10	0.951	0.951
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6229	0.0294	0.047	20.479	4.525	6370	5566	0.564	0.682
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6063	0.0438	0.072	0.660	0.812	93	83	0.519	0.694
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3171	0.0202	0.064	1.556	1.247	957	824	0.277	0.358
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0483	0.0073	0.151	0.948	0.974	947	817	0.034	0.063
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0296	0.0060	0.203	1.028	1.014	947	817	0.018	0.042
Early child development index	TC.53	0.4215	0.0335	0.079	1.384	1.176	356	302	0.355	0.488

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Bo District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.6836	0.0391	0.057	1.219	1.104	198	173	0.605	0.762
	LN.22c	0.2016	0.0165	0.082	0.828	0.910	1481	489	0.169	0.235
	LN.22f	0.1630	0.0171	0.105	1.041	1.020	1481	489	0.129	0.197
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.9024	0.0162	0.018	2.473	1.572	964	830	0.870	0.935
	PR.2	0.9010	0.0111	0.012	1.874	1.369	2724	1351	0.879	0.923
	PR.3	0.3912	0.0270	0.069	2.521	1.588	2367	824	0.337	0.445
	PR.4a	0.0985	0.0171	0.174	0.707	0.841	250	216	0.064	0.133
	PR.4b	0.2575	0.0303	0.118	1.036	1.018	250	216	0.197	0.318
PR.9	0.7947	0.0180	0.023	2.478	1.574	1438	1255	0.759	0.831	
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.6720	0.0509	0.076	13.022	3.609	6385	1111	0.570	0.774
	WS.6	0.0395	0.0181	0.458	1.121	1.059	604	131	0.003	0.076
	WS.7	0.2297	0.0261	0.114	4.260	2.064	6366	1107	0.177	0.282
	WS.8	0.4966	0.0393	0.079	6.847	2.617	6385	1111	0.418	0.575
	WS.9	0.2135	0.0380	0.178	9.566	3.093	6385	1111	0.137	0.290
	WS.10	0.4776	0.0395	0.083	6.927	2.632	6385	1111	0.399	0.557
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.2158	0.0208	0.096	3.345	1.829	2933	1308	0.174	0.257
	EQ.3	0.2506	0.0526	0.210	16.341	4.042	6385	1111	0.145	0.356
	EQ.9a	6.1944	0.1390	0.022	1.281	1.132	583	491	5.916	6.472
	EQ.9a	5.5845	0.2061	0.037	2.442	1.563	242	205	5.172	5.997

na: not applicable

(^a) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Bonthe District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.0568	0.0116	0.205	2.364	1.537	1962	935	0.034	0.080
	SR.10	0.5043	0.0325	0.065	4.551	2.133	453	1075	0.439	0.569
	SR.10	0.5797	0.0346	0.060	2.387	1.545	203	487	0.510	0.649
	SR.12a	0.0217	0.0083	0.384	3.514	1.874	453	1075	0.005	0.038
	SR.12a	0.0654	0.0124	0.189	1.219	1.104	203	487	0.041	0.090
	SR.13	0.0026	0.0011	0.410	0.467	0.683	453	1075	0.000	0.005
	SR.13	0.0481	0.0131	0.273	1.824	1.350	203	487	0.022	0.074
	SR.14	0.0508	0.0049	0.097	0.536	0.732	453	1075	0.041	0.061
	SR.14	0.2253	0.0295	0.131	2.419	1.555	203	487	0.166	0.284
Survive										
	CS.1	21.5553	5.7833	0.2683	na	na	na	na	9.989	33.122
	CS.3	55.4569	12.1458	0.2190	na	na	na	na	31.165	79.748
	CS.5	81.6813	15.5390	0.1902	na	na	na	na	50.603	112.759
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	3.9890	0.2824	0.071	na	na	na	na	3.424	4.554
	TM.1	73.9077	9.8865	0.134	na	na	na	na	54.135	93.681
	TM.3	0.1354	0.0200	0.147	2.383	1.544	292	701	0.095	0.175
	TM.4	0.3118	0.0387	0.124	2.139	1.463	126	307	0.234	0.389
	TM.5b	0.7048	0.0216	0.031	1.121	1.059	207	501	0.662	0.748
	TM.9	0.9348	0.0190	0.020	2.946	1.716	207	501	0.897	0.973
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.8584	0.0405	0.047	1.759	1.326	56	131	0.777	0.940
	TC.6	0.8601	0.0403	0.047	1.757	1.326	56	131	0.779	0.941
	TC.10	0.8891	0.0230	0.026	0.695	0.834	56	131	0.843	0.935
	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1962	935	0.000	0.000
	TC.19						0	0	0.000	0.000
	TC.22	0.6668	0.0330	0.049	22.593	4.753	1949	4609	0.601	0.733
	TC.32	0.2243	0.0527	0.235	0.878	0.937	26	56	0.119	0.330
	TC.45a	0.2262	0.0207	0.091	1.717	1.310	308	705	0.185	0.268
	TC.46a	0.0525	0.0132	0.252	2.485	1.576	312	710	0.026	0.079
	TC.47a	0.0299	0.0126	0.423	3.903	1.976	312	710	0.005	0.055
	TC.53	0.3611	0.0283	0.078	1.084	1.041	137	313	0.305	0.418

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Bonthe District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS ($DEFF$), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (\sqrt{DEFF}), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.4405	0.0384	0.087	0.869	0.932	60	146	0.364	0.517
	LN.22c	0.0738	0.0182	0.247	1.932	1.390	409	400	0.037	0.110
	LN.22f	0.0520	0.0204	0.392	3.366	1.835	409	400	0.011	0.093
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.8695	0.0223	0.026	3.134	1.770	314	715	0.825	0.914
	PR.2	0.8682	0.0161	0.019	2.566	1.602	801	1132	0.836	0.900
	PR.3	0.4523	0.0377	0.083	3.761	1.939	663	655	0.377	0.528
	PR.4a	0.1249	0.0285	0.228	1.392	1.180	80	189	0.068	0.182
	PR.4b	0.3056	0.0567	0.186	2.848	1.688	80	189	0.192	0.419
PR.9	0.8462	0.0220	0.026	3.977	1.994	453	1075	0.802	0.890	
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.4367	0.0571	0.131	12.367	3.517	1962	935	0.323	0.551
	WS.6	0.0431	0.0356	0.826	3.287	1.813	359	108	0.000	0.114
	WS.7	0.0608	0.0093	0.152	1.398	1.182	1960	933	0.042	0.079
	WS.8	0.3246	0.0344	0.106	5.034	2.244	1962	935	0.256	0.393
	WS.9	0.0977	0.0168	0.172	2.975	1.725	1962	935	0.064	0.131
	WS.10	0.3237	0.0348	0.108	5.175	2.275	1962	935	0.254	0.393
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.3574	0.0191	0.053	1.744	1.321	859	1102	0.319	0.396
	EQ.3	0.2474	0.0303	0.123	4.620	2.149	1962	935	0.187	0.308
	EQ.9a	6.9956	0.1689	0.024	3.075	1.753	177	411	6.658	7.333
	EQ.9a	7.5552	0.1286	0.017	1.082	1.040	72	173	7.298	7.812

not applicable

Figures that are based on 25-29 unweighted cases

Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only.

na: not applicable

1) Figures that are based on 25-29 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Moyamba District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	0.0382	0.0145	0.381	5.319	2.306	3441	924	0.009	0.067	
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.3769	0.0359	0.095	5.353	2.314	755	974	0.305	0.449	
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.4904	0.0320	0.065	1.868	1.367	322	457	0.426	0.554	
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	0.0370	0.0193	0.522	10.179	3.190	755	974	0.000	0.076	
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	0.0568	0.0264	0.465	5.945	2.438	322	457	0.004	0.110	
	ICT skills (women)	0.0030	0.0018	0.590	1.017	1.009	755	974	0.000	0.007	
	ICT skills (men)	0.0193	0.0093	0.482	2.089	1.445	322	457	0.001	0.038	
	Use of tobacco (women)	0.0574	0.0094	0.164	1.603	1.266	755	974	0.039	0.076	
	Use of tobacco (men)	0.1464	0.0193	0.132	1.364	1.168	322	457	0.108	0.185	
	Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate	12.5179	5.6305	0.4498	na	na	na	na	1.257	23.779	
	Infant mortality rate	39.6796	9.0246	0.2274	na	na	na	na	21.630	57.729	
	Under-five mortality rate	64.1035	11.7970	0.1840	na	na	na	na	40.510	87.697	
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	4.6947	0.2961	0.063	na	na	na	na	na	4.102	5.287	
Adolescent birth rate	127.6837	13.5355	0.106	na	na	na	na	na	100.613	154.755	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.1500	0.0166	0.111	1.311	1.145	483	609	0.117	0.183	0.183	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.3365	0.0324	0.096	1.262	1.123	210	270	0.272	0.401	0.401	
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.7568	0.0488	0.064	5.864	2.422	364	455	0.659	0.854	0.854	
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.6892	0.0428	0.062	3.884	1.971	364	455	0.604	0.775	0.775	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.8408	0.0445	0.053	2.134	1.461	125	145	0.752	0.930	0.930	
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.8408	0.0445	0.053	2.134	1.461	125	145	0.752	0.930	0.930	
Measles immunization coverage	0.8691	0.0386	0.044	1.881	1.371	125	145	0.792	0.946	0.946	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	3441	924	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	(*)	0.0523	0.084	0.084	0.220	0.469	17	20	0.515	0.724	
Population who slept under an ITN	0.7367	0.0197	0.027	8.484	2.913	3414	4238	0.697	0.776	0.776	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.4311	0.0623	0.144	1.108	1.052	62	71	0.307	0.556	0.556	
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.3145	0.0262	0.083	2.152	1.467	581	675	0.262	0.367	0.367	
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0644	0.0114	0.177	1.450	1.204	578	672	0.042	0.087	0.087	
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0420	0.0096	0.229	1.538	1.240	578	672	0.023	0.061	0.061	
Early child development index	0.4025	0.0328	0.081	1.138	1.067	223	256	0.337	0.468	0.468	

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Moyamba District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.5435	0.0553	0.102	1.654	1.286	107	135	0.433	0.654
	LN.22c	0.0526	0.0157	0.299	1.611	1.269	595	325	0.021	0.084
	LN.22f	0.0134	0.0042	0.310	0.425	0.652	595	325	0.005	0.022
	Protected from violence and exploitation									
PR.1 Birth registration PR.2 Violent discipline PR.3 Child labour PR.4a Child marriage (before age 15) PR.4b Child marriage (before age 18) PR.9 Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.8142	0.0266	0.033	3.205	1.790	589	684	0.761	0.868
	PR.2	0.8715	0.0261	0.030	6.304	2.511	1351	1040	0.819	0.924
	PR.3	0.4876	0.0356	0.073	3.122	1.767	1087	618	0.416	0.559
	PR.4a	0.1700	0.0297	0.175	1.105	1.051	140	178	0.111	0.229
	PR.4b	0.4251	0.0342	0.080	0.845	0.919	140	178	0.357	0.493
	PR.9	0.8147	0.0148	0.018	1.402	1.184	755	974	0.785	0.844
	Live in a safe and clean environment									
WS.2 Use of basic drinking water services WS.6 Use of safely managed drinking water services WS.7 Handwashing facility with water and soap WS.8 Use of improved sanitation facilitation WS.9 Use of basic sanitation services WS.10 Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.2902	0.0391	0.135	6.834	2.614	3441	924	0.212	0.368
	WS.6	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	432	108	0.000	0.000
	WS.7	0.1848	0.0208	0.112	2.578	1.606	3379	901	0.143	0.226
	WS.8	0.4271	0.0397	0.093	5.951	2.439	3441	924	0.348	0.507
	WS.9	0.2069	0.0259	0.125	3.780	1.944	3441	924	0.155	0.259
	WS.10	0.4203	0.0394	0.094	5.867	2.422	3441	924	0.342	0.499
	Equitable chance in life									
EQ.1 Children with functional difficulty EQ.3 Population covered by social transfers EQ.9a Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) EQ.9a Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.3259	0.0238	0.073	2.609	1.615	1428	1015	0.278	0.373
	EQ.3	0.2714	0.0285	0.105	3.783	1.945	3441	924	0.214	0.328
	EQ.9a	6.4783	0.2151	0.033	5.428	2.330	319	421,000	6.048	6.908
	EQ.9a	7.1942	0.2085	0.029	2.152	1.467	140	202,000	6.777	7.611
na: not applicable										
[*] Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										
Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only										

na: not applicable

(¹) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Pujehun District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	SR.1	0.0077	0.0033	0.434	1.333	1.155	2932	918	0.001	0.014
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.3233	0.0478	0.148	10.624	3.259	657	1018	0.228	0.419
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.3872	0.0458	0.118	3.723	1.930	264	422	0.296	0.479
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.0367	0.0221	0.602	14.017	3.744	657	1018	0.000	0.081
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.0466	0.0134	0.287	1.699	1.303	264	422	0.020	0.073
	ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0130	0.0098	0.755	7.662	2.768	657	1018	0.000	0.033
	ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0262	0.0182	0.694	5.469	2.339	264	422	0.000	0.063
	Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.1341	0.0133	0.099	1.544	1.243	657	1018	0.108	0.161
	Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.2225	0.0247	0.111	1.485	1.219	264	422	0.173	0.272
	Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15.9913	5.8396	0.3652	na	na	na	na	4.312	27.671
	Infant mortality rate	CS.3	80.3298	9.7052	0.1208	na	na	na	na	60.919	99.740
	Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	115.8105	14.2285	0.1229	na	na	na	na	87.353	144.268
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health											
	Total fertility rate	-	4.8263	0.3271	0.068	na	na	na	na	4.172	5.480
	Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	179.0029	16.5294	0.092	na	na	na	na	145.944	212.062
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2618	0.0233	0.089	1.985	1.409	468	708	0.215	0.308
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4635	0.03254	0.070	1.614	1.270	249	380	0.398	0.529
	Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.9158	0.0183	0.020	2.448	1.565	361	562	0.879	0.952
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9440	0.0188	0.020	3.757	1.938	361	562	0.906	0.982
	Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.9920	0.0057	0.006	0.611	0.782	101	150	0.981	1.000
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9669	0.0170	0.018	1.349	1.161	101	150	0.933	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.9558	0.0197	0.021	1.367	1.169	101	150	0.916	0.995	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	2932	918	0.000	0.000	
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	0.0319	0.038	0.127	0.357	15	18	0.775	0.902	
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6412	0.0394	0.061	29.418	5.424	2896	4371	0.562	0.720	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6433	0.0687	0.107	1.380	1.175	45	68	0.506	0.781	
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2798	0.0172	0.061	1.134	1.065	531	774	0.245	0.314	
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0716	0.0119	0.166	1.656	1.287	533	778	0.048	0.095	
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0182	0.0055	0.303	1.319	1.148	533	778	0.007	0.029	
Early child development index	TC.53	0.5595	0.0452	0.081	2.911	1.706	246	352	0.469	0.650	

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Pujehun District

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.6413	0.0609	0.095	2.386	1.545	97	149	0.519	0.763
	LN.22c	0.0470	0.0099	0.212	0.647	0.804	475	294	0.027	0.067
	LN.22f	0.0593	0.0163	0.274	1.387	1.178	475	294	0.027	0.092
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.8887	0.0303	0.034	7.345	2.710	541	791	0.828	0.949
	PR.2	0.8704	0.0144	0.017	2.111	1.453	1242	1153	0.842	0.899
	PR.3	0.5245	0.0362	0.069	3.295	1.815	958	629	0.452	0.597
	PR.4a	0.1586	0.0289	0.182	1.118	1.058	117	180	0.101	0.216
	PR.4b	0.4542	0.0499	0.110	1.795	1.340	117	180	0.354	0.554
	PR.9	0.8909	0.0188	0.021	3.703	1.924	657	1018	0.853	0.929
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.5849	0.0615	0.105	14.267	3.777	2932	918	0.462	0.708
	WS.6	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	264	108	0.000	0.000
	WS.7	0.1979	0.0318	0.161	5.801	2.409	2906	913	0.134	0.261
	WS.8	0.3064	0.0441	0.144	8.396	2.898	2932	918	0.218	0.395
	WS.9	0.0731	0.0326	0.446	14.389	3.793	2932	918	0.008	0.138
	WS.10	0.3041	0.0429	0.141	7.989	2.826	2932	918	0.218	0.390
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.1597	0.0166	0.104	2.309	1.520	1297	1122	0.126	0.193
	EQ.3	0.4420	0.0275	0.062	2.813	1.677	2932	918	0.387	0.497
	EQ.9a	4.4403	0.1402	0.032	3.052	1.747	250	409	4.160	4.721
	EQ.9a	6.1491	0.2398	0.039	2.392	1.547	92	153	5.670	6.629

na: not applicable

(¹) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Western Area Rural

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS ($DEFF$), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (\sqrt{DEFF}), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.1641	0.0381	0.232	10.888	3.300	5517	1029	0.088	0.240
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6423	0.0236	0.037	3.454	1.859	1476	1425	0.595	0.689
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7634	0.0311	0.041	3.135	1.771	601	586	0.701	0.826
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.1172	0.0158	0.135	3.437	1.854	1476	1425	0.086	0.149
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.0726	0.0205	0.282	3.648	1.910	601	586	0.032	0.114
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0216	0.0061	0.284	2.531	1.591	1476	1425	0.009	0.034
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0611	0.0148	0.242	2.231	1.494	601	586	0.032	0.091
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0338	0.0057	0.170	1.433	1.197	1476	1425	0.022	0.045
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.1424	0.0199	0.140	1.900	1.379	601	586	0.103	0.182
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	24.9379	6.4053	0.2569	na	na	na	na	12.127	37.749
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	60.1339	9.3319	0.1552	na	na	na	na	41.470	78.798
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	127.8438	16.1033	0.1260	na	na	na	na	95.637	160.050
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.7482	0.2428	0.0648	na	na	na	na	3.263	4.234
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	109.0460	15.3549	0.1408	na	na	na	na	78.336	139.756
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3266	0.0213	0.0653	1.545	1.243	761	748	0.284	0.369
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5134	0.0243	0.0474	1.032	1.016	455	436	0.465	0.562
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5933	0.0290	0.0490	2.335	1.528	711	669	0.535	0.651
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7707	0.0286	0.037	3.082	1.755	711	669	0.714	0.828
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7053	0.0609	0.086	2.978	1.726	187	168	0.584	0.827
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6927	0.0572	0.083	2.563	1.601	187	168	0.578	0.807
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7108	0.0528	0.074	2.264	1.505	187	168	0.605	0.816
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	5517	1029	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	0.0125	0.015	0.012	0.109	12	12	0.801	0.851
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.3339	0.0296	0.089	19.963	4.468	5410	5077	0.275	0.393
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4455	0.0615	0.138	1.026	1.013	63	68	0.322	0.568
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1551	0.0182	0.118	1.993	1.412	889	787	0.119	0.192
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0594	0.0112	0.188	1.754	1.324	892	789	0.037	0.082
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0237	0.0056	0.237	1.077	1.038	892	789	0.012	0.035
Early child development index	TC.53	0.5858	0.0326	0.056	1.381	1.175	383	317	0.521	0.651

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Western Area Rural

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted) Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.2	0.7795	0.0387	0.050	0.940	0.969	116	109	0.702	0.857
	LN.22c	0.3033	0.0337	0.111	2.458	1.568	1071	458	0.236	0.371
	LN.22f	0.2490	0.0375	0.150	3.428	1.852	1071	458	0.174	0.324
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration Violent discipline Child labour Child marriage (before age 15) Child marriage (before age 18) Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.1	0.8073	0.0202	0.025	2.112	1.453	908	804	0.767	0.848
	PR.2	0.8173	0.0220	0.027	3.988	1.997	2123	1227	0.773	0.861
	PR.3	0.2221	0.0215	0.097	1.918	1.385	1748	719	0.179	0.265
	PR.4a	0.1686	0.0255	0.151	1.531	1.237	354	331	0.118	0.220
	PR.4b	0.3128	0.0304	0.097	1.420	1.192	354	331	0.252	0.374
PR.9	0.8139	0.0187	0.023	3.301	1.817	1476	1425	0.776	0.851	
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services Use of safely managed drinking water services Handwashing facility with water and soap Use of improved sanitation facilitation Use of basic sanitation services Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.2	0.6379	0.0000	0.076	10.400	3.225	5517	1029	0.638	0.638
	WS.6	0.0317	0.0113	0.355	0.487	0.698	989	119	0.009	0.054
	WS.7	0.3092	0.0378	0.122	6.784	2.605	5455	1015	0.234	0.385
	WS.8	0.5952	0.0407	0.068	7.073	2.659	5517	1029	0.514	0.677
	WS.9	0.2444	0.0337	0.138	6.331	2.516	5517	1029	0.177	0.312
WS.10	0.5314	0.0375	0.071	5.812	2.411	5517	1029	0.456	0.606	
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty Population covered by social transfers Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24) Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.1	0.2081	0.0348	0.167	8.798	2.966	2304	1197	0.138	0.278
	EQ.3	0.1871	0.0208	0.111	2.913	1.707	5517	1029	0.146	0.229
	EQ.9a	5.3252	0.1967	0.037	4.594	2.143	696	658	4.932	5.719
	EO.9a	3.9755	0.1746	0.044	1.551	1.245	265	231	3.626	4.325

na: not applicable

(^a) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Western Area Urban

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFT), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS indicator	Value (v)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/v)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to electricity Ownership of mobile phone (women) Ownership of mobile phone (men) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women) Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men) ICT skills (women) ICT skills (men) Use of tobacco (women) Use of tobacco (men)	SR.1	0.7695	0.0295	0.038	7.845	2.801	12119	1595	0.710	0.829	
	SR.10	0.7377	0.0125	0.017	1.540	1.241	3410	1920	0.713	0.763	
	SR.10	0.9233	0.0143	0.016	2.399	1.549	1577	830	0.895	0.952	
	SR.12a	0.1942	0.0174	0.090	3.708	1.926	3410	1920	0.159	0.229	
	SR.12a	0.2296	0.0299	0.130	4.188	2.047	1577	830	0.170	0.289	
	SR.13	0.0791	0.0099	0.125	2.594	1.611	3410	1920	0.059	0.099	
	SR.13	0.1661	0.0182	0.110	1.986	1.409	1577	830	0.130	0.203	
	SR.14	0.0279	0.0037	0.133	0.976	0.988	3410	1920	0.020	0.035	
	SR.14	0.0730	0.0126	0.173	1.948	1.396	1577	830	0.048	0.098	
	Survive										
	CS.1	30.0906	6.6646	0.2215	na	na	na	na	na	16.761	43.420
	CS.3	83.3477	10.3815	0.1246	na	na	na	na	na	62.585	104.111
	CS.5	111.5593	12.8552	0.1152	na	na	na	na	na	85.849	137.270
	Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.5847	0.1789	0.069	na	na	na	na	2.227	2.943	
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	53.8297	8.0760	0.150	na	na	na	na	37.678	69.982	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.2904	0.0237	0.081	2.314	1.521	1563	853	0.243	0.338	
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5328	0.0339	0.064	2.064	1.437	825	449	0.465	0.601	
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8680	0.0246	0.028	3.194	1.787	1116	607	0.819	0.917	
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8870	0.0147	0.017	1.297	1.139	1116	607	0.858	0.916	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8583	0.0381	0.044	1.494	1.222	241	126	0.782	0.935	
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.9074	0.0091	0.010	1.274	1.129	3650	1294	0.889	0.926	
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8120	0.0446	0.055	1.626	1.275	241	126	0.723	0.901	
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0002	0.0002	0.994	0.241	0.491	12119	1595	0.000	0.000	
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	0.1289	0.177	0.840	0.917	16	11	0.471	0.986	
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.2936	0.0144	0.049	6.690	2.586	11904	6672	0.265	0.322	
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2954	0.0562	0.190	1.200	1.095	169	80	0.183	0.408	
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1943	0.0209	0.107	1.928	1.388	1326	693	0.153	0.236	
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0501	0.0114	0.228	1.876	1.370	1302	684	0.027	0.073	
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0392	0.0084	0.215	1.289	1.135	1302	684	0.022	0.056	
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7130	0.0311	0.044	1.408	1.187	553	299	0.651	0.775	

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Western Area Urban

STANDARD ERRORS, COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), SQUARE ROOT OF DESIGN EFFECTS (DEFF), AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SELECTED SDG AND MICS INDICATORS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Co-efficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7424	0.0304	0.041	0.813	0.902	281	169	0.682	0.803
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.3816	0.0252	0.066	1.453	1.206	2069	540	0.331	0.432
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.2606	0.0239	0.092	1.591	1.261	2069	540	0.213	0.308
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8168	0.0213	0.026	2.198	1.483	1400	729	0.774	0.859
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9090	0.0091	0.010	1.307	1.143	3843	1294	0.891	0.927
Child labour	PR.3	0.1752	0.0219	0.125	3.109	1.763	3613	936	0.131	0.219
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0618	0.0146	0.237	1.540	1.241	723	419	0.033	0.091
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.1525	0.0139	0.091	0.623	0.789	723	419	0.125	0.180
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.7496	0.0158	0.021	2.560	1.600	3410	1920	0.718	0.781
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7817	0.0395	0.051	14.582	3.819	12119	1595	0.703	0.861
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0328	0.0170	0.519	1.686	1.298	1273	186	0.000	0.067
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3671	0.0320	0.087	6.952	2.637	11965	1576	0.303	0.431
Use of improved sanitation facility	WS.8	0.8169	0.0248	0.030	6.529	2.555	12119	1595	0.767	0.866
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3005	0.0201	0.067	3.079	1.755	12119	1595	0.260	0.341
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.5122	0.0273	0.053	4.768	2.183	12119	1595	0.458	0.567
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1152	0.0112	0.097	1.697	1.303	4430	1375	0.093	0.138
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1273	0.0085	0.067	1.032	1.016	12119	1595	0.110	0.144
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.9364	0.0774	0.011	1.173	1.083	1459	832	6.782	7.091
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.9841	0.1189	0.020	1.764	1.328	608	312	5.746	6.222

na: not applicable

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

^A Sampling errors cannot be calculated for immunisation indicators, as estimates are modelled (crude). The coverage and associated sampling error tabulation is based on valid coverage, i.e. coverage based on immunisation records only

APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY

D.1. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: *Age distribution of household population*

SINGLE-YEAR AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, BY SEX, SIERRA LEONE, 2017									
Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,194	3.3	1,103	2.8	45	455	1.3	375	1.0
1	1,088	3.0	1,079	2.8	46	242	0.7	189	0.5
2	1,073	3.0	1,180	3.0	47	299	0.8	252	0.7
3	1,136	3.2	1,102	2.8	48	186	0.5	170	0.4
4	1,127	3.1	1,140	2.9	49	186	0.5	174	0.4
5	1,207	3.4	1,191	3.1	50	411	1.1	582	1.5
6	1,200	3.3	1,128	2.9	51	213	0.6	268	0.7
7	1,294	3.6	1,283	3.3	52	289	0.8	336	0.9
8	1,065	3.0	1,125	2.9	53	231	0.6	238	0.6
9	1,016	2.8	986	2.5	54	185	0.5	204	0.5
10	1,084	3.0	1,025	2.6	55	310	0.9	342	0.9
11	853	2.4	858	2.2	56	236	0.7	215	0.6
12	984	2.7	923	2.4	57	187	0.5	173	0.4
13	909	2.5	881	2.3	58	123	0.3	107	0.3
14	779	2.2	743	1.9	59	119	0.3	122	0.3
15	849	2.4	866	2.2	60	246	0.7	261	0.7
16	521	1.5	638	1.6	61	94	0.3	93	0.2
17	738	2.1	798	2.1	62	131	0.4	120	0.3
18	762	2.1	1,027	2.7	63	98	0.3	90	0.2
19	526	1.5	726	1.9	64	85	0.2	88	0.2
20	674	1.9	889	2.3	65	212	0.6	218	0.6
21	467	1.3	572	1.5	66	76	0.2	66	0.2
22	534	1.5	693	1.8	67	102	0.3	101	0.3
23	486	1.4	691	1.8	68	70	0.2	60	0.2
24	465	1.3	693	1.8	69	81	0.2	69	0.2
25	728	2.0	945	2.4	70	137	0.4	201	0.5
26	395	1.1	541	1.4	71	36	0.1	46	0.1
27	463	1.3	591	1.5	72	75	0.2	70	0.2
28	437	1.2	568	1.5	73	42	0.1	22	0.1
29	351	1.0	514	1.3	74	34	0.1	47	0.1
30	600	1.7	778	2.0	75	94	0.3	116	0.3
31	401	1.1	404	1.0	76	34	0.1	44	0.1
32	466	1.3	510	1.3	77	41	0.1	46	0.1
33	332	0.9	398	1.0	78	35	0.1	40	0.1
34	322	0.9	435	1.1	79	19	0.1	28	0.1
35	663	1.8	736	1.9	80	42	0.1	61	0.2
36	365	1.0	393	1.0	81	9	0.0	11	0.0
37	427	1.2	465	1.2	82	32	0.1	32	0.1
38	277	0.8	370	1.0	83	10	0.0	17	0.0
39	295	0.8	338	0.9	84	22	0.1	18	0.0
40	501	1.4	527	1.4	85+	93	0.3	163	0.4
41	246	0.7	219	0.6					
42	354	1.0	284	0.7	DK/Missing	87	0.2	46	0.1
43	254	0.7	220	0.6					
44	249	0.7	245	0.6					
					Total	35,862	100.0	38,740	100.0

Table DQ.1.2W: *Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women*

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF WOMEN AGE 10-54 YEARS, INTERVIEWED WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS, AND PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN WHO WERE INTERVIEWED, BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	4,429	na	na	na
15-19	4,055	3,986	22.0	98.3
20-24	3,538	3,522	19.5	99.5
25-29	3,158	3,137	17.3	99.3
30-34	2,525	2,516	13.9	99.6
35-39	2,302	2,296	12.7	99.7
40-44	1,495	1,486	8.2	99.4
45-49	1,159	1,152	6.4	99.3
50-54	1,628	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	18,232	18,094	100.0	99.2
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.09	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.40	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: *Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men*

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF MEN AGE 10-54 YEARS, IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND IN HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR MEN'S INTERVIEWS, INTERVIEWED MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS, AND PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE MEN WHO WERE INTERVIEWED, BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

Age	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	4,608	2,278	na	na	na
15-19	3,397	1,773	1,731	22.8	97.6
20-24	2,626	1,321	1,290	17.0	97.7
25-29	2,373	1,169	1,146	15.1	98.1
30-34	2,120	1,009	991	13.0	98.2
35-39	2,027	1,031	1,013	13.3	98.2
40-44	1,603	813	796	10.5	97.9
45-49	1,369	643	633	8.3	98.6
50-54	1,329	683	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	15,515	7,758	7,600	100.0	98.0
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.36	1.29	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.97	1.06	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-7 YEARS, CHILDREN AGE 0-4 YEARS WHOSE MOTHERS/CARETAKERS WERE INTERVIEWED, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNDER-5 CHILDREN WHOSE MOTHERS/CARETAKERS WERE INTERVIEWED, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	2,297	2,292	20.4	99.8
1	2,167	2,166	19.3	99.9
2	2,253	2,252	20.1	99.9
3	2,238	2,238	20.0	100.0
4	2,267	2,265	20.2	99.9
5	2,398	na	na	na
6	2,328	na	na	na
7	2,576	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	11,223	11,213	100.0	99.9
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.04	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.06	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER AGE 3-20 YEARS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN SELECTED FOR INTERVIEW AND NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS WHOSE MOTHERS/CARETAKERS WERE INTERVIEWED, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

Age	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
3	2,121	na	na	na	na
4	2,151	na	na	na	na
5	2,280	10.6	1161	10.6	99.8
6	2,206	10.3	1123	10.3	100.0
7	2,454	11.5	1252	11.5	100.0
8	2,097	8.6	942	8.6	99.8
9	1,906	8.2	888	8.1	99.7
10	2,019	8.3	905	8.3	100.0
11	1,637	6.5	703	6.4	99.7
12	1,798	7.0	762	7.0	99.8
13	1,693	6.5	708	6.5	99.8
14	1,460	5.4	585	5.4	99.8
15	1,631	6.5	711	6.5	100.0
16	1,093	4.6	497	4.6	100.0
17	1,442	6.2	672	6.2	99.9
18	1,661	na	na	na	na
19	1,178	na	na	na	na
20	1,478	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	10,920	na	na	na	na
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5		0.94	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7		0.90	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14		0.90	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17		1.15	na	na	na

na: not applicable

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY COMPLETENESS OF DATE OF BIRTH INFORMATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	96.5	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	74,602
Area							
Urban	95.7	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	33,269
Rural	97.1	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	41,333
Region							
East	96.3	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	17,067
North	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	25,178
South	97.8	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	14,720
West	93.1	6.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	17,635
District							
Kailahun	94.4	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,742
Kenema	96.7	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	7,323
Kono	97.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,003
Bombali	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,214
Kambia	97.5	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,418
Koinadugu	98.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,000
Port Loko	96.0	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	6,614
Tonkolili	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,931
Bo	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,385
Bonthe	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,962
Moyamba	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,441
Pujehun	97.6	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,932
Western Area Rural	92.5	6.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	5,517
Western Area Urban	93.4	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	12,119
Age							
0-4	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,223
5-14	98.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	20,533
15-24	96.7	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	13,617
25-49	95.3	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	20,131
50-64	93.5	5.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	6,195
65-84	89.6	9.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,516
85+	85.1	9.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	256
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	100.0	133

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY COMPLETENESS OF DATE OF BIRTH/AGE INFORMATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other		
Total	96.8	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	17,873
Area							
Urban	97.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	8,884
Rural	96.1	2.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	8,989
Region							
East	96.2	2.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	3,952
North	97.5	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	5,731
South	96.9	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,303
West	96.2	3.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	4,886
District							
Kailahun	94.4	4.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,109
Kenema	96.1	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,750
Kono	98.3	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,094
Bombali	98.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,390
Kambia	97.9	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	809
Koinadugu	98.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	957
Port Loko	95.2	3.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	1,457
Tonkolili	97.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	1,117
Bo	95.6	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,438
Bonthe	98.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	453
Moyamba	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	755
Pujehun	96.2	2.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	657
Western Area Rural	97.0	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,476
Western Area Urban	95.9	3.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,410
Age							
15-19	98.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,943
20-24	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,454
25-29	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,083
30-34	97.0	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,470
35-39	95.1	3.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,267
40-44	92.7	3.9	0.0	3.4	0.1	100.0	1,491
45-49	93.2	3.4	0.0	3.3	0.1	100.0	1,166

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY COMPLETENESS OF DATE OF BIRTH/AGE INFORMATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other		
Total	98.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,415
Area							
Urban	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,828
Rural	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,587
Region							
East	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,690
North	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,206
South	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,341
West	98.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,178
District							
Kailahun	95.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	449
Kenema	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	742
Kono	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	499
Bombali	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	638
Kambia	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
Koinadugu	98.4	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	333
Port Loko	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	580
Tonkolili	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	391
Bo	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	552
Bonthe	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	203
Moyamba	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	322
Pujehun	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	264
Western Area Rural	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	601
Western Area Urban	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,577
Age							
15-19	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,669
20-24	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,302
25-29	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,084
30-34	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	976
35-39	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	994
40-44	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	772
45-49	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	619

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (first and last births)**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST AND LAST BIRTHS TO WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS BY COMPLETENESS OF DATE OF BIRTH (UNIMPUTED), SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth				Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/ Missing			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	12,727	99.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	9,633
Area											
Urban	98.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,631	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,883
Rural	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,096	99.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,750
Region											
East	98.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,945	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,348
North	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,266	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,284
South	98.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,404	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,862
West	98.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,113	99.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	2,139
District											
Kailahun	99.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	913	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	724
Kenema	97.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,221	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	964
Kono	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	810	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	660
Bombali	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,046	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	794
Kambia	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	568	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	426
Koinadugu	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	662	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	514
Port Loko	99.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,109	99.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	839
Tonkolili	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	881	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	711
Bo	96.3	3.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,026	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	772
Bonthe	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	323	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	254
Moyamba	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	541	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	420
Pujehun	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	514	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	417
Western Area Rural	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,028	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	709
Western Area Urban	97.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,084	99.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	1,430

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION CHILDREN UNDER 5 BY COMPLETENESS OF DATE OF BIRTH/AGE INFORMATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,764
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,373
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,391
Region						
East	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,664
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,386
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,407
West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,307
District						
Kailahun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	775
Kenema	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,111
Kono	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	777
Bombali	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	967
Kambia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	601
Koinadugu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	819
Port Loko	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,088
Tonkolili	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	912
Bo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	964
Bonthe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	314
Moyamba	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	589
Pujehun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	541
Western Area Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	908
Western Area Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,400
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,408
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,267
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,388
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,351
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,351

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS BY COMPLETENESS OF DATE OF BIRTH INFORMATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,033
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,881
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,152
Region						
East	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,571
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,878
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,238
West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,346
District						
Kailahun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	698
Kenema	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,080
Kono	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	793
Bombali	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	945
Kambia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	556
Koinadugu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	588
Port Loko	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,041
Tonkolili	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	747
Bo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,035
Bonthe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	294
Moyamba	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	485
Pujehun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	425
Western Area Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	772
Western Area Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,574
Age						
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,407
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,714
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,912

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY COMPLETION OF TEST FOR SALT IODISATION, SIERRA LEONE, 2017							
	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test > 0 ppm	2nd test > 0 ppm	2nd test 0 ppm	No salt in household	Other ^A		
Total	84.2	0.4	6.7	7.9	0.8	100.0	15,309
Area							
Urban	83.1	0.4	4.0	11.2	1.3	100.0	6,869
Rural	85.2	0.4	8.8	5.3	0.3	100.0	8,440
Region							
East	90.2	0.8	0.6	7.7	0.6	100.0	3,402
North	82.0	0.3	11.7	5.5	0.4	100.0	5,013
South	86.4	0.0	8.8	4.7	0.1	100.0	3,008
West	80.2	0.4	3.7	13.8	2.0	100.0	3,886
District							
Kailahun	86.6	1.9	1.3	9.0	1.2	100.0	1,008
Kenema	94.5	0.2	0.3	4.6	0.4	100.0	1,352
Kono	88.2	0.4	0.5	10.5	0.3	100.0	1,042
Bombali	84.9	0.4	6.0	8.0	0.7	100.0	1,281
Kambia	50.9	1.0	41.8	6.0	0.3	100.0	651
Koinadugu	93.4	0.1	1.7	4.5	0.3	100.0	679
Port Loko	80.4	0.3	15.8	3.3	0.2	100.0	1,351
Tonkolili	92.6	0.2	1.2	5.8	0.2	100.0	1,051
Bo	94.8	0.1	0.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	1,243
Bonthe	94.6	0.0	2.0	3.3	0.1	100.0	394
Moyamba	65.2	0.1	33.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	749
Pujehun	89.8	0.0	0.5	9.4	0.3	100.0	623
Western Area Rural	81.7	0.2	4.0	13.0	1.0	100.0	1,104
Western Area Urban	79.6	0.5	3.6	14.0	2.3	100.0	2,782
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	86.3	0.3	8.9	4.3	0.2	100.0	3,272
Second	84.9	0.4	9.5	4.8	0.4	100.0	2,932
Middle	84.4	0.5	7.3	7.5	0.3	100.0	2,775
Fourth	81.9	0.4	4.8	11.6	1.3	100.0	2,927
Richest	83.6	0.4	3.1	11.5	1.5	100.0	3,404

^A Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED AND COMPLETED HOUSEHOLD AND SOURCE WATER QUALITY TESTING AND PERCENTAGE OF POSITIVE BLANK TESTS BY AREA, SIERRA LEONE, 2017								
	Percentage of households				Total number of households in sample	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test ^A
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With complete water quality test for:					
			Household	Source				
Total	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.2	15,309	1.4	576	594
Area								
Urban	11.8	11.7	10.8	9.9	6,869	0.5	255	268
Rural	11.6	11.6	11.5	10.4	8,440	2.2	321	326

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH MISSING OR INCOMPLETE INFORMATION ON DATE OF AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE/UNION AND AGE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE AND TIME SINCE LAST INTERCOURSE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	38.9	11,849
Only month missing	15.7	11,849
Both month and year missing	22.2	11,849
Age at first marriage/union missing	14.3	11,849
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	3.4	15,940
Time since last intercourse missing	0.3	15,940
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	1.3	5,492
Time since last intercourse missing	0.2	5,492

^A Includes "Don't know" responses**Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)****PERCENTAGE OF MEN WITH MISSING OR INCOMPLETE INFORMATION ON DATE OF AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE/UNION AND AGE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE AND TIME SINCE LAST INTERCOURSE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	23.5	3,782
Only month missing	14.9	3,782
Both month and year missing	8.0	3,782
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	3,782
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.4	6,217
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	6,217
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.3	1,792
Time since last intercourse missing	0.2	1,792

^A Includes "Don't know" responses**Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight****PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 BY COMPLETENESS OF INFORMATION ON DATE OF BIRTH AND WEIGHT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.1	11,764
Age (in months)								
<6	96.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	3.2	1,191
6-11	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	1.4	1,157
12-23	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.3	2,256
24-35	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.9	2,388
36-47	98.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.1	2,352
48-59	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.7	2,420

Table DQ.3.5: *Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting*

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 BY COMPLETENESS OF INFORMATION ON DATE OF BIRTH AND LENGTH OR HEIGHT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	2.7	11,764
Age (in months)								
<6	91.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	8.4	1,191
6-11	93.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	6.5	1,157
12-23	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	1.8	2,256
24-35	98.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	1.6	2,388
36-47	98.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	1.7	2,352
48-59	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	2,420

Table DQ.3.6: *Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight*

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 BY COMPLETENESS OF INFORMATION ON WEIGHT AND LENGTH OR HEIGHT, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	100.0	2.8	11,764
Age (in months)								
<6	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.1	100.0	7.3	1,191
6-11	94.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.8	100.0	5.2	1,157
12-23	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	2.1	2,256
24-35	98.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	100.0	2.0	2,388
36-47	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	100.0	2.4	2,352
48-59	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	1.2	2,420

Table DQ.3.7: *Heaping in anthropometric measurements*

DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT/LENGTH MEASUREMENTS BY DECIMAL DIGIT RECORDED, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,728	100.0	11,729	100.0
Digit				
0	911	8.0	731	6.0
1	1,274	11.0	1,251	11.0
2	1,259	11.0	1,619	14.0
3	1,226	10.0	1,550	13.0
4	1,323	11.0	1,514	13.0
5	1,033	9.0	980	8.0
6	1,220	10.0	1,308	11.0
7	1,168	10.0	1,218	10.0
8	1,235	11.0	938	8.0
9	1,079	9.0	619	5.0

Table DQ.3.8: *Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators*

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED CHILDREN AGE 7-14 YEARS BY COMPLETION OF THE FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS (FL) MODULE, PERCENTAGE FOR WHOM THE READING BOOK WAS UNAVAILABLE IN APPROPRIATE LANGUAGE AND THOSE WITH INSUFFICIENT NUMBER RECOGNITION SKILLS FOR TESTING, AND PERCENTAGE CHILDREN AGE 7-9 YEARS WHO DID NOT COMPLETE THE READING AND COMPREHENSION PRACTICE, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Percent distribution of children with:					Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:			Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practice	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:							For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module		
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
Total	95.6	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	6,825	22.1	11.4	6,525	25.3	2,971
Area												
Urban	96.9	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,924	10.5	9.4	2,833	32.9	1,163
Rural	94.6	2.1	2.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	3,901	31.1	12.9	3,692	20.4	1,808
Region												
East	95.4	0.9	2.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,552	34.3	13.2	1,481	19.8	716
North	96.8	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	2,431	25.6	10.4	2,353	24.0	1,086
South	92.0	4.5	2.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,333	20.6	13.0	1,226	25.3	569
West	97.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,508	5.7	9.7	1,465	34.1	600
District												
Kailahun	93.1	2.3	4.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	472	51.8	13.5	439	10.6	218
Kenema	98.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	600	26.9	13.0	591	27.4	304
Kono	93.7	0.2	5.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	480	26.8	13.4	450	18.2	195
Bombali	94.2	2.2	3.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	631	22.5	6.3	595	24.4	239
Kambia	99.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	323	31.1	12.2	320	11.5	134
Koinadugu	94.3	0.0	5.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	349	20.3	10.1	329	28.3	177
Port Loko	97.9	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	649	26.7	9.2	636	27.9	302
Tonkolili	98.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	479	27.8	16.0	474	22.3	234
Bo	95.3	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	622	15.6	11.8	592	37.2	287
Bonthe	98.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	172	21.8	8.8	169	7.2	76
Moyamba	92.3	6.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	287	23.6	14.7	265	15.3	123
Pujehun	78.8	8.3	11.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	252	30.5	18.0	199	15.7	83
Western Area Rural	99.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	485	12.2	9.3	481	31.5	205
Western Area Urban	96.1	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,023	2.5	10.0	984	35.5	396
Age												
7	94.3	2.1	3.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,268	25.7	19.0	1,196	25.0	1,196
8	95.5	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	952	27.4	13.7	909	25.3	909
9	96.0	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	902	24.4	13.7	866	25.6	866
10	95.5	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	912	22.8	10.0	872	na	-
11	96.6	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	714	22.4	10.3	689	na	-
12	95.2	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	773	20.0	6.7	736	na	-
13	97.2	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	715	16.5	5.6	694	na	-
14	95.4	1.7	2.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	590	11.0	4.7	563	na	-

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: *Observation of bednets*

PERCENTAGE OF BEDNETS IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS OBSERVED BY THE INTERVIEWERS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017		
	Percentage of bed nets observed by interviewer	Total number of bednets
Total	86.7	25,653
Area		
Urban	85.6	10,049
Rural	87.4	15,604
Region		
East	80.6	6,688
North	91.3	8,767
South	88.3	5,569
West	85.0	4,628
District		
Kailahun	87.7	2,549
Kenema	71.1	2,470
Kono	83.9	1,669
Bombali	89.6	2,615
Kambia	97.1	1,234
Koinadugu	95.6	1,347
Port Loko	93.7	2,318
Tonkolili	79.6	1,253
Bo	94.5	2,205
Bonthe	63.0	811
Moyamba	88.1	1,322
Pujehun	94.2	1,231
Western Area Rural	84.6	1,540
Western Area Urban	85.1	3,089
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	88.4	5,323
Second	86.6	5,642
Middle	88.6	5,533
Fourth	85.7	4,385
Richest	83.6	4,770

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HANDWASHING FACILITY OBSERVED BY THE INTERVIEWERS IN ALL INTERVIEWED HOUSEHOLDS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	14.3	26.8	58.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	15,309
Area							
Urban	17.6	32.0	49.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	6,869
Rural	11.6	22.6	65.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	8,440
Region							
East	11.8	21.5	65.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	3,402
North	11.5	33.3	54.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,013
South	17.3	19.2	62.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,008
West	17.6	29.0	52.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,886
District							
Kailahun	1.1	13.8	84.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,008
Kenema	11.5	18.2	70.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,352
Kono	22.7	33.4	41.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,042
Bombali	7.8	53.3	38.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,281
Kambia	14.1	6.6	79.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	651
Koinadugu	1.9	34.5	62.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	679
Port Loko	19.5	33.9	46.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,351
Tonkolili	10.4	23.7	65.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,051
Bo	11.8	27.5	60.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,243
Bonthe	24.4	0.8	74.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	394
Moyamba	26.0	15.7	56.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	749
Pujehun	13.3	18.6	67.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	623
Western Area Rural	15.9	32.9	49.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,104
Western Area Urban	18.3	27.4	53.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	2,782
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	10.7	15.0	73.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,272
Second	11.4	23.0	64.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,932
Middle	11.6	27.0	61.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,775
Fourth	15.3	33.3	50.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,927
Richest	21.4	35.7	41.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,404

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 BY PRESENCE OF BIRTH CERTIFICATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF BIRTH CERTIFICATES SEEN, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1 + 2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	33.9	19.0	46.6	0.5	100.0	64.0	11,764
Area							
Urban	37.4	23.0	39.0	0.6	100.0	61.8	4,373
Rural	31.8	16.6	51.1	0.4	100.0	65.7	7,391
Region							
East	28.7	17.8	52.9	0.6	100.0	61.6	2,664
North	34.2	13.5	51.6	0.7	100.0	71.8	4,386
South	39.4	23.3	37.2	0.1	100.0	62.9	2,407
West	33.5	26.5	39.6	0.4	100.0	55.8	2,307
District							
Kailahun	30.0	23.5	45.2	1.3	100.0	56.2	775
Kenema	22.1	13.9	63.4	0.6	100.0	61.3	1,111
Kono	36.7	17.8	45.5	0.0	100.0	67.3	777
Bombali	45.7	8.1	45.7	0.5	100.0	85.0	967
Kambia	24.2	10.8	64.5	0.5	100.0	69.1	601
Koinadugu	25.8	8.0	65.9	0.3	100.0	76.2	819
Port Loko	42.3	21.0	35.3	1.3	100.0	66.8	1,088
Tonkolili	26.6	16.8	56.1	0.6	100.0	61.3	912
Bo	36.6	24.8	38.6	0.0	100.0	59.6	964
Bonthe	42.2	29.0	28.7	0.1	100.0	59.2	314
Moyamba	24.7	23.6	51.6	0.1	100.0	51.1	589
Pujehun	58.8	17.0	24.1	0.1	100.0	77.6	541
Western Area Rural	35.2	29.2	35.4	0.1	100.0	54.6	908
Western Area Urban	32.3	24.7	42.3	0.7	100.0	56.7	1,400
Age (in months)							
0-5	30.2	9.6	59.9	0.4	100.0	75.9	1,191
6-11	35.6	14.0	50.2	0.2	100.0	71.7	1,157
12-23	34.1	18.1	47.5	0.3	100.0	65.4	2,256
24-35	34.9	21.7	42.6	0.7	100.0	61.7	2,388
36-47	33.7	21.3	44.5	0.4	100.0	61.3	2,352
48-59	33.7	22.1	43.5	0.7	100.0	60.4	2,420

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGE 0-35 MONTHS BY PRESENCE OF VACCINATION RECORDS, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF VACCINATION RECORDS SEEN BY THE INTERVIEWERS, SIERRA LEONE, 2017**

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	7.8	9.1	77.2	5.8	0.1	100.0	93.0	6,992
Area								
Urban	9.0	8.8	74.4	7.9	0.1	100.0	90.4	2,571
Rural	7.1	9.3	78.9	4.6	0.1	100.0	94.5	4,421
Region								
East	4.6	4.9	86.2	4.2	0.1	100.0	95.3	1,600
North	7.0	13.6	73.5	5.8	0.1	100.0	92.7	2,574
South	11.3	4.4	80.2	3.9	0.3	100.0	95.4	1,446
West	9.4	10.3	70.6	9.6	0.0	100.0	88.0	1,372
District								
Kailahun	4.0	1.7	89.2	5.1	0.0	100.0	94.6	456
Kenema	3.6	5.6	88.1	2.7	0.2	100.0	97.1	688
Kono	6.8	7.2	80.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	93.4	456
Bombali	4.3	9.3	82.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.0	594
Kambia	6.9	20.2	71.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	97.6	364
Koinadugu	5.0	11.5	73.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	87.4	440
Port Loko	9.5	14.0	69.0	7.2	0.3	100.0	90.6	632
Tonkolili	8.5	15.4	71.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	93.8	544
Bo	10.5	4.4	83.6	1.4	0.2	100.0	98.4	608
Bonthe	10.0	5.4	75.5	9.2	0.0	100.0	89.2	177
Moyamba	19.8	6.6	68.2	5.0	0.5	100.0	93.2	366
Pujehun	3.1	1.1	90.9	4.4	0.5	100.0	95.4	295
Western Area Rural	8.2	10.4	71.1	10.3	0.0	100.0	87.3	525
Western Area Urban	10.2	10.3	70.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	88.4	847
Age (in months)								
0-5	3.4	11.6	80.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.0	1,191
6-11	5.3	6.3	83.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	94.6	1,157
12-23	6.9	6.7	81.3	5.0	0.2	100.0	94.2	2,256
24-35	12.1	11.5	68.6	7.8	0.1	100.0	89.8	2,388

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AGE 3-24 YEARS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND GRADE ATTENDED IN THE CURRENT (OR MOST RECENT) SCHOOL YEAR, SIERRA LEONE, 2017																			
Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Currently attending														Vocational/ Technical/ Nursing/ Teacher	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
		Early Childhood Education	Primary school Grade						Junior secondary school Grade					Senior secondary school	Higher than secondary				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	5							
3	875	9.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,274	
4	742	15.4	9.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,279	
5	510	15.8	29.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,394	
6	36.1	8.0	42.5	11.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,227	
7	26.5	2.9	37.6	25.1	6.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,689	
8	176	0.9	21.7	31.5	20.7	5.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,204	
9	15.1	0.1	10.1	26.5	28.3	14.5	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,970	
10	14.6	0.0	4.4	16.9	25.8	22.8	11.3	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,253	
11	13.1	0.0	2.7	9.9	20.5	22.1	17.1	11.0	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,700	
12	13.8	0.0	1.7	6.6	13.7	18.7	19.4	15.5	7.1	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,911	
13	170	0.0	0.8	2.5	8.2	13.8	16.9	19.1	12.2	6.5	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,799	
14	18.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	3.1	7.0	14.3	17.1	15.8	12.7	7.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,505	
15	22.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	4.7	8.5	14.1	14.8	15.7	12.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,787	
16	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.8	3.8	8.7	11.6	15.7	16.1	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,169	
17	278	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.6	5.4	8.5	10.6	15.8	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,501	
18	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.1	7.8	11.2	0.0	32.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,779	
19	51.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	8.3	0.0	32.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,279	
20	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.0	5.0	0.0	27.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,569	
21	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	4.2	0.0	28.4	2.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,050	
22	70.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.7	0.0	21.6	3.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,231	
23	75.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	16.9	3.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,180	
24 ^A	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	10.3	4.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,124	

Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

SEX RATIO (NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES) AMONG CHILDREN EVER BORN (AT BIRTH), CHILDREN LIVING, AND DECEASED CHILDREN, BY AGE OF WOMEN, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	20,604	19,895	1.04	17,782	17,516	1.02	2,822	2,379	1.19	17,873
Age										
15-19	472	448	1.06	423	406	1.04	50	42	1.18	3,943
20-24	2,014	1,883	1.07	1,809	1,730	1.05	205	153	1.34	3,454
25-29	3,420	3,317	1.03	3,033	3,016	1.01	388	301	1.29	3,083
30-34	3,979	3,834	1.04	3,479	3,448	1.01	500	385	1.30	2,470
35-39	4,562	4,425	1.03	3,958	3,866	1.02	603	559	1.08	2,267
40-44	3,462	3,317	1.04	2,860	2,810	1.02	602	507	1.19	1,491
45-49	2,696	2,672	1.01	2,220	2,240	0.99	476	432	1.10	1,166

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, SEX RATIO AT BIRTH, AND PERIOD RATIO BY PERIODS PRECEDING THE SURVEY, ACCORDING TO LIVING, DECEASED, AND TOTAL CHILDREN (IMPUTED), AS REPORTED IN THE BIRTH HISTORIES, SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	35,296	5,202	40,498	99.0	97.6	98.8	101.5	118.6	103.6	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	2,172	103	2,274	99.9	97.8	99.8	108.1	179.8	110.6	na	na	na
1	2,050	166	2,216	99.9	99.3	99.8	101.4	165.0	105.1	97.0	115.5	98.1
2	2,058	185	2,243	99.8	99.6	99.8	95.8	104.2	96.5	100.3	104.3	100.6
3	2,053	188	2,241	99.7	96.9	99.5	100.9	116.6	102.1	102.5	105.2	102.8
4	1,947	172	2,119	99.6	99.7	99.6	108.5	95.5	107.4	95.0	88.1	94.4
5	2,047	204	2,250	99.4	98.7	99.3	105.5	108.2	105.8	107.4	108.4	107.5
6	1,865	203	2,068	98.9	98.9	98.9	104.4	138.0	107.3	91.0	86.9	90.6
7	2,050	265	2,314	99.3	99.1	99.3	104.7	137.8	108.0	114.9	115.7	115.0
8	1,703	254	1,957	99.2	98.0	99.1	93.5	122.6	96.8	92.9	96.5	93.4
9	1,617	261	1,879	98.8	97.6	98.6	105.3	139.4	109.4	18.5	15.1	18.0
10+	15,735	3,201	18,936	98.4	97.1	98.2	100.0	113.9	102.2	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	10,280	814	11,094	99.8	98.7	99.7	102.8	123.1	104.2	na	na	na
5-9	9,282	1,187	10,468	99.1	98.4	99.1	102.8	129.2	105.4	na	na	na
10-14	6,799	1,108	7,907	98.7	97.6	98.6	105.1	114.3	106.4	na	na	na
15-19	4,726	902	5,628	98.2	95.8	97.8	91.9	115.2	95.3	na	na	na
20+	4,210	1,191	5,401	98.2	97.5	98.0	101.3	112.5	103.6	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: *Reporting of age at death in days*

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED DEATHS UNDER ONE MONTH OF AGE BY AGE AT DEATH IN DAYS AND THE PERCENTAGE OF NEONATAL DEATHS REPORTED TO OCCUR AT AGES 0-6 DAYS, BY 5-YEAR PERIODS PRECEDING THE SURVEY (IMPUTED), SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (days)					
0	29	59	33	19	140
1	69	63	47	38	218
2	21	28	19	5	74
3	24	19	13	10	65
4	6	9	3	5	22
5	6	15	3	7	31
6	3	6	6	3	18
7	22	30	17	22	92
8	2	2	2	5	10
9	4	0	3	0	7
10	2	2	1	1	6
11	1	0	0	0	1
12	0	0	0	2	2
13	1	1	0	0	2
14	7	13	22	6	47
15	2	1	0	1	4
16	0	0	0	1	1
17	1	1	1	0	3
18	2	0	0	0	2
19	0	1	0	0	1
20	2	1	2	1	6
21	10	9	6	6	32
25	1	1	0	0	3
27	2	0	0	0	2
28	0	0	1	0	1
29	0	1	0	0	1
30	0	1	0	0	1
Total 0-30	217	264	181	131	793
Percent early neonatal ^A	73.0	75.3	68.9	66.6	71.8

^ADeaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: *Reporting of age at death in months*

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED DEATHS UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE BY AGE AT DEATH IN MONTHS AND THE PERCENTAGE OF INFANT DEATHS REPORTED TO OCCUR AT AGE UNDER ONE MONTH, FOR THE 5-YEAR PERIODS OF BIRTH PRECEDING THE SURVEY (IMPUTED), SIERRA LEONE, 2017

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^A	217	264	181	131	793
1	41	61	49	33	183
2	41	55	38	31	166
3	36	59	53	45	194
4	36	35	30	27	128
5	22	38	38	30	127
6	36	43	52	66	197
7	35	26	37	41	138
8	26	33	43	32	134
9	44	38	56	37	175
10	25	15	18	16	74
11	28	36	25	16	105
12	6	11	14	11	41
13	26	30	32	35	124
14	19	24	18	15	77
15	9	18	10	10	47
16	9	10	9	8	35
17	9	1	6	4	19
18	15	23	25	16	79
19	13	10	7	6	37
20	5	13	6	4	27
21	3	1	3	0	7
22	4	2	0	5	11
23	4	1	5	0	11
Total 0-11 months	588	702	620	504	2,414
Percent neonatal ^B	36.9	37.6	29.2	26.0	32.8

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E. SIERRA LEONE QUESTIONNAIRES



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Sierra Leone 2017



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH		
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____		
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____		
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2 0 1 ____		HH7. Region: EAST.....1 NORTH.....2 SOUTH.....3 WEST.....4		
HH6. Area: RURAL1 URBAN.....2		HH7A. District name and number: Name _____		
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men? Yes1 No2		HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing? Yes1 No2		
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing? Yes1 No2				
Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.		HH11. Record the time. HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____		
HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Statistics Sierra Leone . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?				
Yes, permission is given.....1 No, permission is not given.....2		1 → LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 → HH46		
HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED.....01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT.....02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME.....03 REFUSED.....04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING.....05 DWELLING DESTROYED.....06 DWELLING NOT FOUND.....07 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96			
HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: Name _____	To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed		To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed	
Household members	Total Number		completed Number	
Women age 15-49	HH48	_____	HH53	_____
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:	HH49	_____	HH54	_____
Men age 15-49	HH50	_____	HH55	_____
Children under age 5	HH51	_____	HH56	ZERO.....0 ONE.....1
Children age 5-17	HH52	_____	HH57	_____
Deceased household Members	HH52A	_____		

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL3 and HL4 vertically. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members. Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name) of the head of household?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL7. Did (name) stay here last night? 1 Yes 2 No	HL8. Record line number if woman age 15-49. 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17? 1 Yes 2 No Next Line	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 Yes 2 No HL16 8 DK HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 Yes 2 No HL15 HL16	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 abroad 2 In another household in the same region 3 in another household in another region 4 Institution in this country 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 Yes 2 No HL20 8 DK HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 Yes 2 No HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 abroad 2 In another household in the same region 3 in another household in another region 4 Institution in this country 8 DK	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14, if blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.
				98 DK 9998 DK															
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	Y N	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
02		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
03		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
04		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
05		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
06		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
07		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
08		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
09		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
10		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
11		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
12		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
13		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
14		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—
15		—	1 2	—	—	—	1 2	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	1 2	—	1 2 3 4 8	—

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:	01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	05 GRANDCHILD 06 PARENT 07 PARENT-IN-LAW 08 BROTHER / SISTER	09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE	13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK
--	--	---	--	--

EDUCATION 1										ED			
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.	ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 Yes 2 No ➡ Next Line	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 Yes 2 No ➡ Next Line	ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE ➡ ED7 1 Primary 2 JUNIOR Secondary 3 SENIOR Secondary 4 Higher 5 VOC/TECH/NUR/TEACHING 8 DK	ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/year)? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24? 1 Yes 2 No ➡ Next Line	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 Yes 2 No ➡ Next Line						
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2 ED

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED9. At any time during the 2016/17 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10. During 2016/17 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending?	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? If yes, record '1': If no, probe to code who controls and manages the school. 1 Govt./ Public 2 Religious/ Faith Org. 3 Private 6 Other 8 DK	ED12. In the 2016/17 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support? If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1Yes 2No➡ 8DK➡ ED14	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? Record all mentioned. A Govt. /Public B Religious/ Faith Org. C Private. X Other Z DK	ED14. For the 2016/17 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1Yes 2 No 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2015/16 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED16. During 2015/16 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend?				
		LEVEL: 0 ECE ➡ ED15 1 Primary 2 junior Sec. 3 senior Sec. 4 Higher 5 VOC/TECH /NURS/TEACHING 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK	LEVEL: 0 ECE ➡ Next Line 1 Primary 2 junior Sec. 3 senior Sec. 4 Higher 5 VOC/ TECH/NUR/ TEACHING 8 DK					GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK				
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
02		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
03		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
04		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
05		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
06		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
07		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
08		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
09		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
10		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
11		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
12		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
13		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
14		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —
15		— — —	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— — —	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	— — —

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (name of the head of the household from HL2)?	CHRISTIAN 1 ISLAM.....2 TRADITIONAL3 OTHER RELIGION (SPECIFY)6 NO RELIGION7	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of (name of the head of the household from HL2)?	KRIO01 MENDE.....02 TEMNE03 MANDINGO04 LOKO05 SHERBRO.....06 LIMBA.....07 KISSI08 KONO09 SUSU.....10 FULLAH11 KRIM12 YALUNKA.....13 KORANKO14 VAI.....15 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY)96	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (name of the head of the household from HL2) belong?	KRIO01 MENDE.....02 TEMNE03 MANDINGO04 LOKO05 SHERBRO.....06 LIMBA.....07 KISSI08 KONO09 SUSU.....10 FULLAH11 KRIM12 YALUNKA.....13 KORANKO14 VAI.....15 OTHER (SPECIFY)96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS — —	

<p>HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR</p> <p>EARTH / SAND 11</p> <p>DUNG 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS21</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO22</p> <p>FINISHED FLOOR</p> <p>PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD31</p> <p>VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS32</p> <p>CERAMICTILES33</p> <p>CEMENT34</p> <p>CARPET35</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)96</p>	
<p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>NO ROOF 11</p> <p>THATCH / PALM LEAF 12</p> <p>SOD 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>RUSTIC MAT21</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO22</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS23</p> <p>CARDBOARD24</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / TIN / CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS (ZINC)31</p> <p>WOOD32</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE33</p> <p>CERAMICTILES34</p> <p>CEMENT35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES36</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)96</p>	
<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12</p> <p>DIRT 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE23</p> <p>PLYWOOD24</p> <p>CARDBOARD25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD26</p> <p>CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS (ZINC)27</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT32</p> <p>BRICKS33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES36</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)96</p>	

HC7. Does your household have:		YES	NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1	2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO	1	2	
[C] A Charcoal iron?	CHARCOAL IRON	1	2	
[D] A Bed?	BED	1	2	
[E] A Sofa?	SOFA	1	2	
[F] A Generator?	GENERATOR	1	2	
[G] A Modern Stove?	MODERN STOVE	1	2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID	1		
	YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)	2		
	NO	3		3 → HC10
HC9. Does your household have:		YES	NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION	1	2	
[B] A refrigerator or Freezer?	REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER	1	2	
[C] Electrical Iron?	ELECTRICAL IRON	1	2	
[D] Fan?	FAN	1	2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:		YES	NO	
[A] A watch?	WATCH	1	2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE	1	2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER	1	2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART	1	2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR /TRUCK / VAN	1	2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR	1	2	
[G] A boat without a motor (Paddle)?	BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR	1	2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES	1		
	NO	2		

HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN 1 RENT 2 OTHER (SPECIFY) 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → HC17
HC16. How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If less than 1, record '00'.</i>	ACRES 95 OR MORE 95 DK 98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → HC19
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Ducks? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	MILK COWS OR BULLS OTHER CATTLE HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES GOATS SHEEP CHICKENS PIGS DUCKS 	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES 1 NO 2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS					ST
ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.					
	[A] CASH FOR WORK	[B] SOCIAL SAFETY NET (SSN)	[C] RAPID EBOLA SOCIAL SAFETY NET (RE-SSN)	[D] PENSION BENEFITS	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (name of programme)?	YES 1 NO 2 ➡ [B]	YES 1 NO 2 ➡ [C]	YES 1 NO 2 ➡ [D]	YES 1 NO 2 ➡ [X]	YES (SPECIFY) 1 NO 2 ➡ END
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)?	YES 1 ➡ ST4 NO 2 ➡ [B] DK 8 ➡ [B]	YES 1 ➡ ST4 NO 2 ➡ [C] DK 8 ➡ [C]	YES 1 ➡ ST4 NO 2 ➡ [D] DK 8 ➡ [D]	YES 1 ➡ ST4 NO 2 ➡ [X] DK 8 ➡ [X]	YES 1 ➡ ST4 NO 2 ➡ END DK 8 ➡ END
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ➡ [B] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ➡ [B] DK 998 ➡ [B]	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ➡ [C] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ➡ [C] DK 998 ➡ [C]	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ➡ [D] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ➡ [D] DK 998 ➡ [D]	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ➡ [X] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ➡ [X] DK 998 ➡ [X]	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ➡ END YEARS AGO 2 ____ ➡ END DK 998 ➡ END

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE01	01→EU5
	SOLAR COOKER02	02→EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE03	03→EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE04	04→EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE05	05→EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE06	06→EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE.....07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE.....08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE09	09→EU4
	OTHER (SPECIFY)96	96→EU4
	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD97	97→EU6
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL.....01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN03	
	COAL / LIGNITE04	
	CHARCOAL05	
	WOOD06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS.....07	
	ANIMAL DUNG /WASTE08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS.....09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC.....10	
	SAWDUST11	
	OTHER (SPECIFY)96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i> <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	IN MAIN HOUSE	
	NO SEPARATE ROOM.....1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING3	
	OUTDOORS	
	OPEN AIR4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH.....5	
	OTHER (SPECIFY)6	

<p>EU6. What does your household mainly use for space heating when needed?</p>	<p>CENTRAL HEATING01</p> <p>MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER02</p> <p>TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER03</p> <p>MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE.....04</p> <p>TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE05</p> <p>THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE06</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)96</p> <p>NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD97</p>	<p>01→EU8</p> <p>06→EU8</p> <p>96→EU8</p> <p>97→EU9</p>
<p>EU7. Does it have a chimney?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i></p>	<p>SOLAR AIR HEATER01</p> <p>ELECTRICITY02</p> <p>PIPED NATURAL GAS.....03</p> <p>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS04</p> <p>BIOGAS05</p> <p>ALCOHOL / ETHANOL.....06</p> <p>GASOLINE / DIESEL07</p> <p>KEROSENE / PARAFFIN08</p> <p>COAL / LIGNITE09</p> <p>CHARCOAL10</p> <p>WOOD11</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS.....12</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG /WASTE13</p> <p>PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS.....14</p> <p>GARBAGE / PLASTIC.....15</p> <p>SAWDUST16</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)96</p>	
<p>EU9. At night, what does your household mainly use to light the household?</p>	<p>ELECTRICITY01</p> <p>SOLAR LANTERN02</p> <p>RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....03</p> <p>BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....04</p> <p>BIOGAS LAMP05</p> <p>GASOLINE LAMP.....06</p> <p>KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP07</p> <p>CHARCOAL08</p> <p>WOOD09</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS.....10</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG /WASTE11</p> <p>OIL LAMP12</p> <p>CANDLE13</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)96</p> <p>NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD97</p>	

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → End
TN2. How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS ____	
	1st Net	2nd Net
TN3. Ask the respondent to show you all the nets in the household.	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
TN4. How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? <i>If less than one month, record '00'.</i>	MONTHS AGO ____ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ____ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98
TN5. Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net. <i>If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.</i>	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) PERMANET 11 OLYSET 12 DURANET 13 OTHER BRAND (SPECIFY) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (SPECIFY) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) PERMANET 11 OLYSET 12 DURANET 13 OTHER BRAND (SPECIFY) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (SPECIFY) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98
TN6. Is net type LLIN (TN5=11-18)?	YES 1 ↘ TN10 NO 2	YES 1 ↘ TN10 NO 2
TN7. Since you got the net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8
TN8. Was the net soaked or dipped (TN7=1)?	YES 1 NO 2 ↘ TN10	YES 1 NO 2 ↘ TN10
TN9. How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? <i>If less than one month, record '00'.</i>	MONTHS AGO ____ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO ... 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ____ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO ... 95 DK / NOT SURE 98
TN10. Did you get the net through a June-July 2014 mass distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, JUNE-JULY 2014 CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION 3 NO 4 DK 8	YES, JUNE-JULY 2014 CAMPAIGN .. 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION 3 NO 4 DK 8

TN11. Check TN10: TN10=4?	Is	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		TN13	TN13	TN13
TN12. Where did you get the net?		GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER. 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DK 98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER. 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DK 98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER. 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DK 98
TN13. Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?		YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8
TN14. Did anyone sleep under the net (TN13=1)?		YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		TN16	TN16	TN16
TN15. Who slept under this mosquito net last night?		NAME #1 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #1 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #1 LINE NUMBER ____
		NAME #2 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #2 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #2 LINE NUMBER ____
		NAME #3 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #3 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #3 LINE NUMBER ____
<i>Record the person's line number from the List of Household Members.</i>		NAME #4 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #4 LINE NUMBER ____
<i>If someone not in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS slept under the mosquito net, record '00'.</i>		NAME #5 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #5 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #5 LINE NUMBER ____
		NAME #6 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #6 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #6 LINE NUMBER ____
		NAME #7 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #7 LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #7 LINE NUMBER ____
TN16. Is there another net?		YES 1 NEXT NET NO 2 END	YES 1 NEXT NET NO 2 END	YES 1 NEXT NET NO 2 END
				Tick here if additional questionnaire used: <input type="checkbox"/>

INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING		IR
IR1. At any time in the past 12 months, has anyone come into your dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes?	YES 1	2 → End
	NO 2	
	DK 8	8 → End
IR2. Who sprayed the dwelling? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	GOVERNMENT WORKER / PROGRAM A	
	PRIVATE COMPANY B	
	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION C	
	OTHER (SPECIFY) X	
	DK Z	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p> <p>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>WATER KIOSK 72</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>SACHET WATER 92</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 96</p>	<p>11 → WS7</p> <p>12 → WS7</p> <p>13 → WS3</p> <p>14 → WS3</p> <p>21 → WS3</p> <p>31 → WS3</p> <p>32 → WS3</p> <p>41 → WS3</p> <p>42 → WS3</p> <p>51 → WS3</p> <p>61 → WS4</p> <p>71 → WS4</p> <p>72 → WS4</p> <p>81 → WS3</p> <p>96 → WS3</p>
	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>WATER KIOSK 72</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 96</p>	<p>11 → WS7</p> <p>12 → WS7</p> <p>61 → WS4</p> <p>71 → WS4</p> <p>72 → WS4</p>
<p>WS3. Where is that water source located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE 3</p>	<p>1 → WS7</p> <p>2 → WS7</p>

WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES DK998	000 → WS7
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the List of Household Members Module.	NAME LINE NUMBER	
WS6. Since last (day of the week), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT2 DK8	2 → WS9 8 → WS9
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE3 OTHER (SPECIFY)6 DK8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 → WS11 8 → WS11
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i>	BOILA ADD BLEACH / CHLORINEB STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTHC USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF OTHER (SPECIFY)X DKZ	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT23 COMPOSTING TOILET31 BUCKET41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD95 OTHER (SPECIFY)96	11 → WS14 14 → WS14 18 → WS14 41 → WS14 51 → WS14 95 → End 96 → WS14

<p>WS12. Has your (answer from WS11) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED</p> <p>WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS 1</p> <p>MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW WHEN 3</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>4 → WS14</p> <p>8 → WS14</p>
<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p>Probe: Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER</p> <p>TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2</p> <p>TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4</p> <p>TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE 3</p>	
<p>WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 → End</p>
<p>WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1</p> <p>SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2</p>	<p>2 → End</p>
<p>WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) 0 —</p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? <i>Record result and observation.</i>	OBSERVED FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK /TAP) IN DWELLING 1 INYARD /PLOT 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3 NOT OBSERVED NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING /YARD / PLOT 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5 OTHER REASON (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 6	 4 → HW5 5 → HW4 6 → HW5
HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing. <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?	YES, PRESENT 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 → HW7 2 → HW5
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK /TAP) IN DWELLING 1 INYARD / PLOT 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING /YARD / PLOT 4 OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → End
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	2 → End
HW7. Record your observation. Record all that apply.	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) B ASH / MUD / SAND C	

DEATHS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										DC				
<p>DC0. Have any of the usual members of this household died during the last 5 years, including children who died just after birth ?YES = 1 → continue with DC1 NO = 2 → End ____</p> <p><i>If Yes, complete the list below for all questions DC1 to DC9. Use an additional questionnaire if there have been more than 5 deaths in the past 5 years. Record all deaths even those of infants who only lived only a few hours or days. Record only deaths of usual members of this Household not death of family members who did not live in this Household. If No deaths, continue with the next module. If additional questionnaire is used, indicate by ticking this box: <input type="checkbox"/></i></p>														
ALL DECEASED PERSONS										CHILDREN DECEASED BEFORE AGE 5				
DC1. Line number	DC2. Please, tell me the name of each member of this household who died in the past 5 years, starting with his/her first name.	DC3. Was (name) male or female? 1 Male 2 Female	DC4. What was (name)'s date of birth? Insist on recording both month and year	DC5. What was the date of death of (name)? Insist on recording both month and year	DC6. How old was (name) when (he/she) died? At what age (name) died? Record in days if age at death was less than 1 month ; record in months if less than 2 years of age at death; else record in years If he/she died before age 5, go to DC7. Otherwise, go to the next line	DC7. Is (name)'s biological mother alive? 1 Yes 2 No → DC9 8 DK → DC9	DC8. Does (name)'s biological mother live in this household? If "Yes" Note her line number from HL1 and go to the next line. If "No" write 00 and go to DC9	DC9. Apart from his/her mother, who was the person in this household who was (name) primary caretaker at the time of his/her death? Record his/her line number and go to the next line. If nobody or DK, write 00	DC	DC				
LINE	NAME	M	F	MONTH	YEAR	MONTH	YEAR	UNIT	AGE	YES	NO	DK	LINE	LINE
01		1	2	— —	— — — —	— —	— — — —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	— —	1	2	8	— —	— —
02		1	2	— —	— — — —	— —	— — — —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	— —	1	2	8	— —	— —
03		1	2	— —	— — — —	— —	— — — —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	— —	1	2	8	— —	— —
04		1	2	— —	— — — —	— —	— — — —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	— —	1	2	8	— —	— —
05		1	2	— —	— — — —	— —	— — — —	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	— —	1	2	8	— —	— —

SALT IODIZATION SA		
<p>SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household?</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED</p> <p>0 PPM (NO REACTION).....1</p> <p>BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM).....2</p> <p>ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED</p> <p>NO SALT IN THE HOUSE.....4</p> <p>OTHER REASON (SPECIFY).....6</p>	<p>2→ HH13</p> <p>3→ HH13</p> <p>4→ HH13</p> <p>6→ HH13</p>
<p>SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt?</p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED</p> <p>0 PPM (NO REACTION).....1</p> <p>BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM).....2</p> <p>ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED</p> <p>OTHER REASON (SPECIFY).....6</p>	
HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... : ..	
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH.....1	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH.....01 KRIO.....02 MENDE.....03 TEMNE.....04 MANDINGO.....05 LOKO.....06 SHERBRO.....07 LIMBA.....08 KISSI.....09 KONO.....10 SUSU.....11 FULLAH.....12 KRIM.....13 YALUNKA.....14 KORANKO.....15 VAI.....16 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY).....96	
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH.....01 KRIO.....02 MENDE.....03 TEMNE.....04 MANDINGO.....05 LOKO.....06 SHERBRO.....07 LIMBA.....08 KISSI.....09 KONO.....10 SUSU.....11 FULLAH.....12 KRIM.....13 YALUNKA.....14 KORANKO.....15 VAI.....16 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY).....96	

HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1	
	YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE.....2	
	NO, NOT USED3	
HH18. Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years.	NO CHILDREN.....0	0→HH29
	1 CHILD1	1→HH27
	2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... —	

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. Age from HL6
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	— —		1	2	— —
2	— —		1	2	— —
3	— —		1	2	— —
4	— —		1	2	— —
5	— —		1	2	— —
6	— —		1	2	— —
7	— —		1	2	— —
8	— —		1	2	— —

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.		RANK NUMBER
HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.		LINE NUMBER NAME AGE
HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.		
HH29. Check HL8 in the List of Household Members. Are there any women age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 1 NO 2	2 → HH34
HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.		
HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the List of Household Members. Are there any girls age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 1 NO 2	2 → HH34
HH32. Check HL20 in the List of Household Members. Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20=90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 → HH34
HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews. For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. May we interview (name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17) later? <input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 → Continue with HH34. <input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 → Record '06' in WM17 on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34. <input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all girls age 15-17 → Record '06' in WM17 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.		
HH34. Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=0 2	2 → HH40
HH35. Check HL9 in the List of Household Members. Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 1 NO 2	2 → HH40
HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.		
HH37. Check HL6 and HL8 in the List of Household Members. Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1 NO 2	2 → HH40
HH38. Check HL20 in the List of Household Members. Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20=90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2 → HH40

HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview **(name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17)** later?

☐ 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 → Continue with HH40.

☐ 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 Record '06' in MWM7 on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

☐ 'No' for all boys age 15-17 → Record '06' in MWM7 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

HH40. Check HL10 in the List of Household Members. Are there any children age 0-4?

YES, AT LEAST ONE 1
NO 2

2→ HH42

HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.

HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?

YES, HH9=1 1
NO, HH9=2 2

2→ HH45

HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household

HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?

If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.

YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1
NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2

2→ Record '02' in WQ29 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE

HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,

- Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),
- Record the name and the line number (from the List of Household Members) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,
- Fill the questions HH48 – HH52A,
- Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then
- Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) and VA in this household.

If there is no individual questionnaire, no VA and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

Sierra Leone MICS 2017



WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: Name _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	WM6. Day / Month /Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____	
<p>Check woman's age in HL6 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be record in WM17.</p>		<p>WM7. Record the time:</p> <p>HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____</p>
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... 1</p> <p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2</p>	<p>1 → WM9B</p> <p>2 → WM9A</p>
WM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Statistics Sierra Leone . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 60 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 60 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1	1 → WOMAN'S BACKGROUND MODULE	
NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN2	2 → WM17	
WM17. Result of woman's interview.	<p>COMPLETED.....01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME02</p> <p>REFUSED03</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED04</p> <p>INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)05</p> <p>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-1706</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)96</p>	
Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.		

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47):	WM3=HH47 1 WM3≠HH47 2	2→WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in Education Module in the Household Questionnaire for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5..... 1 ED5=0, 1 OR 8..... 2	1→WB15 2→WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DK MONTH.....98 YEAR DKYEAR.....9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) —	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2→WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY 1 — JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 — SENIOR SECONDARY 3 — HIGHER 4 — VOC/TECH/NURS/TEACHER..... 5 —	000→WB14
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
WB8. Check WB4. Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2→WB13
WB9. At any time during the 2016/17 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2→WB11
WB10. During this 2016/17 school year, which level and grade or year are you attending?	PRIMARY 1 — JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 — SENIOR SECONDARY 3 — HIGHER 4 — VOC/TECH/NURS/TEACHER..... 5 —	
WB11. At any time during the 2015/16 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2→WB13
WB12. During that 2015/16 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY 1 — JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 — SENIOR SECONDARY 3 — HIGHER 4 — VOC/TECH/NURS/TEACHER..... 5 —	
WB13. Check WB6. Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5 1 WB6=000 OR 1 2	1→WB15

<p>WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (SPECIFY) 6</p>	
<p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current city, town or village of residence</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS — —</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	<p>95 → WB18</p>
<p>WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, <i>write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>CITY 1</p> <p>TOWN 2</p> <p>RURAL AREA 3</p>	
<p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>EAST 01</p> <p>NORTH 02</p> <p>SOUTH 03</p> <p>WEST 04</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF SIERRA LEONE (SPECIFY) 96</p>	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 → End</p>
<p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B</p> <p>SOCIAL SECURITY C</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p>	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'Less' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location? YES1 NO2		2 → MT9
MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	0 → MT9
MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	<div>YES NO</div> <div>[A] Copy or move a file or folder?</div> <div>COPY/MOVE FILE1 2</div> <div>[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?</div> <div>USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1 2</div> <div>[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?</div> <div>SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1 2</div> <div>[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?</div> <div>USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA1 2</div> <div>[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?</div> <div>CONNECT DEVICE1 2</div> <div>[F] Find, download, install and configure software?</div> <div>INSTALL SOFTWARE1 2</div> <div>[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?</div> <div>CREATE PRESENTATION1 2</div> <div>[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?</div> <div>TRANSFER FILE1 2</div> <div>[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?</div> <div>PROGRAMMING1 2</div>	

MT7. Check MT6[C], is 'Yes' record?	YES, MT6[C]=11 NO, MT6[C]=22	1→MT10
MT8. Check MT6[F], is 'Yes' record?	YES, MT6[F]=11 NO, MT6[F]=22	1→MT10
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES1 NO2	2→MT11
MT10. During the last 3 months did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES1 NO2	
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY CM		
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2→CM8
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2→CM5
CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME — —	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME — —	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2→CM8
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE — —	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE — —	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2→CM11
CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD — —	
CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD — —	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM — —	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1→CM14
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11. How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0→End

FERTILITY/ BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/ next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?	BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL 1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/ she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years	BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?								
		S	M	B	G	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	Y	N	AGE	Y	N	LINE NO	UNIT	NUMBER	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	---	
02		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
03		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
04		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
05		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
06		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
07		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
08		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
09		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2














FERTILITY/ BIRTH HISTORY															BH		
BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.																	
BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/ next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?	BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?		BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?		BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL 1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/ she) died? If '1 year' probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years			BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?			
		S	M	B	G	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	Y	N	AGE	Y	N	UNIT	NUMBER	Y	N
10		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
																1	2
11		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
																1	2
12		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
																1	2
13		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
																1	2
14		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	---	1	2
																1	2
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?																	
YES1																	
NO2																	
1 → Record birth(s) in Birth History																	

CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1 → CM17
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 5 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2012? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2012, consider this as a birth within the last 5 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 5 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 5 YEARS 1	0 → End
CM17A. Check BH4: Enter the number of births occurred within the last 5 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2012? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2012, consider this as a birth within the last 5 years.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS — —	
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD 	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 5 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 2	2 → End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (name), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 → End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 → DB4A 2 → DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		










MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN																								
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 5 years?	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 2 ↘ End																									
MN1A. Check CM17A: Copy name and line number for each birth since (month of interview) in 2012 begin with the last birth in the first column																										
MN1B	Copy name and line number of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18/BH0) to here and use where indicated: Name.....	Copy name and line number of next- to-last birth listed in the birth history (BH0/BH1) to here and use where indicated: Name.....																								
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (name)?	YES 1 NO 2 ↘ MN7	YES 1 NO 2 ↘ MN7																								
MN3. Whom did you see? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B MCH AIDE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ...G OTHER (SPECIFY)X	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B MCH AIDE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ...G OTHER (SPECIFY)X																								
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.</i>	WEEKS 1 ____ MONTHS 2 0 ____ DK 998	WEEKS 1 ____ MONTHS 2 0 ____ DK 998																								
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? <i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK 98	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK 98																								
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE.....	1	2	URINE SAMPLE	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE.....	1	2	URINE SAMPLE	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2
	YES	NO																								
BLOOD PRESSURE.....	1	2																								
URINE SAMPLE	1	2																								
BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2																								
	YES	NO																								
BLOOD PRESSURE.....	1	2																								
URINE SAMPLE	1	2																								
BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2																								
MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunizations listed? <i>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</i> <i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i>	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN) 1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN) 2 NO 3 DK 8																									

MN8. When you were pregnant with (name), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES.....1 NO2 ↘ MN11 DK.....8 ↘ MN11	YES.....1 NO2 ↘ MN15 DK.....8 ↘ MN15
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (name)?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... DK.....8 ↘ MN11	
MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION.....1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS2 ↘ MN15	
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (name), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? <i>Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned</i>	YES.....1 NO2 ↘ MN15 DK.....8 ↘ MN15	
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (name), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES..... DK8	
MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION1 ↘ MN14A 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK.....2 ↘ MN14B	
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? <i>The reference is to the last injection received prior to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.</i> <i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	YEARS AGO..... DK98	
MN15. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=11 NO, MN2=2.....2 ↘ MN19	YES, MN2=11 NO, MN2=2.....2 ↘ MN19
MN16. During the pregnancy with (name), did you take SP/Fansidar to keep you from getting malaria?	YES.....1 NO2 ↘ MN19 DK.....8 ↘ MN19	YES.....1 NO2 ↘ MN19 DK.....8 ↘ MN19
MN17. How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during your pregnancy with (name)?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... DK98	NUMBER OF TIMES..... DK98
MN18. Did you get the SP/Fansidar during an antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or at another source?	ANTENATAL VISITA ANOTHER FACILITY VISITB OTHER SOURCE (SPECIFY).....X	ANTENATAL VISITA ANOTHER FACILITY VISITB OTHER SOURCE (SPECIFY).....X

















<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B</p> <p>MCH AIDEC</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERG</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>)X</p> <p>NO ONE.....Y</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B</p> <p>MCH AIDEC</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERG</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>)X</p> <p>NO ONE.....Y</p>
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11  MN23</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12  MN23</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE .. 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 96  MN23</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11  MN23</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12  MN23</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE .. 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 96  MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (name) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2  MN23</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2  MN23</p>
<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?</i></p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS..... 2</p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS..... 2</p>
<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (name) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p> 	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2  MN25</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8  MN25</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2  MN25</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8  MN25</p>









MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8
MN25. Was (name) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8
MN26. How long after the birth was (name) bathed for the first time? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i>	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998
MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 1 MN30 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	YES, MN20=21-36 1 MN30 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES 2 SCISSORS 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) 6 DK 8	NEW BLADE 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES 2 SCISSORS 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) 6 DK 8
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES 1 NO 2 MN32 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8 MN32	YES 1 NO 2 MN32 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8 MN32
MN31. What was applied to the cord? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i>	CHLORHEXIDINE A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B MUSTARD OIL C ASH D ANIMAL DUNG E OTHER (SPECIFY) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Y	CHLORHEXIDINE A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B MUSTARD OIL C ASH D ANIMAL DUNG E OTHER (SPECIFY) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Y
MN32. When (name) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DK 8	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DK 8
MN33. Was (name) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 MN35 DK 8 MN35	YES 1 NO 2 MN35 DK 8 MN35

<p>MN34. How much did (name) weigh?</p> <p><i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i></p>	<p>FROM CARD 1 (KG) _ . _ _ _</p> <p>FROM RECALL 2 (KG) _ . _ _ _</p> <p>DK 99998</p>	<p>FROM CARD 1 (KG) _ . _ _ _</p> <p>FROM RECALL 2 (KG) _ . _ _ _</p> <p>DK 99998</p>
<p>MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (name)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>
<p>MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (name)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 ➡</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>MN39B</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 ➡</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>MN39B</i></p>
<p>MN37. How long after birth did you first put (name) to the breast?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 000</p> <p>HOURS 1 _ _</p> <p>DAYS 2 _ _</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 000</p> <p>HOURS 1 _ _</p> <p>DAYS 2 _ _</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>
<p>MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (name) given anything to drink other than breast milk?</p>	<p>YES 1 ➡</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>MN39A</i></p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>YES 1 ➡</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>MN39A</i></p> <p>NO 2</p>
<p>MN38A. Check CM17A/BH4 Is there another?</p>	<p>YES 1 ➡</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>NEXT CHILD</i></p> <p>NO 2 ➡</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>END</i></p>	<p>YES 1 ➡</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>NEXT CHILD</i></p> <p>NO 2 ➡</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>END</i></p>
<p>MN39A. What was (name) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be record.</i></p> <p>MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (name) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be record if no other response category is record.</i></p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A</p> <p>PLAIN WATER B</p> <p>SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C</p> <p>GRIPE WATER D</p> <p>SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E</p> <p>FRUIT JUICE F</p> <p>INFANT FORMULA G</p> <p>TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS H</p> <p>HONEY I</p> <p>PRESCRIBED MEDICINE J</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y</p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A</p> <p>PLAIN WATER B</p> <p>SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C</p> <p>GRIPE WATER D</p> <p>SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E</p> <p>FRUIT JUICE F</p> <p>INFANT FORMULA G</p> <p>TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS H</p> <p>HONEY I</p> <p>PRESCRIBED MEDICINE J</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y</p>

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 5 years?	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 2  END	
PN1A. Check CM17A: Copy name and line number for each birth since (month of interview) in 2012 begin with the last birth in the first column		
PN1B	Copy name and line number of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18/BH0) to here and use where indicated: Name.....	Copy name and line number of next- to-last birth listed in the birth history (BH0/BH1) to here and use where indicated: Name.....
PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2  PN7	YES, MN 20=21-36 1 NO, MN 20=11-12 OR 96..... 2  PN7
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (name). You have said that you gave birth in (name or type of facility in MN20). How long did you stay there after the delivery? If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.	HOURS..... 1 ____ DAYS..... 2 ____ WEEKS..... 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	HOURS..... 1 ____ DAYS..... 2 ____ WEEKS..... 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok. Before you left the (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on (name)'s health?	YES 1 NO..... 2	YES 1 NO..... 2
PN5. And what about checks on your health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on your health before you left (name or type or facility in MN20)?	YES 1 NO..... 2	YES 1 NO..... 2
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (name or type of facility in MN20). Did anyone check on (name)'s health after you left (name or type of facility in MN20)?	YES 1  PN12 NO..... 2  PN17	YES 1  PN12 NO..... 2  PN17
PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE A-G RECORDD 1 NO, NO A-G RECORDD 2  PN11	YES, AT LEAST ONE A-G RECORDD 1 NO, NO A-G RECORDD 2  PN11
PN8. You have already said that (person or persons in MN19) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery, for example examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (person or persons in MN19) left you, did (person or persons in MN19) check on (name)'s health?	YES 1 NO..... 2	YES 1 NO..... 2

PN9. And did (person or persons in MN19) check on your health before leaving for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
PN10. After the (person or persons in MN19) left you, did anyone check on the health of (name)?	YES 1 NO 2 PN12 PN19	YES 1 NO 2 PN12 PN19
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (name) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES 1 NO 2 PN20	YES 1 NO 2 PN20
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2 PN13A PN13B	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2 PN13A PN13B
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998
PN14. Who checked on (name)'s health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B MCH AIDE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (SPECIFY) X	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B MCH AIDE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (SPECIFY) X
PN15. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE .. 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC (SPECIFY) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) 36 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE .. 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC (SPECIFY) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) 36 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96
PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2 PN18	YES, MN20=21-36 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2 PN18

PN17. After you left (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on your health?	YES 1  PN21 NO 2  PN25	YES 1  PN21 NO 2  PN25
PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2  PN20	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2  PN20
PN19. After the delivery was over and (person or persons in MN19) left, did anyone check on your health?	YES 1  PN21 NO 2  PN25	YES 1  PN21 NO 2  PN25
PN20. After the birth of (name), did anyone check on your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES 1 NO 2  PN25	YES 1 NO 2  PN25
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE 1  PN22A MORE THAN ONCE 2  PN22B	ONCE 1  PN22A MORE THAN ONCE 2  PN22B
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998
PN23. Who checked on your health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B MCH AIDE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (SPECIFY) X	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B MCH AIDE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (SPECIFY) X
PN24. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. _____ (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC (SPECIFY) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) 36 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC (SPECIFY) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) 36 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96

PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:	YES NO DK	YES NO DK
[A] Examine (name)'s cord?	EXAMINE THE CORD..... 1 2 8	EXAMINE THE CORD..... 1 2 8
[B] Take the temperature of (name)?	TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8	TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8
[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8
PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	YES, MN36=1 1 NO, MN36=2 2  PN28	YES, MN36=1 1 NO, MN36=2 2  PN28
PN27. Observe (name)'s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8
PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	YES, MN33=1 1  PN29A NO, MN33=2 2  PN29B DK, MN33=8 3  PN29C	YES, MN33=1 1  PN29A NO, MN33=2 2  PN29B DK, MN33=8 3  PN29C
PN29A. You mentioned that (name) was weighed at birth. After that, was (name) weighed again by a health care provider within two days?		
PN29B. You mentioned that (name) was not weighed at birth. Was (name) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (name) was weighed at birth. Was (name) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?		
PN30. During the first two days after (name)'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT.....1 NO.....2 DK OR NOT SURE.....8	1→CP3
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1→CP4
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1→End 2→End
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.	FEMALE STERILIZATIONA MALE STERILIZATIONB IUD.....C INJECTABLES.....D IMPLANTSE PILL.....F MALE CONDOMG FEMALE CONDOM.....H DIAPHRAGMI FOAM / JELLYJ LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM)K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHML WITHDRAWAL.....M OTHER (SPECIFY)X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=11 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1= 2 OR 82	2→UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES1 NO2	1→UN5
UN3. Check CM11. Any births?	NO BIRTHS0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS1	0→UN4A 1→UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER1 NONE / NO MORE2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD1 NO MORE / NONE2 UNDECIDED / DK8	1→UN8 2→UN14 8→UN14
UN6. Check CP4. Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A1 NO, CP4≠A2	1→UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD1 NO MORE / NONE2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT3 UNDECIDED / DK8	2→UN10 3→UN12 8→UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS..... 1 ____ YEARS 2 ____ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW)993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT994 AFTER MARRIAGE995 OTHER996 DK998	994→UN12
UN9. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=11 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1= 2 OR 82	1→UN14
UN10. Check CP2. Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=11 NO, CP2= 22	1→UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES1 NO2 DK8	1→UN14 8→UN14





















UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING..... G TOO OLD..... H FATALISTIC I OTHER (SPECIFY) X DK Z	
UN13. Check UN12. 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C..... 2	1 → End
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 ____ WEEKS AGO..... 2 ____ MONTHS AGO 3 ____ YEARS AGO..... 4 ____ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	 993 → End 994 → End 995 → End
UN15. Check UN14. Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	2 → End
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 → End 8 → End
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING		FG
FG1. Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES1 NO2	1→FG3
FG2. In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES1 NO2	2→End
FG3. Have you yourself ever been circumcised?	YES1 NO2	2→FG9
FG4. Now I would like to ask you what was done to you at that time. Was any flesh removed from the genital area?	YES1 NO2 DK8	1→G6
FG5. Was the genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
FG6. Was the genital area sewn closed? <i>If necessary, probe: Was it sealed?</i>	YES1 NO2 DK8	
FG7. How old were you when you were circumcised? <i>If the respondent does not know the exact age, probe to get an estimate.</i>	AGE AT CIRCUMCISION DK / DON'T REMEMBER98	
FG8. Who performed the circumcision?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 16 TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER'21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (<i>SPECIFY</i>)26 DK98	
FG9. Sum CM4 for Number of daughters at home and CM7 for Number of daughters elsewhere:	TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS	
FG10. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have (total number in FG9) living daughters. Is this correct?	YES1 NO2	1→FG12
FG11. Check responses to CM1-CM11 and make corrections as necessary until response in FG10 is 'Yes'.		
FG12. Check FG9: Number of living daughters?	NO LIVING DAUGHTERS0 AT LEAST ONE LIVING DAUGHTER1	0→FG24

FG13. Ask the respondent to tell you the name(s) of her daughter(s), beginning with the youngest daughter (if more than one daughter). Write down the name of each daughter in FG14. Then, ask questions FG15 to FG22 for each daughter at a time.

The total number of daughters in FG14 should be equal to the number in FG9.

If more than 4 daughters, use additional questionnaires.

	[D1] Youngest	[D2] 2 nd youngest	[D3] 3 rd Youngest	[D4] 4 th Youngest
FG14. Name of daughter	_____	_____	_____	_____
FG15. How OLD IS (name)?	AGE..... _____	AGE..... _____	AGE..... _____	AGE..... _____
FG16. Is (name) YOUNGER THAN 15 YEARS OF AGE?	YES 1 NO 2  FG23	YES 1 NO 2  FG23	YES 1 NO 2  FG23	YES 1 NO 2  FG23
FG17. Is (name) CIRCUMCISED?	YES 1 NO 2  FG23	YES 1 NO 2  FG23	YES 1 NO 2  FG23	YES 1 NO 2  FG23
FG18. How old was (name) when this occurred?	AGE..... _____	AGE..... _____	AGE..... _____	AGE..... _____
<i>If the respondent does not know the age, probe to get an estimate.</i>	DK 98	DK 98	DK 98	DK 98
FG19. Now I would like to ask you what was done to (name) at that time.	YES 1  FG21	YES 1  FG21	YES 1  FG21	YES 1  FG21
Was any flesh removed from the genital area?	NO 2 DK 8	NO 2 DK 8	NO 2 DK 8	NO 2 DK 8
FG20. Was her genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
FG21. Was her genital area sewn closed?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
<i>If necessary, probe: Was it sealed?</i>				
FG22. Who performed the circumcision?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (SPECIFY) 16	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (SPECIFY) 16	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (SPECIFY) 16	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (SPECIFY) 16
	TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (SPECIFY) 26	TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (SPECIFY) 26	TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (SPECIFY) 26	TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (SPECIFY) 26
	DK 98	DK 98	DK 98	DK 98
FG23. Is there another daughter?	YES 1  [D2] NO 2  FG24	YES 1  [D3] NO 2  FG24	YES 1  [D4] NO 2  FG24	YES 1  [D5] NO 2  FG24
				Tick here if additional questionnaire used: <input type="checkbox"/>
FG24. Do you think this practice should be continued or should it be discontinued?	CONTINUED 1 DISCONTINUED 2 DEPENDS 3 DK 8			

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			DV
<p>DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:</p>		YES NO DK	
	[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1 2 8	
	[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8	
	[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM 1 2 8	
	[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1 2 8	
	[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 → MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS — — DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → MA7
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER — — DK 98	→ MA7 98 → MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER 2 NO 3	3 → End
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 → MA8A 2 → MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your first (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH — — DK MONTH 98 YEAR — — — — DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 → End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 → MA11A 2 → MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your first (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS — —	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17YEARS1 AGE 18-49YEARS2	1 → End
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES1 NO2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, AF2=11 NO, AF2=22	1 → AF6A 2 → AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	
AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, AF3=11 NO, AF3=22	1 → AF8A 2 → AF8B
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	
AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		SB
<p>SB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS _ _</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER95</p>	00 → End
<p>SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 _ _</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 _ _</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 _ _</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 _ _</p>	4 → End
<p>SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 6</p>	<p>3 → SB6</p> <p>4 → SB6</p> <p>5 → SB6</p> <p>6 → SB6</p>
<p>SB5. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	1 → SB7
<p>SB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER _ _</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 → End
<p>SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>SB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask:</i></p> <p>Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 6</p>	<p>3 → SB12</p> <p>4 → SB12</p> <p>5 → SB12</p> <p>6 → SB12</p>
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 → SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MA7=1 1</p> <p>NO, MA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 → End</p>
<p>SB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i></p> <p>About how old is this person?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER — —</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES1 NO2	2 End
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</div> DURING PREGNANCY1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING1 2 8	
HA9. Check HA8 [A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' record?	YES1 NO2	2 → HA11
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 5 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES1 NO2	2 → HA24
HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=11 NO, MN2=22	2 → HA17






HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (name), were you given any information about:	YES NO DK	
[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?	HIV FROM MOTHER..... 1 2 8	
[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?	THINGSTO DO 1 2 8	
[C] Getting tested for HIV?	TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
Were you:		
[D] Offered a test for HIV?	OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2→ HA17 8→ HA17
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2→ HA17 8→ HA17
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2→ HA21
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	2→ HA21
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	1→ HA22 2→ HA22
HA21. Check HA14. Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	2→ HA24
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	1→ HA25
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1→ HA28 2→ HA28 3→ HA28
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2→ HA27
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1→ HA28 2→ HA28 8→ HA28
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	

HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2 → HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES1 NO2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE1 DISAGREE2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES1 NO2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	

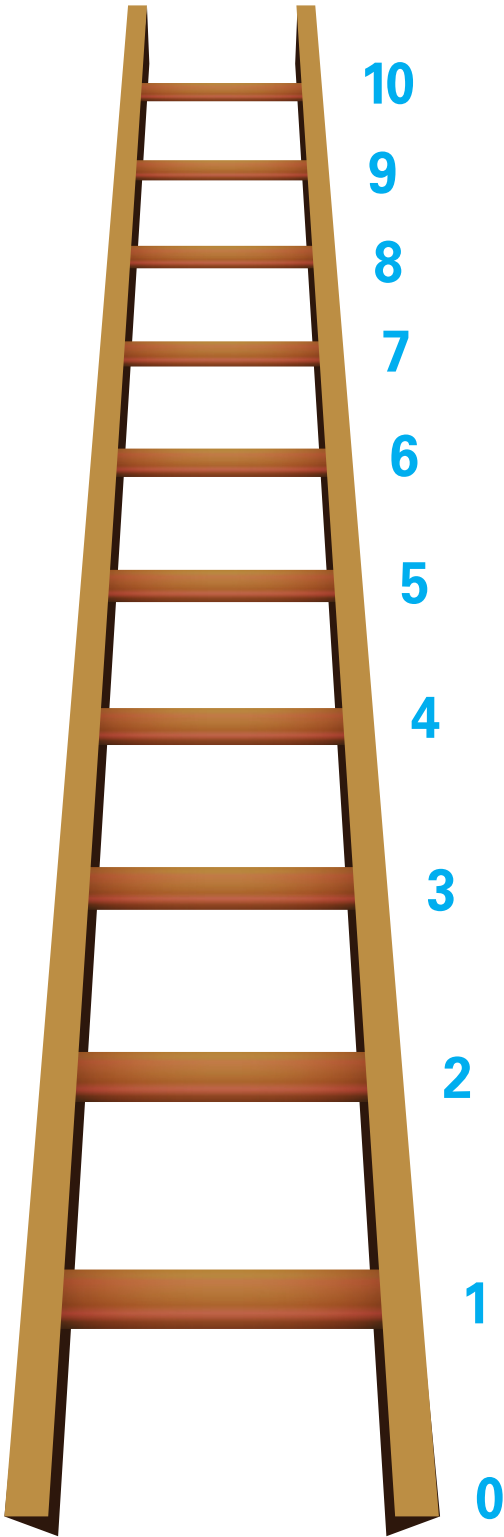
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES1 NO2	2 → TA6
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE00 AGE ____	00 → TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES1 NO2	2 → TA6
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES1 NO2	2 → TA10
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES1 NO2	2 → TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS A WATER PIPE B CIGARILLOS C PIPE D TOBACCO LEAF E OTHER (SPECIFY) X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (names of products mentioned in TA8)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES1 NO2	2 → TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES1 NO2	2 → TA14
TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CHEWING TOBACCO A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (SPECIFY) X	

<p>TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (names of products mentioned in TA12)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30</p>	
<p>TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ➔ End</p>
<p>TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL00</p> <p>AGE..... ____</p>	<p>00 ➔ End</p>
<p>TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'.</i> <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30</p>	<p>00 ➔ End</p>
<p>TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
<p>LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2</p> <p>NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3</p> <p>SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4</p> <p>VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>LS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</i></p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____</p>	
<p>LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED 1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2</p> <p>WORSENERD 3</p>	
<p>LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER 1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2</p> <p>WORSE 3</p>	

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
WM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE.....1	
	NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (SPECIFY)2	
	NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (SPECIFY)3	
WM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH1	
WM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH01	
	KRIO02	
	MENDE03	
	TEMNE04	
	MANDINGO05	
	LOKO06	
	SHERBRO07	
	LIMBA08	
	KISSI09	
	KONO10	
	SUSU11	
	FULLAH12	
	KRIM13	
	YALUNKA14	
	KORANKO15	
	VAI16	
	OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY)96	
WM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH01	
	KRIO02	
	MENDE03	
	TEMNE04	
	MANDINGO05	
	LOKO06	
	SHERBRO07	
	LIMBA08	
	KISSI09	
	KONO10	
	SUSU11	
	FULLAH12	
	KRIM13	
	YALUNKA14	
	KORANKO15	
	VAI16	
	OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY)96	
WM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE1	
	YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2	
	NO, NOT USED3	

WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- ☐ **Yes ➔** *Go to WM17 in Woman's Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
- ☐ **No ➔** *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17?*
- ☐ **Yes ➔** *Check column HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?*
- ☐ **Yes ➔** *Go to WM17 in Woman's Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
- ☐ **No ➔** *Go to WM17 in Woman's Information Panel and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ **No ➔** *Go to WM17 in Woman's Information Panel and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

SENTENCES FOR LITERACY TEST

1. My name is not James.
2. The dog is big and black.
3. I like to go swimming in the lake.
4. That car is going very fast.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN

Sierra Leone MICS 2017



MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: Name _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____	
<p>Check man's age in HL6 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be record in MWM17.</p> <p>Hours _____</p>		MWM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 → MWM9B 2 → MWM9A
<p>MWM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Statistics Sierra Leone. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>		
<p>YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2</p>		
<p>1 → MAN'S BACKGROUND MODULE 2 → MWM17</p>		
<p>MWM17. Result of man's interview.</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>		
<p>COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-1706 OTHER (SPECIFY)96</p>		

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47):	MWM3=HH47 1 MWM3≠HH47 2	2 → MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in Education Module in the Household Questionnaire for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5 1 ED5=0, 1 OR 8 2	1 → MWB15 2 → MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DK MONTH98 YEAR DK YEAR9998	
MWB4. How old are you? Probe: How old were you at your last birthday? If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 SENIOR SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOC/TECH/NURSING/TEACHER 5	000 → MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MWB8. Check MWB4. Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 → MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the 2016/17 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → MWB11
MWB10. During this 2016/17 school year, which level and grade or year are you attending?	PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 SENIOR SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOC/TECH/NURSING/TEACHER 5	
MWB11. At any time during the 2015/16 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → MWB13
MWB12. During that 2015/16 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 SENIOR SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOC/TECH/NURSING/TEACHER 5	
MWB13. Check MWB6. Highest level of school attended:	MWB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5 1 MWB6=000 OR 1 2	1 → MWB15

<p>MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (SPECIFY) 6</p>	
<p>MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current city, town or village of residence</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS — —</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	95 → MWB18
<p>MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, <i>write the name of the place and ask your supervisor to assist at the end of the interview.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>CITY 1</p> <p>TOWN 2</p> <p>RURAL AREA 3</p>	
<p>MWB17. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>EAST 01</p> <p>NORTH 02</p> <p>SOUTH 03</p> <p>WEST 04</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF SIERRA LEONE (SPECIFY) 96</p>	
<p>MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 → End
<p>MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B</p> <p>SOCIAL SECURITY C</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p>	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES1 NO2	2 → MMT9
MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	0 → MMT9

		YES	NO	
MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:				
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE.....	1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT	1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT	1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA.....	1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE.....	1	2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE	1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION	1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE	1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING.....	1	2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C], is 'Yes' record?	YES, MMT6[C]=1..... NO, MMT6[C]=2	1 2		1 → MMT10
MMT8. Check MMT6[F], is 'Yes' record?	YES, MMT6[F]=1	1		1 → MMT10
	NO, MMT6[F]=2	2		
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES	1		2 → MMT11
	NO.....	2		
MMT10. During the last 3 months did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	NOT AT ALL	0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK	1		
<i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i>	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY	3		
<i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>				
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES	1		
	NO.....	2		
MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?				
<i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</i>	NOT AT ALL	0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK	1		
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY	3		
<i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i>				
<i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>				

FERTILITY	MCM	
<p>MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name.</p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 → MCM8</p> <p>8 → MCM8</p>
<p>MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 → MCM5</p>
<p>MCM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS AT HOME — —</p>	
<p>MCM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS AT HOME — —</p>	
<p>MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 → MCM8</p>
<p>MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS ELSEWHERE — —</p>	
<p>MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE — —</p>	
<p>MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking:</i></p> <p>I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 → MCM11</p>
<p>MCM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>BOYS DEAD — —</p>	
<p>MCM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>GIRLS DEAD — —</p>	
<p>MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	<p>SUM — —</p>	
<p>MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (total number in MCM11) live births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 → MCM14</p>

MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
MCM14. Check MCM11. How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00.....0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=011 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE2	0 → End 1 → MCM18A
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES1 NO2	1 → MCM17
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN..... _ _	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS..... _ _	→ MCM18B
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born?		
MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (total number in MCM11) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died?	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH _ _ YEAR _ _ _ _	
Month and year must be recorded.		

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			MDV
MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:			
		YES NO DK	
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING	1 2 8	
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1 2 8	
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM	1 2 8	
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1 2 8	
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 → MMA5
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER — — DK 98	→ MMA7 98 → MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER 2 NO 3	3 → End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 → MMA8A 2 → MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH — — DK MONTH 98	
MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your first (wife/partner)?	YEAR — — — — DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	2 → End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 → MMA11A 2 → MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)?		
MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your first (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS — —	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. Check MWB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17YEARS1 AGE 18-49YEARS2	1→End
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES1 NO2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, MAF2=11 NO, MAF2=22	1→MAF6A 2→MAF6B
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	
MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
MAF7. Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, MAF3=11 NO, MAF3=22	1→MAF8A 2→MAF8B
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	
MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK/CLIMB STEPS AT ALL4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER/CONCENTRATE AT ALL4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		MSB
<p>MSB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS _ _</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER95</p>	<p>00 → End</p>
<p>MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 _ _</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 _ _</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 _ _</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 _ _</p>	<p>4 → End</p>
<p>MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 6</p>	<p>3 → MSB6</p> <p>4 → MSB6</p> <p>5 → MSB6</p> <p>6 → MSB6</p>
<p>MSB5. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	<p>1 → MSB7</p>
<p>MSB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER _ _</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 → End</p>
<p>MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>MSB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 6</p>	<p>3 → MSB12</p> <p>4 → MSB12</p> <p>5 → MSB12</p> <p>6 → MSB12</p>
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 → MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MMA7=1 1</p> <p>NO, MMA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 → End</p>
<p>MSB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER —</p> <p>DK 98</p>	






HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else.	YES1 NO2	2→End
Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?		
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS.	YES1 NO2	
Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	DK8	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:		
[A] During pregnancy?	DURING PREGNANCY1 2 8	
[B] During delivery?	DURING DELIVERY1 2 8	
[C] By breastfeeding?	BY BREASTFEEDING1 2 8	
MHA9. Check MHA8 [A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' record?	YES1 NO2	2→MHA24
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2→MHA27
MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1 12-23 MONTHS AGO2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES1 NO2 DK8	1→MHA28 2→MHA28 8→MHA28

MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES1 NO2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2→MHA30
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES1 NO2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE1 DISAGREE2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES1 NO2 SAYS HE HAS HIV7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	

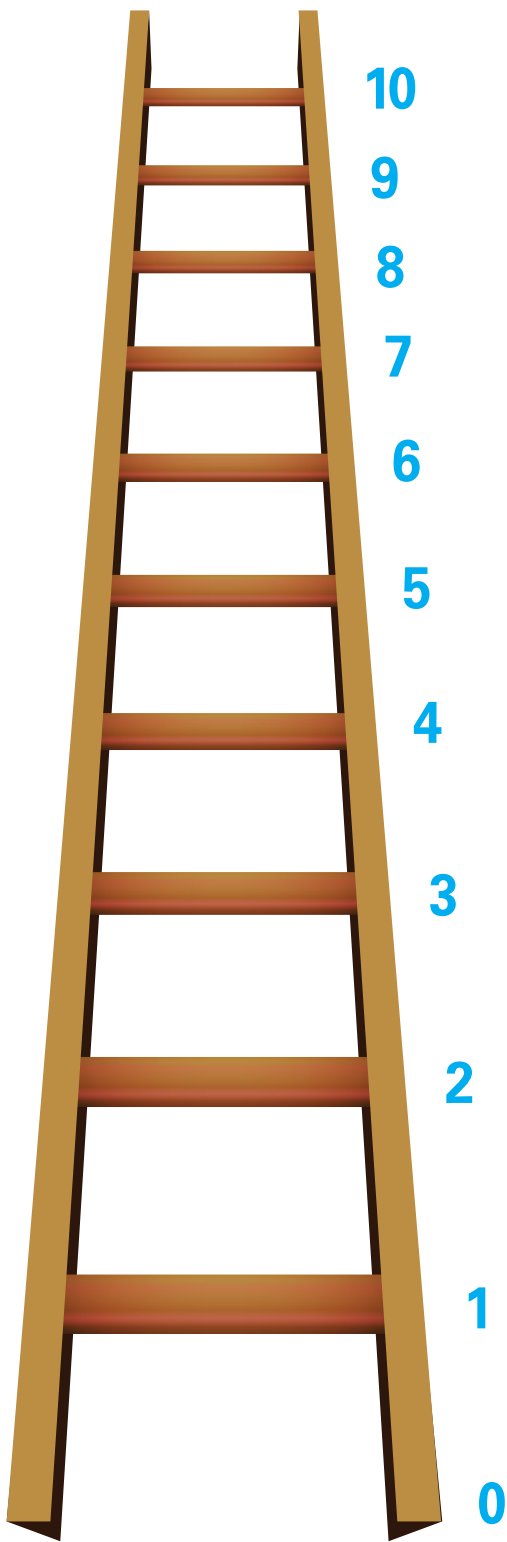
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES1 NO2	2 → MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE00 AGE _ _	00 → MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES1 NO2	2 → MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES _ _	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS 0 _ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES1 NO2	2 → MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES1 NO2	2 → MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS A WATER PIPE B CIGARILLOS C PIPE D TOBACCO LEAF E OTHER (SPECIFY) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (names of products mentioned in MTA8)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS 0 _ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES1 NO2	2 → MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES1 NO2	2 → MTA14
MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CHEWING TOBACCO A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (SPECIFY) X	

<p>MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (names of products mentioned in MTA12)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 → End</p>
<p>MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00</p> <p>AGE ____</p>	<p>00 → End</p>
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'.</i> <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS 0 ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 → End</p>
<p>MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
<p>MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT HAPPY2</p> <p>NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY3</p> <p>SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY4</p> <p>VERY UNHAPPY5</p>	
<p>MLS2. Now, think of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p><i>Show the picture of the Ladder.</i></p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</i></p>	<p>LADDER STEP _ _</p>	
<p>MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME2</p> <p>WORSENERD3</p>	
<p>MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER1</p> <p>MORE OR LESS THE SAME2</p> <p>WORSE3</p>	

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _	
MWM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (SPECIFY) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (SPECIFY) 3	
MWM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1	
MWM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 01 KRIO 02 MENDE 03 TEMNE 04 MANDINGO 05 LOKO 06 SHERBRO 07 LIMBA 08 KISSI 09 KONO 10 SUSU 11 FULLAH 12 KRIM 13 YALUNKA 14 KORANKO 15 VAI 16 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY) 96	
MWM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 01 KRIO 02 MENDE 03 TEMNE 04 MANDINGO 05 LOKO 06 SHERBRO 07 LIMBA 08 KISSI 09 KONO 10 SUSU 11 FULLAH 12 KRIM 13 YALUNKA 14 KORANKO 15 VAI 16 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY) 96	
MWM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MWM16. Check columns HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire:

Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- ☐ **Yes ➔** Go to MWM17 in Man's Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- ☐ **No ➔** Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17?
- ☐ **Yes ➔** Check column HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?
- ☐ **Yes ➔** Go to MWM17 in Man's Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- ☐ **No ➔** Go to MWM17 in Man's Information Panel and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
- ☐ **No ➔** Go to MWM17 in Man's Information Panel and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

SENTENCES FOR LITERACY TEST

1. My name is not James.
2. The dog is big and black.
3. I like to go swimming in the lake.
4. That car is going very fast.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17

Sierra Leone MICS 2017



5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: Name _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: Name _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
FS7. Day / Month /Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
<p>Check respondent's age in HL6 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be record in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.</p>		
FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2	1→ FS10B 2→ FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Statistics Sierra Leone . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 45 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 45 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN2	1→ CHILD'S BACKGROUND MODULE 2→ FS17	
FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years Codes refer to the respondent. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47):	FS4=HH47 1 FS4≠HH47 2	1 → CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (name) born? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH YEAR	
CB3. How old is (name)? <i>Probe: How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday?</i> <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
CB4. Has (name) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 SENIOR SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOC/TECH/NURSING/TEACHER 5	000 → CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2016/17 school year did (name) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → CB9
CB8. During this 2016/17 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 SENIOR SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOC/TECH/NURSING/TEACHER 5	
CB9. At any time during the 2015/16 school year did (name) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → CB11
CB10. During that 2015/16 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 SENIOR SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOC/TECH/NURSING/TEACHER 5	
CB11. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → End
CB12. What type of health insurance is (name) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE .. A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (SPECIFY) X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (name) may do.</p> <p>Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (name) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (name) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (name) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (day of the week), did (name) engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS.....1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS.....1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES /HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY1 2</p>	
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'2</p>	2 → CL7
<p>CL3. Since last (day of the week) about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS — —</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (name)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (name) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	

CL7. Since last (day of the week), did (name) fetch water for household use?	YES 1 NO 2	2-CL9
CL8. In total, how many hours did (name) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (day of the week)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS — —	
CL9. Since last (day of the week), did (name) collect firewood for household use?	YES 1 NO 2	2→CL11
CL10. In total, how many hours did (name) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (day of the week)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS — —	
CL11. Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD.....1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING.....1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS1 2	
CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2→End
CL13. Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS — —	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS.....1 AGE 15-17 YEARS2	2→End
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with (name) in the past month.	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES1 2 [B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR.....1 2 [C] Shook (him/her). SHOOK HIM/HER1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO1 2 [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD1 2	
FCD3. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NO OPINION8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING (AGE 5-17)		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category: Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?	YES, FCF1=1 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 → FCF6A 2 → FCF6B
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? FCF6B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, FCF2=1 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 → FCF8A 2 → FCF8B
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? FCF8B. Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, FCF3=1 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 → FCF14
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? Probe: That would be about the length of 1 football field. Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100Y AT ALL 4	3 → FCF12 4 → FCF12

<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500Y AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100Y AT ALL4</p>	<p>3→ FCF16</p> <p>4→ FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500Y AT ALL4</p>	<p>1→ FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100Y AT ALL4</p>	<p>3→ FCF16</p> <p>4→ FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500Y AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL4</p>	
<p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL4</p>	

FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age:	AGE 5-6YEARS1	1→End
	AGE 7-14YEARS.....2	
	AGE 15-17YEARS3	3→End
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (name). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (name) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) to read at home?	NONE00	
	NUMBER OF BOOKS 0 _	
	TEN OR MORE BOOKS..... 10	
PR4. Check CB7: During the current school year did the child attend school or preschool at any time?	YES, CB7=11	2→End
	NO, CB7=2 OR BLANK2	
PR5. Does (name) ever have homework?	YES1	2→PR7
	NO.....2	
	DK8	8→PR7
PR6. Does anyone help (name) with homework?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK8	
PR7. Does (name)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate (such as community teacher association, school management committee or board of governance)?	YES1	2→PR10
	NO2	
	DK8	8→PR10
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES1	2→PR10
	NO.....2	
	DK8	8→PR10
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:		
	YES NO DK	
[A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (name)'s school?	PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES.....1 2 8	
[B] School budget or use of funds received by (name)'s school?	SCHOOL BUDGET1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for (name)?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK8	

PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (<i>name</i>)'s school for any of the following reasons?	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</div>	
[A] A school celebration or a sport event?	CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT.....1 2 8	
[B] To discuss (<i>name</i>)'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS.....1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (<i>name</i>)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:	<div style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</div>	
[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar?	NATURAL DISASTERS.....1 2 8	
[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?	MAN-MADE DISASTERS.....1 2 8	
[C] Teacher strike?	TEACHER STRIKE1 2 8	
[X] Other?	OTHER.....1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (<i>name</i>) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' record?	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1.....1 NO.....2	2 → End
PR15. When (teacher strike / teacher absence) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES1 NO2 DK8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS			FL
FL0. Check CB3: Child's age:	AGE 5-6 YEARS	1	1 → End
	AGE 7-14 YEARS	2	
	AGE 15-17 YEARS	3	3 → End
<p>FL1. Now I would like to talk to (name). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.</p> <p>These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.</p> <p>You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (name) has performed.</p> <p>The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.</p> <p>This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p>			
May I talk to (name)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....	1	2 → FL28
	NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN	2	
FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES	__ : __	
<p>FL3. My name is (your name). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.</p> <p>Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?</p> <p><i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:</i></p> <p>Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Statistics Sierra Leone. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/Name of caretaker) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.</p>			
Are you ready to get started?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....	1	1 → FL4
	NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN	2	2 → FL28
<p>FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The child is sat comfortably, able to use the Reading & Numbers Book without difficulty while you can see which page is open.</p>			
FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.			
FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.	YES NO		
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME	1	2
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME	1	2

<p>FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH01</p> <p>KRIO.....02</p> <p>MENDE.....03</p> <p>TEMNE04</p> <p>MANDINGO.....05</p> <p>LOKO06</p> <p>SHERBRO.....07</p> <p>LIMBA.....08</p> <p>KISSI09</p> <p>KONO10</p> <p>SUSU.....11</p> <p>FULLAH12</p> <p>KRIM13</p> <p>YALUNKA.....14</p> <p>KORANKO.....15</p> <p>VAI.....16</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)96</p> <p>DK98</p>	
<p>FL8. Check CB7: During the current school year did the child attend school or preschool at any time?</p> <p><i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=11</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK2</p>	<p>1→FL9</p>
<p>FL8A. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBER BOOK available in the language spoken at home?</p>	<p>YES, FL7=11</p> <p>NO, FL7≠12</p>	<p>1→FL10B</p> <p>2→FL23</p>
<p>FL9. What language does your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH1</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)6</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>1→FL10A</p> <p>6→FL23</p> <p>8→FL23</p>
<p>FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language record in FL9). Would you like to start reading the story?</p> <p>FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language record in FL7). Would you like to start reading the story?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2→FL23</p>
<p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9YEARS.....1</p> <p>AGE 10-14YEARS.....2</p>	<p>1→FL13</p>
<p>FL12. Check CB7: During the current school year did the child attend school or preschool at any time?</p> <p><i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=11</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK2</p>	<p>1→FL19</p>
<p>FL13. Give the child the Reading & Number Book.</p> <p>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. I would like you to read this aloud (<i>pointing to the sentences</i>). Then I may ask you a question.</p> <p>Musa is a boy. Fatu is a girl. Musa is 5. Fatu is 6.</p>		

FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2→FL23	
FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Musa?	MUSA IS 5 YEARS OLD..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1→FL17	
FL16. Say: Musa is 5 years old. and go to FL23.		→FL23	
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Musa or Fatu?	FATU IS OLDER (THAN MUSA) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1→FL19	
FL18. Say: Fatu is older than Musa. Fatu is 6 and Musa is 5. and go to FL23.		→FL23	
FL19. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Thank you. Now I want you to try this. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (point to the first word on the first line) and you will read line by line (point to the direction for reading each line). When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	Abu is in class two. One day, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Abu was going home from school. He 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 saw some red flowers on the way. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 The flowers were near a tomato farm. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 Abu wanted to get some flowers for 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 his mother. Abu ran fast across the 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 farm to get the flowers. He fell 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 down near a banana tree. Abu started 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 crying. The farmer saw him and came. 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 He gave Abu many flowers. Abu was 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 very happy. 71 72		
	LAST WORD ATTEMPTEDNUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED.....NUMBER __ __		
	FL21. How well did the child read the story?	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECT..... 1	2→FL23 3→FL23
		THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2	
		THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3	

<p>FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] What class is Abu in?</p> <p>[B] What did Abu see on the way home?</p> <p>[C] Why did Abu start crying?</p> <p>[D] Where did Abu fall (down)?</p> <p>[E] Why was Abu happy?</p>	<p>CORRECT ((ABU IS) IN CLASSTWO) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT ((ABU FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS. / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p>	
<p>FL23. Turn the page in the Reading & Numbers Book so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:</i></p> <p>Start here.</p> <p><i>If a child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:</i></p> <p>What is this number?</p> <p>STOP RULE</p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>30</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>48</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>74</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>731</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	

<p>FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:</p> <p>Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<table><tr><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>24</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>58</td><td>49</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>65</td><td>67</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>146</td><td>154</td><td>_____</td></tr></table>	7	5	_____	11	24	_____	58	49	_____	65	67	_____	146	154	_____						
7	5	_____																				
11	24	_____																				
58	49	_____																				
65	67	_____																				
146	154	_____																				
<p>FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:</p> <p>Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:</p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<table><tr><td>3</td><td>+</td><td>2</td><td>=_____</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>+</td><td>6</td><td>=_____</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>+</td><td>3</td><td>=_____</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>+</td><td>6</td><td>=_____</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>+</td><td>24</td><td>=_____</td></tr></table>	3	+	2	=_____	8	+	6	=_____	7	+	3	=_____	13	+	6	=_____	12	+	24	=_____	
3	+	2	=_____																			
8	+	6	=_____																			
7	+	3	=_____																			
13	+	6	=_____																			
12	+	24	=_____																			

FL26. Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say

Here some numbers. 1, 2, and 4. What number goes here?

If the child answers correctly say:

That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.

If the child answers incorrectly, do not explain the child how to get the correct answer. Just say:

The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4, 3 goes here. Let's do another one.

Now turn the page to the next practice sheet. Say

Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and _____. What number goes here?

If the child answers correctly say:

That's correct, 20. Now I want you to try this on your own

If the child answers incorrectly say:

The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here. Now I want you to try this on your own.

FL27. Now turn the page in the Reading & Numbers Book with the first missing number activity. Say:

Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (pointing to the missing number).

Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.

If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire.

If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive activities, say:

Thank you. That is ok.

5	6	7	_____
14	15	_____	17
20	_____	40	50
2	4	6	_____
5	8	11	_____

FL28. Result of interview with child.

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

COMPLETED.....	01
NOT AT HOME	02
MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED	03
CHILD REFUSED	04
PARTLY COMPLETED	05
INCAPACITATED.....	06
OTHER (SPECIFY)	96

FS11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _	
FS12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1	
FS13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 01 KRIO 02 MENDE 03 TEMNE 04 MANDINGO 05 LOKO 06 SHERBRO 07 LIMBA 08 KISSI 09 KONO 10 SUSU 11 FULLAH 12 KRIM 13 YALUNKA 14 KORANKO 15 VAL 16 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY) 96	
FS14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 01 KRIO 02 MENDE 03 TEMNE 04 MANDINGO 05 LOKO 06 SHERBRO 07 LIMBA 08 KISSI 09 KONO 10 SUSU 11 FULLAH 12 KRIM 13 YALUNKA 14 KORANKO 15 VAL 16 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY) 96	
FS15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
FS16. Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation. <i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i> <i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i>		

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Sierra Leone MICS 2017



UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: Name _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: Name _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
UF7. Day / Month /Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
<p>Check respondent's age in HL6 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be record in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.</p>		
UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 → UF10B 2 → UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Statistics Sierra Leone . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 → UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND MODULE 2 → UF17	
UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND UB

UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name)'s Birth Certificate, National Child Immunization Record, and any immunization record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday? <i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i> <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH DAY DK DAY98 MONTH YEAR 2 0 1 ..	
UB2. How old is (name)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i> <i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 21 AGE 3 OR 42	1 → UB9
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47):	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH471 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH472	2 → UB6
UB5. Check ED10 in the Education module in the Household Questionnaire: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=01 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK2	1 → UB8B 2 → UB9
UB6. Has (name) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as nursery or pre-school or community ECD centre?	YES1 NO2	2 → UB9
UB7. At any time since September 2016, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?	YES1 NO2	1 → UB8A 2 → UB9
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?		
UB8B. You have mentioned that (name) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES1 NO2	
UB9. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?	YES1 NO2	2 → End
UB10. What type of health insurance is (name) covered by? Record all mentioned.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (SPECIFY) X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (name) have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO 3 DK 8	1 → End 2 → End
BR2. Has (name) 's birth been registered with Civil Registration Authority ? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> This is also called the Office of Births and Deaths	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 → End
BR3. Do you know how to register (name) 's birth?	YES 1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																																			
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (name) ?	NONE00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS0 — TEN OR MORE BOOKS10																																				
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (name) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with:	Y N DK [A] homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?1 2 8 [B] toys from a shop or manufactured toys?1 2 8 [C] household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?1 2 8																																				
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (name) :	[A] left alone for more than an hour? [B] left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.																																				
EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 21 AGE 3 OR 42	1 → End																																			
EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (name) : If 'Yes', ask: Who engaged in this activity with (name) ? A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father. Record all that apply. 'No one' cannot be record if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Told stories to (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Sang songs to or with (name), including lullabies?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Took (name) outside the home?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Played with (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No one	[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (name) ?	A	B	X	Y	[B] Told stories to (name) ?	A	B	X	Y	[C] Sang songs to or with (name) , including lullabies?	A	B	X	Y	[D] Took (name) outside the home?	A	B	X	Y	[E] Played with (name) ?	A	B	X	Y	[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name) ?	A	B	X	Y	
	Mother	Father	Other	No one																																	
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (name) ?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[B] Told stories to (name) ?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[C] Sang songs to or with (name) , including lullabies?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[D] Took (name) outside the home?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[E] Played with (name) ?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name) ?	A	B	X	Y																																	

<p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (name). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (name)'s development.</p> <p>Can (name) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EC7. Can (name) read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EC8. Does (name) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EC9. Can (name) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EC10. Is (name) sometimes too sick to play?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EC11. Does (name) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EC12. When given something to do, is (name) able to do it independently?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EC13. Does (name) get along well with other children?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EC14. Does (name) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EC15. Does (name) get distracted easily?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0.....1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4.....2	1 → End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with (name) in the past month.	<div>YES NO</div> [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES.....1 2 [B] Explained why (name)'s behavior was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR.....1 2 [C] Shook (him/her). SHOOK HIM/HER1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO1 2 [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD1 2	
UCD3. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NO OPINION8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING (AGE 2-4)		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 11 AGE 2, 3 OR 42	1→End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses?	YES1 NO2	
UCF3. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
UCF4. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES1 NO2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=11 NO, UCF2=22	1→UCF7A 2→UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=11 NO, UCF3=22	1→UCF9A 2→UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=11 NO, UCF4=22	1→UCF11 2→UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	1→UCF14 2→UCF14 3→UCF14 4→UCF14
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	

UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL.....4	
UCF15. Does (name) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL4	
UCF16. When (name) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL.....4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL4	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (name) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	 NOT AT ALL1 LESS2 THE SAME3 MORE4 A LOT MORE.....5	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE				BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2→End		
BD2. Has (name) ever been breastfed?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2→BD4 8→BD4		
BD3. Is (name) still being breastfed?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8			
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (name) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8			
BD5. Did (name) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8			
BD6. Did (name) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8			
BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (name) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (name) drink (name of item) yesterday during the day or the night:		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[C] Clear broth/clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8
[D] Infant formula, such as Nan, SMA, Lactogen or Guigoz?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2↘ BD7[E]	8↘ BD7[E]
[D1] How many times did (name) drink infant formula? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA.....	—		
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2↘ BD7[X]	8↘ BD7[X]
[E1] How many times did (name) drink milk? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK	—		
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2↘ BD8	8↘ BD8
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(SPECIFY)			
BD8. Now I would like to ask you about everything that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home. Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below. What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.				

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7.</i>	YOGURT	1	2 BD8[B]	8 BD8[B]
[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT _			
[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Benemix or Frisocream?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as potato leaves and cassava leaves?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe pawpaw?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAWPAW	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as oranges, pineapple, water-melon, cucumber, bananas?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 BD9	8 BD9
[X1] <i>Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.</i>	(SPECIFY)			
BD9. How many times did (name) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES _ DK 8			

IMMUNIZATION										IM
IM2. Do you have a Child Health Card or immunization records from a private health provider or any other document where (name)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S)1								1→IM5
		YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT2								
		YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT3								3→IM5
		NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT4								
IM3. Did you ever have a Child Health Card or immunization records from a private health provider for (name)?		YES1								
		NO2								
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=21								2→IM11
		HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=42								
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN1								4→IM11
		YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN2								
		YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN3								
		NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN4								
IM6. a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		Date of Immunization								
		Day		Month		Year				
BCG	BCG					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) (at birth)	OPV0					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0	1		
Rotavirus 1	Rota1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0	1		
Rotavirus 2	Rota2					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0	1		
Measles	Measles					2	0	1		
Yellow Fever	YF					2	0	1		
IM7. Check IM6. Are all vaccines (BCG to YF) recorded?		YES1								1→End
		NO2								

IM8. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days:	<div style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</div>	
[A] 24-28 Nov 2016 Maternal and Child Health Week (Mamie and Pikin well body week) , Vitamin A, Albendazole, RI antigen for defaulters	24-28 NOV 2016 MCHWEEK (MAMIE AND PIKIN WELL BODY WEEK)1 2 8	
[B] 25 April – 1 May 2016 Measles Campaign (Western Area Districts), Measles vaccine	25 APR – 1 MAY 2016 MEASLES CAMPAIN1 2 8	
[C] 9 – 15 May 2016 Measles Campaign (Other Districts), Measles vaccine	9-15 MAY 2016 MEASLES CAMPAIN1 2 8	
[D] 28 – 31 Oct 2016 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID.....1 2 8	
[E] 24 – 27 Feb 2017 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID.....1 2 8	
[F] 24 – 27 Mar 2017 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID.....1 2 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (<i>name</i>) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns, immunization days or child health days just mentioned?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 → End 8 → End
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For vaccinations not received record '00'. When finished, go to End of module.		→ End
IM11. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunization day or child health day?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
IM12. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days:	<div style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</div>	
[A] 24-28 Nov 2016 Maternal and Child Health Week (Mamie and Pikin well body week) , Vitamin A, Albendazole, RI antigen for defaulters	24-28 NOV 2016 MCHWEEK (MAMIE AND PIKIN WELL BODY WEEK)1 2 8	
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[D] 28 – 31 Oct 2016 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID.....1 2 8	
[E] 24 – 27 Feb 2017 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID.....1 2 8	
[F] 24 – 27 Mar 2017 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID.....1 2 8	

IM13. Check IM11 and IM12:	ALL NO OR DK1 AT LEAST ONEYES2	1→End
IM14. Has (name) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
IM16. Has (name) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>	YES1 NO2 DK8	2→IM20 8→IM20
IM17. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OFTIMES —	
IM20. Has (name) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Polio drops.</i>	YES1 NO2 DK8	2→IM22 8→IM22
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OFTIMES —	
IM22. Has (name) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? <i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES1 NO2 DK8	2→IM24 8→IM24
IM23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OFTIMES —	
IM24. Has (name) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? <i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES1 NO2 DK8	2→IM26 8→IM26
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?	NUMBER OFTIMES —	
IM26. Has (name) ever received a Measles vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
IM27. Has (name) ever received the Yellow Fever vaccination – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting Yellow Fever? <i>Probe by indicating that the Yellow Fever vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the Measles vaccine.</i>	YES1 NO2 DK8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (name) had diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 → CA14 8 → CA14
CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	YES, BD3=1 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 → CA3A 2 → CA3B
CA3A. I would like to know how much (name) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</i> CA3B. I would like to know how much (name) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</i>	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DK 8	
CA4. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <i>If 'less', probe: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</i>	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 → CA7 8 → CA7

<p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i></p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (SPECIFY) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p>	
<p>CA7. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS packet solution?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> <p>[D] Sugar Salt Solution?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8</p> <p>PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINCTABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8</p> <p>SUGAR & SALT SOLUTION 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] 1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2</p>	<p>2 → CA10</p>
<p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (SPECIFY) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	

CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?	YES, CA7[C]=1 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2	2 → CA12
CA11. Where did you get the zinc? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> <hr/> (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (SPECIFY) H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) O OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (SPECIFY) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 → CA14 8 → CA14
CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> <hr/> (Name of brand) <hr/> (Name of brand)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC L NON-ANTIBIOTIC M UNKNOWN INJECTION N INTRAVENOUS (IV) O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q OTHER (SPECIFY) X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) been ill with a fever?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 → CA16 8 → CA16
CA15. At any time during the illness, did (name) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) had an illness with a cough?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 → CA19 8 → CA19
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 6 DK 8	1 → CA20 2 → CA20 3 → CA20 6 → CA20 8 → CA20
CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=1 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	2 → CA30
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 → CA22 8 → CA22
CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> <i>Record all providers mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> <hr/> <i>(Name of place)</i>	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>SPECIFY</i>) H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>SPECIFY</i>) O OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) X	
CA22. At any time during the illness, was (name) given any medicine for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 → CA30 8 → CA30

<p>CA23. What medicine was (name) given?</p> <p><i>Probe: Any other medicine?</i></p> <p><i>Record all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <hr/> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>ANTI-MALARIALS</p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A</p> <p>SP / FANSIDAR B</p> <p>CHLOROQUINE C</p> <p>AMODIAQUINE D</p> <p>QUININE PILLS E</p> <p>INJECTION/IV F</p> <p>ARTESUNATE RECTAL G</p> <p>INJECTION/IV H</p> <p>OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (SPECIFY) K</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS</p> <p>AMOXICILLIN L</p> <p>COTRIMOXAZOLE M</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP N</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS</p> <p>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R</p> <p>ASPIRIN S</p> <p>IBUPROFEN T</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1</p> <p>NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>2 → CA26</p>
<p>CA25. Where did you get the (name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (SPECIFY) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA26. Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A-K 1</p> <p>NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>2 → CA30</p>

<p>CA27. Where did you get the (name of medicine from CA23, codes A to K)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (SPECIFY) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA28. Check CA23: More than one antimalarial record in codes A to K?</p>	<p>YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED 1</p> <p>NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>1 → CA29A</p> <p>2 → CA29B</p>
<p>CA29A. How long after the fever started did (name) first take the first of the (name all anti-malarials record in CA23, codes A to K)?</p> <p>CA29B. How long after the fever started did (name) first take (name of anti-malarial from CA23, codes A to K)?</p>	<p>SAME DAY 0</p> <p>NEXT DAY 1</p> <p>2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED 2</p> <p>3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>2 → End</p>
<p>CA31. The last time (name) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE 01</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03</p> <p>THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) 04</p> <p>BURIED 05</p> <p>LEFT IN THE OPEN 06</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 96</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH01 KRIO02 MENDE03 TEMNE04 MANDINGO05 LOKO06 SHERBRO07 LIMBA08 KISSI09 KONO 10 SUSU 11 FULLAH 12 KRIM 13 YALUNKA 14 KORANKO 15 VAL 16 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY)96	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH01 KRIO02 MENDE03 TEMNE04 MANDINGO05 LOKO06 SHERBRO07 LIMBA08 KISSI09 KONO 10 SUSU 11 FULLAH 12 KRIM 13 YALUNKA 14 KORANKO 15 VAL 16 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY)96	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</p> <p>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ➔ Go to UF17 on the Under-Five Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the next Questionnaire for Children Under Five to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ➔ Check HL6 and column HL20 in List of Household Members, Household Questionnaire: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ➔ Go to UF17 on the Under-Five Information Panel and record '01'. Then go to the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ➔ Go to UF17 on the Under-Five Information Panel and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number:	AN4. Child's age from UB2:	
Name _____	Age (in completed years) _____	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:	AN6. Interviewer's name and number:	
Name _____	Name _____	
ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:	KILOGRAMS (KG) _____	
Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.	CHILD NOT PRESENT	99.3 → AN13
	CHILD REFUSED	99.4 → AN10
	RESPONDENT REFUSED.....	99.5 → AN10
	OTHER (SPECIFY)	99.6 → AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) _____	
Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.	CHILD REFUSED	999.4 → AN13
	RESPONDENT REFUSED.....	999.5 → AN13
	OTHER (SPECIFY)	999.6 → AN13
AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of the height measurement as read out by the Measurer:	Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.	
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP..... 2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year:	_____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____	
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES 1 NO 2	
1 Next Child		
AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

Interviewer's Observations for anthropometry module

Measurer's Observations for anthropometry module

Supervisor's Observations for anthropometry module



WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE

Sierra Leone MICS 2017



WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: Name _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 ____		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	
WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: <div style="text-align: right;">Name _____</div>		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2 </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> 1 → WQ10 2 → WQ31 </div> </div>	
WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: MINUTES:	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES1 NO2	2→ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE1 COVERED CONTAINER2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE8	
WQ13. Label sample H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2→ WQ16 8→ WQ16
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? Probe: Anything else? Record all items mentioned.	BOILED ITA ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINEB STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTHC USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LEFT IT STAND AND SETTLEF OTHER (SPECIFY)X DKZ	
WQ16. Is this water from the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?	YES1 NO2	1→ WQ18

<p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>WATER KIOSK 72</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>SACHET WATER 92</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 96</p>	
<p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO</p> <p>WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL 2</p> <p>WATER SOURCE TOO FAR 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) 6</p>	<p>2 → WQ20</p> <p>3 → WQ20</p> <p>4 → WQ20</p> <p>5 → WQ20</p> <p>6 → WQ20</p>
<p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (SPECIFY) 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 → WQ22</p>
<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p><i>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p> <p><i>Record whether the sample is available.</i></p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (SPECIFY) 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES : ..</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.

WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	____ / ____ / 2 0 1 ____	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOUR AND MINUTES.....: ____	
<p>In the boxes below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results / results are lost, record '998' 		
WQ26. Household water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ____	
WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?	YES, WQ19=1.....1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK.....2	2→ WQ28
WQ27. Source water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ____	
WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?	YES, WQ21=11 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK.....2	2→ WQ31
WQ29. Blank water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ____	→ WQ31

Measurer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



VERBAL AUTOPSY QUESTIONNAIRE

Sierra Leone MICS 2017



Instructions about how to choose a respondent for the VA questionnaire:

- If the child's death was reported during the woman's questionnaire, then the target respondent for the VA is the mother of the deceased child.
- If the child's death was reported only during the household questionnaire, then the target respondent for the VA is also the mother of the deceased child, if she was listed as a household resident in question DC8. If the mother does not live in the household (DC8=00), the target respondent for the VA is then the person listed in question DC9 (i.e., a primary caregiver of the deceased child).
- If the target respondent is not available, up to 2 revisits (arranged if possible) should be attempted.
- If the target respondent is still unavailable on second revisit, the VA questionnaire should be administered to another household resident who is nonetheless familiar with the condition of the child prior to his/her death (i.e., the care s/he received, the symptoms s/he presented, etc.). That is someone who lived with the child during those days/weeks, and can provide reliable information on the circumstances of the death.

VERBAL AUTOPSY INFORMATION PANEL

PI

PI1. Cluster number: _____	PI2. Household number: _____
PI3. Name of the deceased child: Name _____ <i>Report the name written in BH1 (women's questionnaire) if the death was recorded during the birth history. If the child died before having a name write and use "baby"</i> OR <i>Report the name written in DC2 (household questionnaire) if the child's death was only recorded in the table on recent household deaths. If the child died before having a name write and use "baby"</i> Name _____	PI4. Line number of the deceased child: <i>From the BH section of the woman's questionnaire.</i> 1 _____ OR <i>From the DC section of the household questionnaire</i> 2 _____ <i>Circle the code corresponding to the relevant section, then write down the line number.</i>
PI5. Respondent's name: Name _____	PI6. Respondent's line number: _____
PI6A. Respondent's relationship to the deceased:	MOTHER01 FATHER02 GRAND-PARENT03 OTHER RELATIVE (SPECIFY)04 FRIEND05 OTHER (SPECIFY)96
PI7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	PI8. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 7
PI9. Record the time.	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

INFORMED CONSENT

My name is _____, I work for Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL). We are conducting a national survey on the situation of children, women and households. One of my fellow interviewers already visited your household recently, and interviewed you or one of your fellow household members. You were selected for this component of the survey because one of your children, or one of the children in this household that you took care of, has recently died. Our whole team sympathizes with your pain following this death. We sincerely offer our condolences. We would like to ask you a few questions about the circumstances of the child's death, such as the symptoms he / she may have presented, or what may have caused his illness or the accident that led to his death. We want to ask you these questions in order to better understand what children die of in Sierra Leone. We hope that this information will allow us to take better care of sick children, improve health and prevention services, and limit the number of deaths among children as much as possible. The information we collect will help the government and its partners to improve health services in Sierra Leone. The interview will take approximately 30 minutes. All the information we collect will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. You are not obligated to participate in this survey, but we hope that you will agree to participate, as your opinion is very important. If I ever ask a question you do not want to answer, tell me and I'll move on to the next question. You can also interrupt the interview at any time.

Do you have any questions about the survey? Can we begin the interview?

- ☐ Yes, consent provided
- ☐ No, refused.

P110. Result of interview.

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

COMPLETED.....	01
NOT AT HOME	02
REFUSED	03
PARTLY COMPLETED	04
INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY).....	05
NO ADEQUATE RESPONDENT AVAILABLE.....	06
OTHER (SPECIFY)	96

NARRATIVE HISTORY

AV

NH1. In your own words, please describe the circumstances that led to the death of (name/baby) and indicate what you think may have been the cause of his/her death? I know these may difficult events to recall, but try to be as detailed as possible

NH1A: Cause(s) of Death of (name/baby) according to respondent:

NH2. Thank you for providing this account. Now I want to ask you a number of detailed questions to try and better understand the circumstances of (name/ baby)'s death, and what may have contributed to it. In particular, I will ask you about signs and symptoms, which you may have noticed in (name/ baby) prior to his/her death. Please try and recall as best as you can.

BACKGROUND		AV
AV0. Check the relation between the deceased child and the respondent in PI6A. Is the respondent the child's mother? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → AV0A <input type="checkbox"/> No → continue with AV1		
AV0A. Check PI4: Has the child death been identified in the birth history (BH section) of the mother interview? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → AV6 <input type="checkbox"/> No → continue with AV4		
AV1. Is the mother of (name/ baby) still alive?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	1 → AV4 8 → AV4 4 → AV4
AV2. Did the mother of (name/ baby) die during or after the delivery?	DURING1 AFTER2 DK8 REFUSED4	1 → AV4 8 → AV4 4 → AV4
AV3. How long after the delivery did the mother of (name/ baby) die?	DAYS 1 ____ WEEKS 2 ____ MONTHS 3 ____ DK998 REFUSED994	
AV4. Was (name/ baby) part of a multiple birth?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2 → AV6 8 → AV6 4 → AV6
AV5. Was he/she the first, second or later in the birth order?	FIRST1 SECOND2 THIRD AND HIGHER3 DK8 REFUSED4	
AV6. Where was (name/ baby) born?	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST23 OTHER PUBLIC (SPECIFY)26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL31 PRIVATE CLINIC32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY)36 OTHER ON THE ROAD TO HOSPITAL OR ANOTHER HEALTH FACILITY41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY)96 DK98 REFUSED94	
AV7. How many months was the mother/ were you pregnant with (name/ baby)? Record in completed months	MONTHS ____ DK98 REFUSED94	01-10+ → AV9 98 → AV9 94 → AV9
AV8. Did the pregnancy end early, on time, or late?	EARLY1 ON TIME2 LATE3 DK8 REFUSED4	

<p>AV9. At the time of the delivery was (<i>name/ baby</i>): very large, larger than average, about average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE01 LARGER THAN AVERAGE02 ABOUT AVERAGE03 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE04 VERY SMALL05 DK98 REFUSED94</p>	
<p>AV10. Was (<i>name/ baby</i>) weighed at the time of birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	<p>2→AV12 8→AV12 4→AV12</p>
<p>AV11. What was the weight of (<i>name/ baby</i>) at birth?</p> <p>Record the weight noted in the health card if available.</p>	<p>FROM HEALTH CARD1 (KG) __ __ FROM MEMORY2 (KG) __ __ DK9998 REFUSED9994</p>	
<p>AV12. What was the sex of (<i>name/ baby</i>)?</p>	<p>MALE1 FEMALE2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	
<p>AV13. In what day, month and year was (<i>name/ baby</i>) born?</p> <p><i>Insist:</i> What is his / her date of birth?</p> <p>If the respondent knows the exact date, record the day, otherwise, record 98 for day.</p> <p>The month and year of birth must always be recorded.</p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH: DAY __ __ DK DAY98 MONTH __ __ YEAR 2 0 __ __ DK 999998 REFUSED 999994</p>	
<p>AV14. In which district did (<i>name/ baby</i>) die?</p>	<p>KAILAHUN 11 KENEMA 12 KONO 13 BOMBALI21 KAMBIA22 KONADUGU23 PORT LOKO24 TONKOLILI25 BO31 BONTHE32 MOYAMBA33 PUJEHUN34 WESTERN AREA RURAL41 WESTERN AREA URBAN42 OUTSIDE SIERRA LEONE (<i>SPECIFY</i>)96 DK98 REFUSED94</p>	

AV15. In which place did (name) die?	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 36 OTHER ON THE ROAD TO A HEALTH FACILITY 41 AT PRACTICE OF HERBALIST/TRADITIONAL DOCTOR 42 OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 96 DK 98 REFUSED 94	11 → AV17 12 → AV17 41 → AV17 42 → AV17 96 → AV17 98 → AV17 94 → AV17
AV16. Interviewer: write the name of the hospital/health facility	DK Y REFUSED W	
AV17. During which season did (name/ baby) die?	DRY SEASON 1 RAINY SEASON 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
AV18. What was the date of the death of (name/ baby)? <i>Insist: What is his / her date of death?</i> <i>If the respondent knows the exact date, record the day, otherwise, record 98 for day. The month and year of birth must always be recorded.</i>	DATE OF DEATH: DAY — — DK DAY 98 MONTH — — YEAR 2 0 1 — DK 99999998 REFUSED 99999994	
AV19. How old was (name/ baby) when s/ he died? <i>If "1 year," insist: how old was (Name) in months?</i> <i>If "1 month," insist: how old was (Name) in days?</i> <i>Record in days if less than 1 month; record in months if less than 2 years, and in years if more than 2 years.</i>	DAYS 1 — — MONTHS 2 — — YEARS 3 — — DK 998 REFUSED 994	
AV20. Check AV19 for the age of (name/baby) at the time of death: <input type="checkbox"/> If age at death is from 0 to 27 days → Go to HM1 <input type="checkbox"/> If age at death is from 28 days to 4 years → Go to NF1		

PERINATAL HISTORY		HM
<p>HM1. Were the last 3 months of the pregnancy, labour, or delivery of (<i>name/baby</i>) complicated by any of the following problems?</p> <p>(Read each problem listed below from A to M)</p> <p>(Read “you” if the mother is the respondent, read “the mother” if the mother is not the respondent.)</p>	<p>YES NO DK REF</p> <p>[A] You (<i>mother</i>) had convulsions CONVULSIONS 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[B] You (<i>mother</i>) had high blood pressure HIGH BP 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[C] You (<i>mother</i>) had severe anaemia ANEMIA 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[D] You (<i>mother</i>) had diabetes DIABETES 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[E] (<i>Name</i>) delivered not head first POSITION 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[F] Cord delivered first CORD FIRST 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[G] Cord around (<i>name</i>)’s neck CORD AROUND NECK 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[H] You (<i>mother</i>) had excessive bleeding EXCESSIVE BLEEDING 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[I] You (<i>mother</i>) had fever during labour FEVER 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[J] You (<i>mother</i>) had foul smelling vaginal discharge DISCHARGE 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[K] You (<i>mother</i>) had blurred vision BLURRED VISION 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[L] (<i>Baby/Name</i>) was blue in colour at birth BABY BLUE IN COLOUR 1 2 8 4</p> <p>[M] Other complication (<i>specify</i>) OTHER (SPECIFY) 1 2 8 4</p>	
<p>HM2. Did (<i>name/baby</i>) move inside the belly in the last few days before the birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	<p>2 → HM4</p> <p>8 → HM4</p> <p>4 → HM4</p>
<p>HM3. When did you/the mother last feel (<i>name/baby</i>) move prior to delivery?</p> <p>Record the amount of time between the last perceived movement of (<i>name</i>) and the delivery.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 —</p> <p>DAYS 2 —</p> <p>DK 998</p> <p>REFUSED 994</p>	
<p>HM4. How much time did the labour and delivery take in total?</p> <p>If less than one hour, record 00</p>	<p>HOURS —</p> <p>DK 98</p> <p>REFUSED 94</p>	
<p>HM5. Was (<i>name/baby</i>) born 24 hours or more after the water broke?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	
<p>HM6. What was the colour of the liquid when the water broke?</p>	<p>GREEN OR BROWN 1</p> <p>CLEAR (NORMAL) 2</p> <p>OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	
<p>HM7. Did the liquid smell foul when the water broke?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	
<p>HM8. How many times in total have you/has the mother been vaccinated against tetanus toxoid while pregnant with (<i>name/baby</i>)?</p>	<p>DOSES —</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	

HM8A. How many times in total had you/ had the mother been vaccinated against tetanus toxoid before being pregnant with (name/baby)?	DOSES..... — — DK 8 REFUSED 4	
HM9. Who assisted during the delivery of (name/ baby)? Mark all that apply.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B MCH AIDE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY /VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER G RELATIVE / FRIEND..... H OTHER (SPECIFY) X NO ONE..... Y DK Z REFUSED W	
HM10. Was (name/ baby) delivered by Caesarean section? That is did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	1 → HM12
HM11. Were forceps or vacuum used during the delivery of (name/ baby)?	YES, FORCEPS 1 YES, VACUUM..... 2 YES, BOTH..... 3 NO 4 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
HM12. Were there any bruises or signs of injury on the (name/ baby)'s body at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
HM13. Was any part of (name/ baby) physically abnormal at time of delivery? Probe if necessary: body part too large or too small, additional growth on body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	2 → HM15 8 → HM15 4 → HM15
HM14. What were the abnormalities? Mark all that apply	HEAD SIZE VERY SMALL..... A HEAD SIZE VERY LARGE B MASS DEFECT ON BACK OF HEAD/SPINE..... C OTHER (SPECIFY) X DK Z REFUSED W	
HM15. Did (name/ baby) breathe immediately after birth, even a little?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	2 → HM17 8 → HM17 4 → HM17
HM16. Did (name/ baby) have difficulty breathing immediately after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	2 → HM18
HM17. Was anything done to try to help (name/ baby) breathe at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	

HM18. Did (<i>name/ baby</i>) cry immediately after birth?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	1→HM20
HM19. How long after birth did (<i>name/ baby</i>) first cry?	LESSTHAN 5 MINUTES.....01 BETWEEN 6 AND 30 MINUTES02 MORE THAN 30 MINUTES.....03 NEVER04 DK98 REFUSED94	4→HM22
HM20. Did (<i>name/ baby</i>) stop being able to cry?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→HM22 8→HM22 4→HM22
HM21. How long before (<i>name/ baby</i>) died did he/she stop crying?	LESSTHAN ONE DAY1 ONE DAY OR MORE2 DK8 REFUSED4	
HM22. Was (<i>name/ baby</i>) able to suckle within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	1→HM24
HM23. Did (<i>name/ baby</i>) ever suckle in a normal way?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→HM27 8→HM27 4→HM27
HM24. Did (<i>name/ baby</i>) stop being able to suckle in a normal way?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→HM27 8→HM27 4→HM27
HM25. How long after birth did (<i>name/ baby</i>) stop suckling?	DAYS..... — DK98 REFUSED94	
HM26. Was (<i>name/ baby</i>) able to open his/her mouth at the time he/she stopped suckling?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
HM27. Did (<i>name/ baby</i>) have convulsions in the first 24 hours of life?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
HM27A. Check AV19: Is age at death is equal to 100 (i.e., dead on day of birth)?	YES, AV19 = 1001 NO, AV19 > 100.....2	1→HM29 2→HM28
HM28. Did (<i>name/ baby</i>) have convulsions after the 24 hours of life?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
HM29. Did (<i>name/ baby</i>) become unresponsive or unconscious in the first 24 hours of life?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
HM29A. Check AV19: Is age at death is equal to 100 (i.e., dead on day of birth)?	YES, AV19 = 1001 NO, AV19 > 100.....2	1→HM30 2→nn1

HM30. Did (<i>name/ baby</i>) become unresponsive or unconscious after the 24 hours of life?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
	DK	8	
	REFUSED	4	

NEONATAL DEATHS

NN

A. DURATION OF ILLNESS THAT LED TO DEATH

NN1. How old was (<i>name/ baby</i>) when the illness that led to death started?	HOURS	1	—	
	DAYS	2	—	
	DK	998		
	REFUSED	994		
NN2. For how long was (<i>name/ baby</i>) ill before s/he died?	HOURS	1	—	
	DAYS	2	—	
	WEEKS	3	—	
	DK	998		
	REFUSED	994		

B. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

NN4. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name/ baby</i>) have difficulty breathing?	YES	1		
	NO	2		2 → NN6
	DK	8		8 → NN6
	REFUSED	4		4 → NN6
NN5. For how many days did the difficult breathing last?	DAYS	—		
	DK	98		
	REFUSED	94		
NN6. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name/ baby</i>) have fast breathing?	YES	1		2 → NN10
	NO	2		8 → NN10
	DK	8		4 → NN10
	REFUSED	4		
NN7. For how many days did the fast breathing last? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS	—		
	DK	98		
	REFUSED	94		
NN10. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name/ baby</i>) have in drawing of the chest?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
	DK	8		
	REFUSED	4		
NN11. During the illness that led to death, did his/her breathing sound like any of the following: <i>Ask about each sound. Demonstrate the sound if needed.</i>				
			YES NO DK REF	
	[A] Stridor	STRIDOR	1	2 8 4
	[B] Grunting	GRUNTING	1	2 8 4
	[C] Wheezing	WHEEZING	1	2 8 4
NN12. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name/ baby</i>) have spasms or convulsions?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
	DK	8		
	REFUSED	4		
NN13. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name/ baby</i>) have fever?	YES	1		2 → NN15
	NO	2		8 → NN15
	DK	8		4 → NN15
	REFUSED	4		

NN14. For how many days did the fever last? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... — — DK98 REFUSED94	
NN15. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) become cold to touch?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NN17 8→ NN17 4→ NN17
NN16. How many days did (name/ baby) feel cold to touch? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... — — DK98 REFUSED94	
NN17. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) become lethargic, after a period of normal activity?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NN18. During the illness that led to death, (name/ baby) become unresponsive or unconscious?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NN20 8→ NN20 4→ NN20
NN19. Was he/she unresponsive or unconscious for more than 24 hours before death?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NN20. During the illness that led to death, (name/ baby) have a bulging or raised fontanelle?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NN21. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) have a sunken fontanelle?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NN22. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) have pus drainage or redness from the umbilical cord stump?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NN23. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) have skin ulcer(s) or pits?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NN24. During the illness that led to death, did he/she have any skin rash?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NN25. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) have area(s) of skin with redness and swelling?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NN26. During the illness that led to death, did he/she have areas of the skin that turned black?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	

NN27. During the illness that led to death, (name/ baby) bleed from anywhere?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	2 → NN29 8 → NN29 4 → NN29
NN28. Where did (name/ baby) bleed? <i>Record all the answers. Probe after each answer: "did (name/baby) bleed from anywhere else?"</i>	MOUTH A NOSE B ANUS C EARS D OTHER (SPECIFY) X DK Z REFUSED W	
NN29. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) have more frequent loose or liquid stools than usual?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	2 → NN33 8 → NN33 4 → NN33
NN30. How many stools did (name/ baby) have on the day that diarrhoea/loose liquid stools were most frequent?	STOOLS — — DK 98 REFUSED 94	
NN31. How many days before death did the frequent loose or liquid stools start? <i>Less than 1 day, record "00"</i>	DAYS — — DK 98 REFUSED 94	
NN32. At any time during the illness that led to death, was there blood in the stools of (name/ baby)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
NN33. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) vomit?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	2 → NN35 8 → NN35 4 → NN35
NN34. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) vomit everything he/she was given?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
NN35. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) cough?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	2 → NN37 8 → NN37 4 → NN37
NN36. Did (name/ baby) make a whooping sound when coughing?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
NN37. During the illness that led to death, did the baby have yellow skin, palms (feet) or soles (foot)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
NN38. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) have yellow eyes?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
NN39. During the illness that led to death, did (name/ baby) have red eyes?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	

NN40. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name/ baby</i>) have the hiccups?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
NN41. During the illness that led to death, (<i>name/ baby</i>) lose his/her sense of hearing?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
NN42. During the illness that led to death, did the body of (<i>name/ baby</i>) get stiff and arched backwards?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
NN43. Did (<i>name/ baby</i>) appear to be healthy and then just die suddenly?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	1→AC1 2→AC1 8→AC1 4→AC1

DEATHS OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

NF

A. DURATION OF ILLNESS THAT LED TO DEATH

NF1. How old was (<i>name</i>) when the illness that led to death started?	DAYS..... 1 ____ MONTHS..... 2 ____ YEARS..... 3 ____ DK998 REFUSED994	
<i>If respondent answers "1 year" or "1 month," insist: how old was (<i>name</i>) in months/days? Record in days if less than 1 month; record in months if less than 2 years, and in years if more than 2 years.</i>		
NF2. For how long was (<i>name</i>) ill before s/ he died?	HOURS..... 1 ____ DAYS..... 2 ____ WEEKS..... 3 ____ MONTHS..... 4 ____ DK998 REFUSED994	
B. HISTORY OF DISEASES AND ILLNESSES		
NF4. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with tuberculosis?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF5. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with HIV/AIDS?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF6. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with yellow fever?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF7. During the illness that led to death, has a doctor or another health worker diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with measles?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF8. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with diabetes?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF9. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with asthma?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF10. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with epilepsy?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED9	
NF11. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF12. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with sickle cell disease?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	

NF13. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with a kidney disease?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF14. Has a doctor or another health worker ever diagnosed (<i>name</i>) with a liver disease?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
C. diagnostic tests		
NF15. During the illness that led to death, has a doctor or another health worker performed a malaria test on (<i>name</i>) that had a positive result?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF16. During the illness that led to death, has a doctor or another health worker performed a malaria test on (<i>name</i>) that had a negative result?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF17. Has a doctor or another health worker ever performed an Ebola test on (<i>name</i>) that had a positive result?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF18. Has a doctor or another health worker ever performed an Ebola test on (<i>name</i>) that had a negative result?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	

D. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS		
NF19. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have a fever?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF24 8→ NF24 4→ NF24
NF20. How long did the fever last? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... 1 ____ WEEKS 2 ____ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF21. Did the fever continue until the death of (<i>name</i>)?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF22. How severe was the fever of (<i>name</i>)?	MILD1 MODERATE.....2 SEVERE3 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF23. What was the pattern of (<i>name</i>)'s fever?	CONTINUOUS.....1 ON AND OFF2 ONLY AT NIGHT3 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF24. Did (<i>name</i>) have night sweats?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	

NF25. During the illness that led to death, did (name) have a cough?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF31 8→ NF31 4→ NF31
NF26. How long did the cough of (name) last? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... 1 __ __ WEEKS..... 2 __ __ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF27. Was the cough "wet," with sputum? Probe if necessary: was (name) spitting thick spittle/mucus when coughing?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF28. Was the cough of (name) very severe?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF29. Was (name) coughing blood?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF30. Did (name) make a whooping sound when coughing?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF31. During the illness that led to death, did (name) have difficulty breathing?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF34 8→ NF34 4→ NF34
NF32. How long did the difficult breathing last? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... 1 __ __ WEEKS..... 2 __ __ MONTHS..... 3 __ __ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF33. Was the difficulty breathing continuous or on and off?	CONTINUOUS.....1 ON AND OFF2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF34. During the illness that led to death, did (name) have fast breathing?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF38 8→ NF38 4→ NF38
NF35. How long did the fast breathing last? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... 1 __ __ WEEKS..... 2 __ __ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF38. During the illness that led to death, did (name) have in drawing of the chest?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	

<p>NF39. During the illness that led to death, did his/her breathing sound like any of the following:</p> <p><i>Ask about each sound. Demonstrate the sound if needed.</i></p> <p>[A] Stridor [B] Grunting [C] Wheezing</p>	<p>YES NO DK REF</p> <p>STRIDOR1 2 8 4 GRUNTING1 2 8 4 WHEEZING1 2 8 4</p>	
<p>NF40. During the illness that led to death, did (name) have chest pain?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	<p>2→ NF42 8→ NF42 4→ NF42</p>
<p>NF41. How long did the chest pain last?</p> <p><i>(Less than 1 day, record "00")</i></p>	<p>DAYS..... 1 __ WEEKS 2 __ DK998 REFUSED994</p>	
<p>NF42. During the illness that led to death, did (name) have more frequent loose or liquid stools than usual?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	<p>2→ NF50 8→ NF50 4→ NF50</p>
<p>NF43. How long did the frequent loose or liquid stools last?</p>	<p>DAYS..... 1 __ WEEKS 2 __ DK998 REFUSED994</p>	
<p>NF44. How many stools did (name) have on the day that loose liquid stools were most frequent?</p>	<p>STOOLS..... __ __ DK98 REFUSED94</p>	
<p>NF46. Did the frequent loose or liquid stools continue until the death of (name)?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	<p>1→ NF48 8→ NF48 4→ NF48</p>
<p>NF47. How many days before the death of (name) did the loose or liquid stools stop?</p>	<p>DAYS..... __ __ DK98 REFUSED94</p>	
<p>NF48. At any time during the illness that led to death, was there blood in the loose or liquid stools of (name)?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	
<p>NF49. Was there blood in the loose or liquid stools of (name) up until death?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	
<p>NF50. During the illness that led to death, did (name) vomit?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	<p>2→ NF53 8→ NF53 4→ NF53</p>
<p>NF51. Did (name) vomit blood?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	

NF52. Was (name)'s vomit black?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF53. Did (name) have belly (abdominal) pain?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF57 8→ NF57 4→ NF57
NF54. Was (name)'s belly (abdominal) pain severe?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF57 8→ NF57 4→ NF57
NF55. How long did the severe belly (abdominal) pain last? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... 1 __ WEEKS 2 __ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF56. Was the pain in the upper or in the lower part of the belly?	UPPER1 LOWER2 ALL OVER.....3 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF57. Did (name) have a more than usually protruding belly?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF62 8→ NF62 4→ NF62
NF58. For how long did (name) have a more than usually protruding belly? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... 1 __ WEEKS 2 __ MONTHS..... 3 __ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF59. How fast did (name) develop the more than usually protruding belly?	RAPIDLY1 SLOWLY.....2 DK8 REFUSED9	
NF62. During the illness that led to death, did (name) have a severe headache?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF63. Did (name) have a stiff neck during the illness that led to death?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF65 8→ NF65 4→ NF65
NF64. How long did he/she have a stiff neck? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... 1 __ WEEKS 2 __ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF65. Did (name) have a painful neck during the illness that led to death?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF67 8→ NF67 4→ NF67

NF66. How long did he/she have a painful neck? <i>(Less than 1 day, record "00")</i>	DAYS..... 1 __ WEEKS..... 2 __ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF67. Was <i>(name)</i> unconscious or lethargic during the illness that led to death?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF70 8→ NF70 4→ NF70
NF68. How long did the unconsciousness or lethargy last? <i>(Less than 1 day, record "00")</i>	HOURS..... 1 __ DAYS..... 2 __ WEEKS..... 3 __ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF69. Did the unconsciousness or lethargy continue until death?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF70. Did <i>(name)</i> have any convulsions or fits during the illness that led to death?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF74 8→ NF74 4→ NF74
NF71. Did <i>(name)</i> experience generalized convulsions or fits during the illness that led to death?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF72. How long did the convulsions usually last?	MINUTES..... __ DK98 REFUSED94	
NF73. Did <i>(name)</i> become unconscious immediately after the convulsions?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF74. During the illness that led to death, did <i>(name)</i> have problems urinating?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF78 8→ NF78 4→ NF78
NF75. During the illness that led to death, did <i>(name)</i> stop urinating?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF76. During the illness that led to death, did <i>(name)</i> go to urinate more than usual?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF77. During the illness that led to death, did <i>(name)</i> ever pass blood in the urine?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED9	
NF78. During the illness that led to death, did <i>(name)</i> have any sores anywhere on the body?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF81 8→ NF81 4→ NF81

NF79. Did the sores appear to be filled with clear fluid?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED9	
NF80. Did the sores appear to be filled with pus?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF81. Did (name) have an ulcer or pit on the foot?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→NF84 8→NF84 4→NF84
NF82. Did the ulcer or pit on the foot ooze pus?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→NF84 8→NF84 4→NF84
NF83. How long did the ulcer or pit on the foot of (name) ooze pus? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... 1 ____ WEEKS..... 2 ____ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF84. During the illness that led to death, did (name) have a skin rash?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→NF89 8→NF89 4→NF89
NF85. Where was the rash? Mark all that apply. After each answer, probe "was there any other body part where (name) had a rash"	FACEA SCALP/BACK OF THE HEADB TRUNKC ARMSD LEGS.....E EXTREMITIES (HANDS, FEET).....F GROIN/BUTTOCKS.....G BACKH EVERYWHERE.....I OTHER (SPECIFY)X _____ DKZ REFUSEDW	
NF86. How long did the rash last? (Less than 1 day, record "00")	DAYS..... 1 ____ WEEKS..... 2 ____ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF87. Was the rash typical of the rash children get when they have measles?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF88. Was it an haemorrhagic rash? That is with spots or blisters filled with blood	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF89. During the illness that led to death, did (name)'s skin flake off in patches?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	

NF90. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have areas of the skin that turned black?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF91. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have areas of the skin with redness or swelling?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF92. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) bleed from anywhere?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF94 8→ NF94 4→ NF94
NF93. Where did (<i>name</i>) bleed from? <i>Mark all that apply. After each answer, probe “was there any other body part where (name) bled from?”</i>	MOUTHA NOSEB EARSC ANUSD OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>)X DKZ REFUSEDW	
NF94. Did (<i>name</i>) have noticeable weight loss?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF96 8→ NF96 4→ NF96
NF95. Was (<i>name</i>) severely wasted?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF96. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have a whitish rash inside the mouth or on the tongue?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF97. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have stiffness of the whole body or was unable to open the mouth?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF99. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have puffiness of the face?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF101 8→ NF101 4→ NF101
NF100. How long did the puffiness of the face last? <i>(Less than 1 day, record “00”)</i>	DAYS 1 ____ WEEKS 2 ____ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF101. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have swollen legs or feet?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF104 8→ NF104 4→ NF104
NF102. How long did the swelling of the feet/legs face last? <i>(Less than 1 day, record “00”)</i>	DAYS 1 ____ WEEKS 2 ____ DK998 REFUSED994	

NF103. Were both of (<i>name</i>)'s feet/legs swollen?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF104. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have general puffiness all over his/her body?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF105. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have any lumps?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF107 8→ NF107 4→ NF107
NF106. Where were those lumps located?	NECKA ARMPITB GROINC STOMACH/ABDOMEND OTHER (SPECIFY)E DKZ REFUSEDW	
NF107. During the illness that led to death, was (<i>name</i>) in any way paralyzed?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF109 8→ NF109 4→ NF109
NF108. Which were the limbs or body parts that were paralyzed?	RIGHT SIDE1 LEFT SIDE2 LOWER PART OF THE BODY3 UPPER PART OF THE BODY4 ONE LEG ONLY5 ONE ARM ONLY6 WHOLE BODY7 OTHER (SPECIFY)8 DK98 REFUSED94	
NF109. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have difficulty swallowing?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→ NF113 8→ NF113 9→ NF113
NF110. How long did (<i>name</i>) have difficulty swallowing? (<i>Less than 1 day, record "00"</i>)	DAYS 1 ____ WEEKS 2 ____ DK998 REFUSED994	
NF111. Was the difficulty with swallowing with solids, liquids, or both?	SOLIDS1 LIQUIDS2 BOTH2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF112. Did (<i>name</i>) have pain upon swallowing??	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	

NF113. Did (<i>name</i>)'s hair change in colour to a reddish or yellowish colour?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF114. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) suffer from “lack of blood” or “pallor”?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF115. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have yellow skin?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF116. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have yellow eyes?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF117. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have red eyes?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF118. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have sunken eyes?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF119. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) have the hiccups?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF120. During the illness that led to death, did (<i>name</i>) lose his/her sense of hearing?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF121. Did (<i>name</i>) appear to be healthy and then just die suddenly?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF122. Did (<i>name</i>) have a bulging fontanelle during the illness that led to death?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF123. Did (<i>name</i>) have a sunken fontanelle during the illness that led to death?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	
NF124. Did (<i>name</i>) drink a lot more water than usual?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8 REFUSED4	

INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS			AC
AC1. Did (<i>name/baby</i>) suffer from an injury or accident that led to his or her death?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→S01 8→S01 4→S01	
AC1a. Was he/she involved in a road traffic accident?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	1→AC2	
AC1b. Was he/she injured in a fall?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	1→AC2	
AC1c. Was he/she poisoned?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	1→AC2	
AC1d. Did he/she drown?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	1→AC2	
AC1e. Was he/she injured by a bite or sting of a venomous animal?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→AC1g 8→AC1g 4→AC1g	
AC1f. What was the animal?	SNAKE1 SCORPION2 OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>)6 DK8 REFUSED4	1→AC2 2→AC2 6→AC2 8→AC2 4→AC2	
AC1g. Was he/she injured by a bite or sting of a non-venomous animal?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→AC1i 8→AC1i 4→AC1i	
AC1h. What was the animal?	DOG1 OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>)6 DK8 REFUSED4	1→AC2 6→AC2 8→AC2 4→AC2	
AC1i. Was he/she injured by burns/fire?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	1→AC2	
AC1j. Was he/she subject to violence?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	1→AC2	
AC1k. Did he/she suffer from another injury/accident?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2→S01 8→S01 4→S01	

AC2. How long did (<i>name/baby</i>) survive after the injury or accident?	HOURS.....	1	—	—
	DAYS.....	2	—	—
	DK	998		
	REFUSED	994		

HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION PRIOR TO DEATH SO			
S01. Did (name/baby) receive any treatment for the illness or accident that led to death??	YES	1	
	NO	2	2→ S03
	DK	8	8→ S03
	REFUSED	4	4→ S03
S02. Did (name/baby) receive...		YES NO DK REF	
[A] Oral rehydration salts/therapy?	ORS.....	1 2 8 4	
[B] Perfusions?	PERFUSIONS.....	1 2 8 4	
[C] Blood transfusion?	TRANSFUSION	1 2 8 4	
[D] Treatment/feeding through nasal tube?	NASALTUBE	1 2 8 4	
[E] Antibiotics?	ANTIBIOTICS	1 2 8 4	
[F] Antiretroviral treatment?	ANTIRETROVIRALS	1 2 8 4	
[G] Another treatment (specify)	ANOTHER TREATMENT	1 2 8 4	
S03. Did (name/baby) have surgery during the illness, or following the accident, that led to death?	YES	1	
	NO	2	2→ S05
	DK	8	8→ S05
	REFUSED	4	4→ S05
S05. Was care sought outside of the house during the illness that led to death of (name/baby), or following the accident?	YES	1	
	NO	2	2→ S07
	DK	8	8→ S07
	REFUSED	4	4→ S07
S06. Where or from whom was care sought for (name/baby)?	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL(SPECIFY) H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL(SPECIFY) O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK Z</p> <p>REFUSED W</p>		
Mark all that apply.			
After an answer has been given, probe: "was there another place or person?"			
S07. Besides teams offering vaccinations, did one or more health workers visit (name/baby) at home during the 6 weeks before his/her death?	YES	1	
	NO	2	2→ S010
	DK	8	8→ S010
	REFUSED	4	4→ S010

<p>S08. During these visits, which procedures did the health worker(s) perform?</p> <p><i>Check all that apply. After each answer, probe: "is there anything else that the health workers did?"</i></p>	<p>CHECK TEMPERATURE A</p> <p>PALPATIONS B</p> <p>AUSCULTATION C</p> <p>QUESTIONS ABOUT CONTACTS D</p> <p>MEASURED HEIGHT AND WEIGHT E</p> <p>TREATMENT WITH MEDICINE F</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK Z</p> <p>REFUSED W</p>	
<p>S010. Has a doctor or another health worker indicated to you what was the cause of death of (name/baby)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	<p>2 → S012</p> <p>8 → S012</p> <p>4 → S012</p>
<p>S011. What did he/she indicate?</p>	<p>CAUSE(S): _____</p> <p>DK 98</p> <p>REFUSED 94</p>	
<p>S012. Do you still have some of (name/baby)'s health records?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	<p>2 → CF1</p> <p>8 → CF1</p> <p>4 → CF1</p>
<p>S013. Could I see those records?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	<p>2 → CF1</p> <p>8 → CF1</p> <p>4 → CF1</p>
<p>S014. Record the dates of the most recent visits/interactions with health workers:</p>	<p>VISIT #1 : ____ / ____ / 2__0__1__</p> <p>VISIT #2 : ____ / ____ / 2__0__1__</p> <p>VISIT #3 : ____ / ____ / 2__0__1__</p> <p>NO DATE RECORDED 99999997</p> <p>DK 99999998</p>	
<p>S015. Record the weight of (name) at each of these visits (if available).</p> <p><i>Record weights that have been registered in the document. If one weight is not reported write 000.</i></p> <p><i>If the child has never been weighted or if nothing is reported or the last 3 visits, record 997</i></p>	<p>VISIT #1 : ____, __ KG</p> <p>VISIT #2 : ____, __ KG</p> <p>VISIT #3 : ____, __ KG</p> <p>NO WEIGHT RECORDED 997</p> <p>DK 998</p> <p>REFUSED 994</p>	
<p>S016. Record the last note/comment contained in the health records that you were able to review.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	

CONTEXT AND RISK FACTORS										CF
CF2. Do you have a National Child Immunization Record, immunization records from a private health provider or any other document where (name/baby)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S).....1							1 → CF5	
		YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT.....2								
		YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT.....3							3 → CF5	
		NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT.....4								
		REFUSED.....5								
CF3. Did you ever have a National Child Immunization Record or immunization records from a private health provider for (name/baby)?		YES.....1								
		NO.....2								
		REFUSED.....4								
CF4. Check CF2:		CF2=2.....1							2 → CF11	
		CF2=4 OR 5.....2								
CF5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN.....1							4 → CF11 5 → CF11	
		YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....2								
		YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....3								
		NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN.....4								
		REFUSED.....5								
IM6. a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		Date of Immunization								
		Day	Month	Year						
BCG	BCG					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) (at birth)	OPV0					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0	1		
Rotavirus 1	Rota1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0	1		
Rotavirus 2	Rota2					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0	1		
Measles	Measles					2	0	1		
Yellow Fever	YF					2	0	1		
CF7a. Check (name/baby)'s date of death in AV18. Only the questions about campaigns that occurred before (name)'s death should be asked.		AT LEAST ONE CAMPAIGN BEFORE DEATH.....1							2 → CF8	
		NO CAMPAIGN BEFORE DEATH.....2								

CF7. Did (name/baby) participate in any of these campaigns, national immunization days or child health days:	Y N DK REF	
[A] 24-28 Nov 2016 Maternal and Child Health Week (Mamie and Pikin well body week) , Vitamin A, Albendazole, RI antigen for defaulters	24-28 NOV 2016 MCHWEEK (MAMIE AND PIKIN WELL BODY WEEK).....1 2 8 4	
[B] 25 April – 1 May 2016 Measles Campaign (Western Area Districts), Measles vaccine	25 APR – 1 MAY 2016 MEASLES CAMPAIGN.....1 2 8 4	
[C] 9 – 15 May 2016 Measles Campaign (Other Districts), Measles vaccine	9-15 MAY 2016 MEASLES CAMPAIGN.....1 2 8 4	
[D] 28 – 31 Oct 2016 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID.....1 2 8 4	
[E] 24 – 27 Feb 2017 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID.....1 2 8 4	
[F] 24 – 27 Mar 2017 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID.....1 2 8 4	
CF8. Check CF6. Are all vaccines (BCG to YF) recorded?	YES1 NO2	1 → CF28
CF9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (name/baby) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns, immunization days or child health days just mentioned?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2 → DR1 8 → DR1
CF10. Go back to CF6 and probe for these vaccinations. Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For vaccinations not received record '00'. When finished, go to End of module.		→ DR1
CF11. Did (name/baby) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunization day or child health day?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
CF12a. Check (name/baby)'s date of death in AV18. Only the questions about campaigns that occurred before (name)'s death should be asked.	AT LEAST ONE CAMPAIGN BEFORE DEATH.....1 NO CAMPAIGN BEFORE DEATH2	2 → CF13

CF12. Did (<i>name/baby</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days:	Y N DK REF	
[A] 24-28 Nov 2016 Maternal and Child Health Week (Mamie and Pikin well body week) , Vitamin A, Albendazole, RI antigen for defaulters	24-28 NOV 2016 MCHWEEK (MAMIE AND PIKIN WELL BODY WEEK) 1 2 8 4	
[B] 25 April – 1 May 2016 Measles Campaign (Western Area Districts), Measles vaccine	25 APR – 1 MAY 2016 MEASLES CAMPAIGN..... 1 2 8 4	
[C] 9 – 15 May 2016 Measles Campaign (Other Districts), Measles vaccine	9-15 MAY 2016 MEASLES CAMPAIGN..... 1 2 8 4	
[D] 28 – 31 Oct 2016 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID..... 1 2 8 4	
[E] 24 – 27 Feb 2017 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID..... 1 2 8 4	
[F] 24 – 27 Mar 2017 Polio NIDs, OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine)	POLIO NID..... 1 2 8 4	
CF13. Check CF11 and CF12:	ALL NO OR DK 1 AT LEAST ONEYES 2	1 → CF28
CF14. Has (<i>name/baby</i>) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
CF16. Has (<i>name/baby</i>) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	2 → CF20 8 → CF20
CF17. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	
CF18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OFTIMES — REFUSED 94	
CF20. Has (<i>name/baby</i>) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at same time as the Polio drops.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 4	2 → CF22 8 → CF22
CF21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OFTIMES — REFUSED 4	

<p>CF22. Has (<i>name/baby</i>) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? <i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i></p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	<p>2→ CF24 8→ CF24</p>
<p>CF23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DK8 REFUSED4</p>	
<p>CF24. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? <i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i></p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	<p>2→ CF26 8→ CF26</p>
<p>CF25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DK8 REFUSED4</p>	
<p>CF26. Has (<i>name/baby</i>) ever received a Measles vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	
<p>CF27. Has (<i>name/baby</i>) ever received the Yellow Fever vaccination – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting Yellow Fever? <i>Probe by indicating that the Yellow Fever vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the Measles vaccine.</i></p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	
<p>CF28. Did anyone come to spray the walls of the house where (<i>name/baby</i>) resided within 1 month before or after his/her death?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	<p>2→ CF31 8→ CF31 4→ CF31</p>
<p>CF29. Who sprayed the house at that time? <i>Mark all that apply</i></p>	<p>GOVERNMENTA NGOB OTHERX DKZ REFUSEDW</p>	
<p>CF30. Why were the walls of the house sprayed at the time? <i>Mark all that apply</i></p>	<p>MOSQUITO CONTROLA DISINFECTIONB OTHERX DKZ REFUSEDW</p>	
<p>CF31. During the 1 month prior to his/her death, did (<i>name/baby</i>) sleep in the same house as someone who was sick or who has died?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	
<p>CF32. During the 1 month prior to his/her death, did (<i>name/baby</i>) have physical contact with someone who was sick or who has died?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4</p>	

CF33. During the 1 month prior to his/her death, did (<i>name/baby</i>) touch the clothes or the linens of someone who was sick or who has died?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	
CF34. Have you/has the mother of (<i>name/baby</i>) ever been tested for HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	2 → DR1 8 → DR1 4 → DR1
CF35. Was the result of this test positive?	YES1 NO2 DK8 REFUSED4	

DEATH REGISTRATION		DR
<p>Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about the paperwork that followed the death of (name)? By this I mean the papers and permits that people sometimes seek to get when one of their loved ones died.</p>		
<p>DR1. Has a medical death certificate been issued for (name/baby) since he/she died?</p> <p>Show an example of a medical death certificate to help the respondent.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	<p>1 → DR3</p> <p>8 → DR5</p> <p>4 → DR5</p>
<p>DR2. It is common that people do NOT obtain a medical death certificate for their loved ones who have recently died. There are several reasons why this may be the case. In the case of (name/baby), why hasn't a medical death certificate been issued?</p> <p>Mark all that apply.</p> <p>After a reason has been mentioned, probe: "is there any other reason?"</p>	<p>DOESN'T KNOW WHAT A MEDICAL DEATH CERTIFICATE IS A</p> <p>TOO EXPENSIVE B</p> <p>TOO FAR/DISTANCE C</p> <p>PROCESSTOO COMPLICATED D</p> <p>PROCESSTAKESTOO LONG E</p> <p>DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO OBTAIN ONE F</p> <p>TOO BUSY G</p> <p>DOES NOT HAVE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS H</p> <p>THINKS NOT IMPORTANT TO OBTAIN ONE I</p> <p>THINKS NOT IMPORTANT TO OBTAIN ONE FOR THE DEATH OF A CHILD J</p> <p>HEALTH WORKER DID NOT HAVE REQUIRED FORM K</p> <p>HEALTH WORKER NOT AVAILABLE/TOO BUSY TO FILL FORM L</p> <p>OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK Z</p> <p>REFUSED W</p>	<p>A → DR5</p> <p>B → DR5</p> <p>C → DR5</p> <p>D → DR5</p> <p>E → DR5</p> <p>F → DR5</p> <p>G → DR5</p> <p>H → DR5</p> <p>I → DR5</p> <p>J → DR5</p> <p>K → DR5</p> <p>L → DR5</p> <p>X → DR5</p> <p>Z → DR5</p> <p>W → DR5</p>
<p>DR3. Where has (name/baby)'s medical death certificate been issued?</p>	<p>PUBLIC HOSPITAL 01</p> <p>PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER/CLINIC 02</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITY 03</p> <p>PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 04</p> <p>ELSEWHERE (SPECIFY) 05</p> <p>DK 98</p> <p>REFUSED 94</p>	
<p>DR4. Who issued (name/baby)'s medical death certificate?</p>	<p>EBOLA BURIAL TEAM 1</p> <p>DOCTOR 2</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE 3</p> <p>OTHER HEALTH WORKER (SPECIFY) 6</p> <p>_____ 8</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	
<p>DR5. Was the death of (name/baby) registered with the office of births and deaths?</p> <p>Show an example of a death registration form to help the respondent.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>IN PROCESS 2</p> <p>NO 3</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	<p>3 → DR7</p> <p>8 → DR7</p> <p>4 → DR7</p>

<p>DR6. There are many reasons why people register the death of their loved ones with the office of births and deaths. In that case, what are the reasons why the death of (name/baby) was registered with the office of births and deaths?</p> <p>Mark all that apply. After a reason has been mentioned, probe: "is there any other reason?"</p>	<p>TO REMEMBER (NAME) A</p> <p>NECESSARY TO BURY (NAME) B</p> <p>NECESSARY SO THAT GOVERNMENT CAN COUNT DEATHS C</p> <p>TO OBTAIN PENSIONS OR PAYMENTS D</p> <p>TO OBTAIN SERVICES FROM GOVERNMENT OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS E</p> <p>OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK Z</p> <p>REFUSED W</p>	<p>A → DR8</p> <p>B → DR8</p> <p>C → DR8</p> <p>D → DR8</p> <p>E → DR8</p> <p>X → DR8</p> <p>Z → DR8</p> <p>W → DR8</p>
<p>DR7. It is common that people do NOT register a death of one of their loved ones who have recently died with the office of births and deaths. There are several reasons why this may be the case. In this case, why wasn't the death of (name/baby) registered with the office of births and deaths?</p> <p>Mark all that apply. After a reason has been mentioned, probe: "is there any other reason?"</p>	<p>DOESN'T KNOW WHAT A DEATH REGISTRATION IS A</p> <p>TOO EXPENSIVE B</p> <p>TOO FAR/DISTANCE C</p> <p>PROCESS TOO COMPLICATED D</p> <p>PROCESS TAKES TOO LONG E</p> <p>DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO REGISTER A DEATH F</p> <p>TOO BUSY G</p> <p>DOES NOT HAVE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS H</p> <p>THINKS NOT IMPORTANT TO REGISTER A DEATH I</p> <p>THINKS NOT IMPORTANT TO REGISTER THE DEATH OF A CHILD J</p> <p>REGISTRATION OFFICE WAS CLOSED K</p> <p>OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK Z</p> <p>REFUSED W</p>	
<p>DR8. Have you ever heard or seen messages about the need to register a death with the office of births and deaths registry?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>REFUSED 4</p>	<p>2 → DR10</p> <p>8 → DR10</p> <p>4 → DR10</p>
<p>DR9. Where did you hear or see such messages?</p> <p>Mark all that apply. After a source of information has been mentioned, probe: "is there any other channel/source of information?"</p>	<p>ON THE RADIO A</p> <p>ON THE TELEVISION B</p> <p>IN THE NEWSPAPERS C</p> <p>AT A HEALTH FACILITY D</p> <p>ON A BILLBOARD E</p> <p>DURING CONVERSATIONS WITH FRIENDS F</p> <p>DURING CONVERSATIONS WITH PARENTS G</p> <p>DURING A COMMUNITY EVENT H</p> <p>DURING A SENSITIZATION CAMPAIGN I</p> <p>OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DK Z</p> <p>REFUSED W</p>	
<p>DR10. Check DR1 and DR5:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If either DR1 = 1 or DR5 = 1 → Go to DR14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If neither DR1 nor DR5 are equal to 1, then → DR24</p>		
<p>DR14. Can I see (name)'s death certificate and/or (name)'s death registration?</p>	<p>YES, BOTH SEEN 01</p> <p>YES, ONLY DEATH CERTIFICATE SEEN 02</p> <p>YES, ONLY DEATH REGISTRATION SEEN 03</p> <p>NO 04</p> <p>DK 98</p> <p>REFUSED 94</p>	<p>94 → DR24</p>

DR15. Check DR14. <input type="checkbox"/> If the medical death certificate is available for review (DR14 = 01 or DR14 = 02), then transcribe information from that certificate in DR16 below. <input type="checkbox"/> If only the death registration is available (DR14 = 03), then transcribe information from that document in DR16 below. <input type="checkbox"/> If neither the death certificate nor the death registration are available at the time of the interview (DR14 = 04, 98 or 94), inquire about how to gain access to these documents, and make plans to come back if those documents will only be available later. Then, go to DR23.		
DR16. Date death certificate issued:	___ / ___ / 2 0 1 ___	
DR17. Place where death certificate issued:	_____	
DR18. Record the primary cause of death (Line 1a)	_____	
DR19. Record the first contributing cause of death (Line 1b)	_____	
DR20. Record the second contributing cause of death (Line 1c)	_____	
DR21. Record the third contributing cause of death (Line 1d)	_____	
DR22. Record the other causes of death having contributed to the death (part 2)	_____	→ DR24
DR23. Write contact information (e.g., phone number, relation to deceased child) of person who could give access to either the death certificate or the death registration.	_____	
DR24. Besides the respondent, who else provided information during this interview? Mark all that apply.	MOTHER A FATHER B GRAND-PARENT C OTHER RELATIVE (SPECIFY) D FRIEND E NOBODY F OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	
Time at end of the interview.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



World Health
Organization



World Food
Programme

