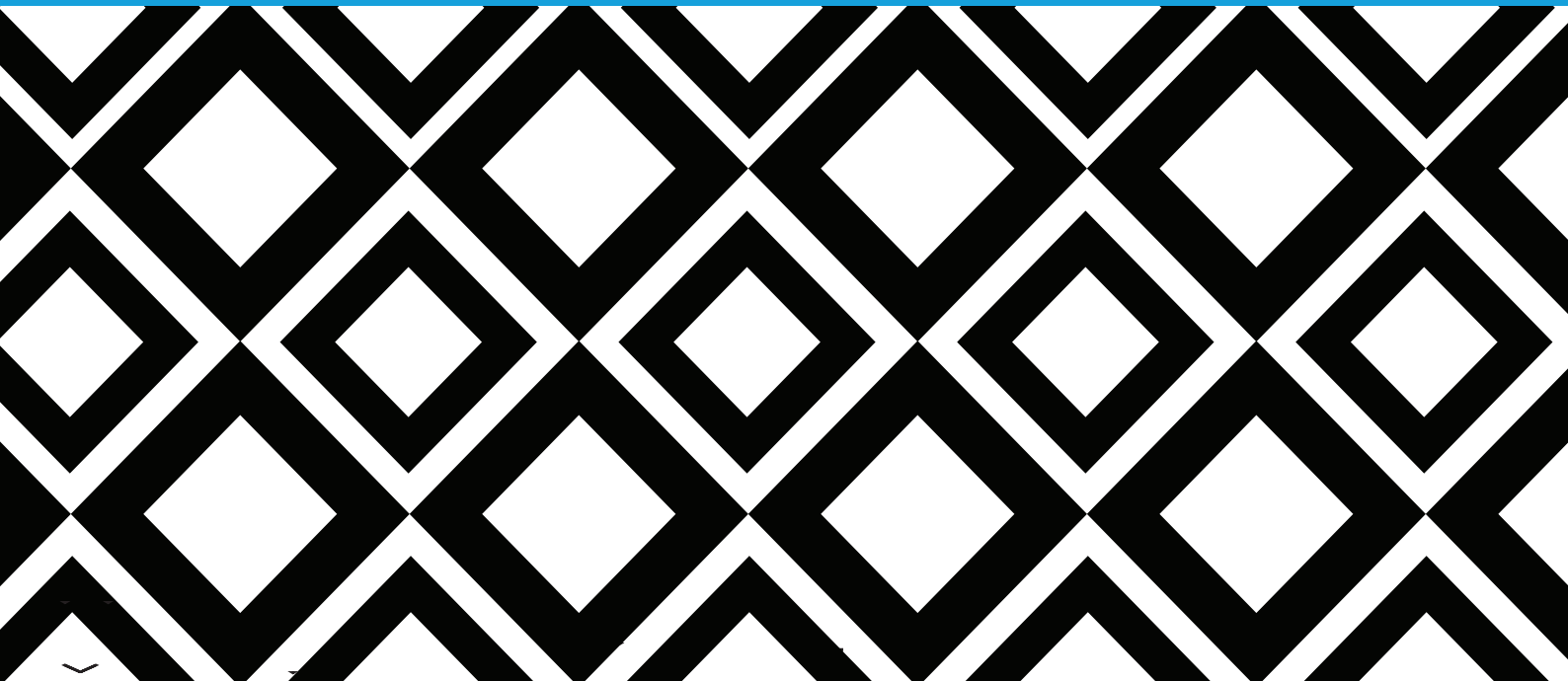




Rwanda



Demographic and
Health Survey

2019-20

Republic of Rwanda



Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2019-20

Final Report

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Kigali, Rwanda

Ministry of Health
Kigali, Rwanda

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

September 2021



The 2019-20 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (2019-20 RDHS) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH). The funding for the 2019-20 RDHS was provided by the Government of Rwanda, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Enabel (Belgian Development Agency), UNWOMEN, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project that provides support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Additional information about the 2019-20 RDHS may be obtained from the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 6139 Kigali, Rwanda; telephone: +250 788 383 103; email: info@statistics.gov.rw; website: www.statistics.gov.rw.

Information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; telephone: +1-301-407-6500; fax: +1-301-407-6501; email: info@DHSprogram.com; internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of NISR and ICF and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government, or other donor agencies.

Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) [Rwanda], Ministry of Health (MOH) [Rwanda], and ICF. 2021. *Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2019-20 Final Report*. Kigali, Rwanda, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NISR and ICF.

ISBN: 978-99977-43-07-7

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| TABLES AND FIGURES | ix |
| FOREWORD | xix |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS | xxi |
| READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2019-20 RWANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (RDHS)..... | xxiii |
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS | xxix |
| MAP OF RWANDA | xxx |
| | |
| 1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY | 1 |
| 1.1 Survey Objectives..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Sample Design..... | 2 |
| 1.3 Questionnaires | 3 |
| 1.4 Anthropometry, Anemia, Malaria, HIV, and Micronutrient Testing..... | 4 |
| 1.4.1 Anthropometry | 4 |
| 1.4.2 Anemia Testing..... | 4 |
| 1.4.3 Malaria Testing | 5 |
| 1.4.4 HIV Testing | 5 |
| 1.4.5 Micronutrient Testing | 6 |
| 1.5 Pretest | 8 |
| 1.6 Training of Field Staff | 8 |
| 1.7 Fieldwork..... | 9 |
| 1.8 Data Processing | 10 |
| 1.9 Response Rates | 10 |
| | |
| 2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION | 13 |
| 2.1 Drinking Water Sources and Treatment | 13 |
| 2.2 Sanitation..... | 14 |
| 2.3 Exposure to Smoke inside the Home..... | 15 |
| 2.4 Household Wealth | 15 |
| 2.4.1 Household Durable Goods..... | 15 |
| 2.4.2 Wealth Index..... | 16 |
| 2.5 Handwashing | 16 |
| 2.6 Household Population and Composition | 16 |
| 2.7 Children’s Living Arrangements and Parental Survival..... | 17 |
| 2.8 Birth Registration | 18 |
| 2.9 Education..... | 18 |
| 2.9.1 Educational Attainment | 18 |
| 2.9.2 School Attendance | 19 |
| 2.10 Household Bank Account and Health Insurance | 20 |
| | |
| 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS | 37 |
| 3.1 Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents..... | 37 |
| 3.2 Education and Literacy | 38 |
| 3.3 Mass Media Exposure | 39 |
| 3.4 Internet Usage..... | 40 |
| 3.5 Employment | 40 |
| 3.6 Occupation..... | 41 |
| 3.7 Health Insurance Coverage..... | 42 |
| 3.8 Tobacco Use | 42 |

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| 4 | MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY | 61 |
| 4.1 | Marital Status..... | 61 |
| 4.2 | Polygyny..... | 62 |
| 4.3 | Age at First Marriage..... | 62 |
| 4.4 | Age at First Sexual Intercourse | 63 |
| 4.5 | Recent Sexual Activity | 64 |
| 5 | FERTILITY..... | 73 |
| 5.1 | Current Fertility | 73 |
| 5.2 | Children Ever Born and Living | 75 |
| 5.3 | Birth Intervals..... | 75 |
| 5.4 | Insusceptibility to Pregnancy..... | 76 |
| 5.5 | Age at First Birth..... | 77 |
| 5.6 | Teenage Childbearing..... | 77 |
| 6 | FERTILITY PREFERENCES..... | 87 |
| 6.1 | Desire for Another Child..... | 87 |
| 6.2 | Ideal Family Size..... | 88 |
| 6.3 | Fertility Planning Status | 89 |
| 6.4 | Wanted Fertility Rates..... | 90 |
| 7 | FAMILY PLANNING | 99 |
| 7.1 | Contraceptive Knowledge and Use | 99 |
| 7.2 | Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods..... | 101 |
| 7.3 | Informed Choice..... | 102 |
| 7.4 | Discontinuation of Contraceptives | 102 |
| 7.5 | Demand for Family Planning | 103 |
| 7.6 | Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers..... | 106 |
| 8 | INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY..... | 121 |
| 8.1 | Infant and Child Mortality..... | 122 |
| 8.2 | Biodemographic Risk Factors | 123 |
| 8.3 | Perinatal Mortality..... | 124 |
| 8.4 | High-risk Fertility Behavior | 125 |
| 9 | MATERNAL HEALTH CARE | 131 |
| 9.1 | Antenatal Care Coverage and Content | 131 |
| 9.1.1 | Skilled Providers..... | 131 |
| 9.1.2 | Timing and Number of ANC Visits..... | 132 |
| 9.2 | Components of ANC Visits..... | 133 |
| 9.3 | Protection against Neonatal Tetanus | 133 |
| 9.4 | Delivery Services..... | 134 |
| 9.4.1 | Institutional Deliveries..... | 134 |
| 9.4.2 | Skilled Assistance during Delivery..... | 135 |
| 9.4.3 | Thermal Care for Newborns | 135 |
| 9.4.4 | Delivery by Cesarean..... | 136 |
| 9.5 | Postnatal Care..... | 136 |
| 9.5.1 | Postnatal Health Check for Mothers | 136 |
| 9.5.2 | Postnatal Health Check for Newborns | 137 |
| 9.6 | Problems in Accessing Health Care | 138 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| 10 | CHILD HEALTH..... | 151 |
| 10.1 | Birth Weight..... | 151 |
| 10.2 | Vaccination of Children..... | 152 |
| 10.3 | Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection..... | 154 |
| 10.4 | Fever..... | 155 |
| 10.5 | Diarrheal Disease..... | 155 |
| | 10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhea and Treatment-seeking Behavior..... | 155 |
| | 10.5.2 Feeding Practices..... | 156 |
| | 10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy and Other Treatments..... | 156 |
| | 10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets..... | 157 |
| 10.6 | Treatment of Childhood Illness..... | 158 |
| 10.7 | Disposal of Children’s Stools..... | 158 |
| 11 | NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN..... | 173 |
| 11.1 | Nutritional Status of Children..... | 173 |
| | 11.1.1 Anthropometry Training and Data Collection..... | 174 |
| | 11.1.2 Levels of Child Malnutrition..... | 175 |
| 11.2 | Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices..... | 176 |
| | 11.2.1 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding..... | 176 |
| | 11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Continued Breastfeeding..... | 177 |
| | 11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding..... | 178 |
| | 11.2.4 Bottle Feeding..... | 178 |
| | 11.2.5 Introduction of Complementary Foods..... | 178 |
| | 11.2.6 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, and Minimum Acceptable Diet..... | 179 |
| 11.3 | Anemia Prevalence in Children..... | 180 |
| 11.4 | Micronutrient Intake and Supplementation among Children..... | 181 |
| 11.5 | Women’s Nutritional Status..... | 182 |
| 11.6 | Anemia Prevalence in Women..... | 183 |
| 11.7 | Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming during Pregnancy..... | 183 |
| 11.8 | Forthcoming Micronutrient and Related Data..... | 184 |
| 12 | MALARIA..... | 197 |
| 12.1 | Ownership of Insecticide-treated Nets..... | 197 |
| 12.2 | Household Access to and Use of ITNs..... | 199 |
| 12.3 | Use of ITNs by Children and Pregnant Women..... | 200 |
| 12.4 | Case Management of Malaria in Children..... | 201 |
| | 12.4.1 Source of Advice or Treatment for Children with Fever..... | 202 |
| | 12.4.2 Type of Antimalarial Drugs Used..... | 202 |
| 12.5 | Prevalence of Low Hemoglobin in Children..... | 202 |
| 12.6 | Prevalence of Malaria in Children..... | 202 |
| 12.7 | Prevalence of Malaria in Women..... | 203 |
| 13 | HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR..... | 219 |
| 13.1 | HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Transmission, and Prevention Methods..... | 220 |
| 13.2 | Knowledge about Mother-to-Child Transmission..... | 222 |
| 13.3 | Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV..... | 223 |
| 13.4 | Multiple Sexual Partners..... | 223 |
| 13.5 | Paid Sex..... | 224 |
| 13.6 | Coverage of HIV Testing Services..... | 224 |
| | 13.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing..... | 224 |
| | 13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women..... | 225 |
| 13.7 | Male Circumcision..... | 225 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|------------|
| 13.8 | Self-reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections | 226 |
| 13.9 | HIV/AIDS-related Knowledge and Behavior among Young People | 226 |
| | 13.9.1 Comprehensive Knowledge | 226 |
| | 13.9.2 First Sex | 226 |
| | 13.9.3 Premarital Sex | 227 |
| | 13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners | 227 |
| | 13.9.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services | 227 |
| 13.10 | Coverage of HIV Self-Testing | 228 |
| 13.11 | Specific Accepting Attitudes toward a Family Member with HIV/AIDS and Teaching Teenagers to Use Condoms | 228 |
| 14 | ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY | 249 |
| 14.1 | Data | 249 |
| 14.2 | Direct Estimates of Adult Mortality | 250 |
| 14.3 | Adult Mortality | 251 |
| 14.4 | Direct Estimates of Maternal Mortality | 251 |
| 14.5 | Pregnancy-Related Mortality | 252 |
| 15 | WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT | 255 |
| 15.1 | Married Women's and Men's Employment | 256 |
| 15.2 | Control over Women's Earnings | 257 |
| 15.3 | Control over Men's Earnings | 257 |
| 15.4 | Women's Control over Their Own Earnings and over Those of Their Husbands | 258 |
| 15.5 | Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets | 258 |
| 15.6 | Possession of Title or Deed for a House or Land | 258 |
| 15.7 | Ownership and Use of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones | 259 |
| 15.8 | Women's Participation in Decision Making | 259 |
| 15.9 | Attitudes toward Wife Beating | 260 |
| 15.10 | Negotiating Sexual Relations | 261 |
| 15.11 | Women's Empowerment and Demographic and Health Outcomes | 262 |
| 16 | DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | 285 |
| 16.1 | Measurement of Violence | 286 |
| 16.2 | Experience of Physical Violence | 287 |
| | 16.2.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence | 287 |
| | 16.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence | 287 |
| 16.3 | Experience of Sexual Violence | 288 |
| | 16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence | 288 |
| | 16.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence | 288 |
| 16.4 | Experience of Different Forms of Violence | 288 |
| 16.5 | Marital Control by Spouse | 289 |
| 16.6 | Forms of Spousal Violence | 290 |
| | 16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence | 290 |
| | 16.6.2 Onset of Spousal Violence | 292 |
| 16.7 | Injuries due to Spousal Violence | 293 |
| 16.8 | Violence Initiated by Respondents against Spouses | 293 |
| 16.9 | Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence | 294 |
| 17 | DISABILITY | 325 |
| 17.1 | Disability by Domain and Age | 325 |
| 17.2 | Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics | 326 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| 18 | EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT | 331 |
| 18.1 | Early Childhood Education | 331 |
| 18.2 | Childhood Learning..... | 332 |
| | 18.2.1 Support for Learning..... | 332 |
| | 18.2.2 Children’s Books and Playthings..... | 333 |
| 18.3 | Adequate Care for Young Children..... | 334 |
| 18.4 | Developmentally on Track | 334 |
| 19 | TUBERCULOSIS | 341 |
| 19.1 | Knowledge of Tuberculosis..... | 341 |
| 19.2 | Signs and Symptoms Suggestive of Tuberculosis Disease and Treatment..... | 342 |
| | REFERENCES | 349 |
| | APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN | 353 |
| A.1 | Introduction | 353 |
| A.2 | Sampling Frame..... | 353 |
| A.3 | Structure of the Sample and Sampling Procedure | 356 |
| A.4 | Selection Probabilities and Sampling Weights..... | 358 |
| A.5 | Survey Implementation..... | 360 |
| | APPENDIX B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS | 363 |
| | APPENDIX C DATA QUALITY TABLES | 375 |
| | APPENDIX D DISTRICT TABLES | 385 |
| | APPENDIX E PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2019-20 RWANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY..... | 395 |
| | APPENDIX F QUESTIONNAIRES | 401 |

TABLES AND FIGURES

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY | 1 |
| | Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews | 11 |
| 2 | HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION | 13 |
| | Table 2.1.1 Household drinking water | 21 |
| | Table 2.1.2 Drinking water according to province and wealth | 22 |
| | Table 2.1.3 Treatment of household drinking water | 22 |
| | Table 2.2.1 Household sanitation facilities | 23 |
| | Table 2.2.2 Sanitation facility type according to province and wealth | 24 |
| | Table 2.3 Household characteristics..... | 25 |
| | Table 2.4 Household possessions..... | 26 |
| | Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles | 27 |
| | Table 2.6 Handwashing..... | 27 |
| | Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence..... | 28 |
| | Table 2.8 Household composition..... | 29 |
| | Table 2.9 Children’s living arrangements and orphanhood | 30 |
| | Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5 | 31 |
| | Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population | 32 |
| | Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population | 33 |
| | Table 2.12 School attendance ratios..... | 34 |
| | Table 2.13 Household bank account and health insurance | 35 |
| | Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence | 13 |
| | Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence | 14 |
| | Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence..... | 16 |
| | Figure 2.4 Population pyramid | 17 |
| | Figure 2.5 Birth registration by household wealth | 18 |
| | Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by household wealth | 19 |
| 3 | CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS | 37 |
| | Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents | 44 |
| | Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women | 45 |
| | Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men | 45 |
| | Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women..... | 46 |
| | Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men..... | 46 |
| | Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women | 47 |
| | Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men | 47 |
| | Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women | 48 |
| | Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men..... | 49 |
| | Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women | 50 |
| | Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men..... | 51 |
| | Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women | 52 |
| | Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men..... | 53 |
| | Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women | 54 |
| | Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women..... | 55 |
| | Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men | 56 |

| | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| Table 3.10.1 | Tobacco smoking: Women | 57 |
| Table 3.10.2 | Tobacco smoking: Men..... | 58 |
| Table 3.11 | Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men..... | 59 |
| Table 3.12 | Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use..... | 59 |
| Figure 3.1 | Education of survey respondents | 38 |
| Figure 3.2 | Secondary education by household wealth | 38 |
| Figure 3.3 | Secondary education among women, by province..... | 39 |
| Figure 3.4 | Exposure to mass media..... | 39 |
| Figure 3.5 | Employment status by household wealth..... | 41 |
| Figure 3.6 | Occupation | 41 |
| 4 | MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY | 61 |
| Table 4.1 | Current marital status | 65 |
| Table 4.2.1 | Number of women’s co-wives | 66 |
| Table 4.2.2 | Number of men’s wives | 67 |
| Table 4.3 | Age at first marriage | 68 |
| Table 4.4 | Median age at first marriage by background characteristics | 68 |
| Table 4.5 | Age at first sexual intercourse..... | 69 |
| Table 4.6 | Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics..... | 70 |
| Table 4.7.1 | Recent sexual activity: Women..... | 71 |
| Table 4.7.2 | Recent sexual activity: Men | 72 |
| Figure 4.1 | Marital status..... | 61 |
| Figure 4.2 | Trends in polygyny | 62 |
| Figure 4.3 | Women’s median age at marriage by wealth | 63 |
| Figure 4.4 | Median age at first sex and first marriage | 63 |
| Figure 4.5 | Trends in early sexual intercourse..... | 64 |
| 5 | FERTILITY..... | 73 |
| Table 5.1 | Current fertility | 79 |
| Table 5.2 | Fertility by background characteristics | 79 |
| Table 5.3 | Trends in age-specific fertility rates..... | 80 |
| Table 5.4 | Children ever born and living | 80 |
| Table 5.5 | Birth intervals..... | 81 |
| Table 5.6 | Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility | 82 |
| Table 5.7 | Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility | 83 |
| Table 5.8 | Menopause | 84 |
| Table 5.9 | Age at first birth | 84 |
| Table 5.10 | Median age at first birth | 85 |
| Table 5.11 | Teenage pregnancy and motherhood..... | 86 |
| Table 5.12 | Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15 | 86 |
| Figure 5.1 | Trends in fertility by residence | 74 |
| Figure 5.2 | Trends in age-specific fertility | 74 |
| Figure 5.3 | Fertility by province..... | 74 |
| Figure 5.4 | Fertility by mother’s education | 75 |
| Figure 5.5 | Birth intervals..... | 75 |

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| 6 | FERTILITY PREFERENCES..... | 87 |
| | Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children..... | 92 |
| | Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women..... | 93 |
| | Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men..... | 94 |
| | Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children..... | 95 |
| | Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children..... | 96 |
| | Table 6.5 Fertility planning status..... | 96 |
| | Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates..... | 97 |
| | Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children..... | 88 |
| | Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children..... | 88 |
| | Figure 6.3 Ideal family size..... | 89 |
| | Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children..... | 89 |
| | Figure 6.5 Fertility planning status..... | 90 |
| | Figure 6.6 Trends in wanted and actual fertility..... | 90 |
| 7 | FAMILY PLANNING | 99 |
| | Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods..... | 107 |
| | Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics..... | 108 |
| | Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age..... | 109 |
| | Table 7.4 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics..... | 110 |
| | Table 7.5 Knowledge of fertile period..... | 111 |
| | Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period by age..... | 111 |
| | Table 7.7 Timing of sterilization..... | 111 |
| | Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods..... | 112 |
| | Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms..... | 113 |
| | Table 7.10 Informed choice..... | 114 |
| | Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates..... | 114 |
| | Table 7.12 Reasons for discontinuation..... | 115 |
| | Table 7.13.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women... | 115 |
| | Table 7.13.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women..... | 116 |
| | Table 7.14 Decision making about family planning..... | 117 |
| | Table 7.15 Future use of contraception..... | 117 |
| | Table 7.16 Exposure to family planning messages..... | 118 |
| | Table 7.17 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers..... | 119 |
| | Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use..... | 100 |
| | Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use..... | 100 |
| | Figure 7.3 Use of modern methods by education..... | 101 |
| | Figure 7.4 Source of modern contraceptive methods..... | 101 |
| | Figure 7.5 Contraceptive discontinuation rates..... | 103 |
| | Figure 7.6 Demand for family planning..... | 104 |
| | Figure 7.7 Trends in demand for family planning..... | 104 |
| | Figure 7.8 Unmet need for family planning by province..... | 105 |
| 8 | INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY..... | 121 |
| | Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates..... | 126 |
| | Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics..... | 126 |
| | Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics..... | 127 |

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------|
| Table 8.4 | Perinatal mortality | 128 |
| Table 8.5 | High-risk fertility behavior | 129 |
| Figure 8.1 | Trends in early childhood mortality rates | 122 |
| Figure 8.2 | Under-5 mortality by province | 123 |
| Figure 8.3 | Under-5 mortality by mother's education | 123 |
| Figure 8.4 | Childhood mortality by previous birth interval | 124 |
| Figure 8.5 | Perinatal mortality by mother's education | 124 |
| 9 | MATERNAL HEALTH CARE | 131 |
| Table 9.1 | Antenatal care | 139 |
| Table 9.2 | Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit | 140 |
| Table 9.3 | Components of antenatal care | 140 |
| Table 9.4 | Tetanus toxoid injections | 141 |
| Table 9.5 | Place of delivery..... | 142 |
| Table 9.6 | Assistance during delivery | 143 |
| Table 9.7 | Cesarean section..... | 144 |
| Table 9.8 | Duration of stay in health facility after birth..... | 144 |
| Table 9.9 | Timing of first postnatal check for the mother..... | 145 |
| Table 9.10 | Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother | 146 |
| Table 9.11 | Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn | 147 |
| Table 9.12 | Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn..... | 148 |
| Table 9.13 | Content of postnatal care for newborns..... | 149 |
| Table 9.14 | Problems in accessing health care..... | 150 |
| Figure 9.1 | Trends in antenatal care coverage | 132 |
| Figure 9.2 | Components of antenatal care | 133 |
| Figure 9.3 | Trends in place of birth | 134 |
| Figure 9.4 | Health facility births by mother's education | 134 |
| Figure 9.5 | Assistance during delivery | 135 |
| Figure 9.6 | Skilled assistance at delivery by household wealth..... | 135 |
| Figure 9.7 | Postnatal care by place of delivery..... | 137 |
| 10 | CHILD HEALTH..... | 151 |
| Table 10.1 | Child's size and weight at birth..... | 160 |
| Table 10.2 | Vaccinations by source of information | 161 |
| Table 10.3 | Vaccinations by background characteristics | 162 |
| Table 10.4 | Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics | 163 |
| Table 10.5 | Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI..... | 164 |
| Table 10.6 | Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI | 165 |
| Table 10.7 | Prevalence and treatment of fever..... | 166 |
| Table 10.8 | Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea | 167 |
| Table 10.9 | Feeding practices during diarrhea | 168 |
| Table 10.10 | Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea | 169 |
| Table 10.11 | Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea..... | 170 |
| Table 10.12 | Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids..... | 171 |
| Table 10.13 | Disposal of children's stools | 172 |

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------|
| Figure 10.1 | Childhood vaccinations..... | 153 |
| Figure 10.2 | Trends in childhood vaccinations..... | 153 |
| Figure 10.3 | Vaccination coverage by household wealth..... | 154 |
| Figure 10.4 | Feeding practices during diarrhea..... | 156 |
| Figure 10.5 | Treatment of diarrhea..... | 157 |
| Figure 10.6 | Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness..... | 158 |
| 11 | NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN..... | 173 |
| Table 11.1 | Nutritional status of children..... | 185 |
| Table 11.2 | Initial breastfeeding..... | 186 |
| Table 11.3 | Breastfeeding status by age..... | 187 |
| Table 11.4 | Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status..... | 187 |
| Table 11.5 | Median duration of breastfeeding..... | 188 |
| Table 11.6 | Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview..... | 189 |
| Table 11.7 | Minimum acceptable diet..... | 190 |
| Table 11.8 | Prevalence of anemia in children..... | 191 |
| Table 11.9 | Micronutrient intake among children..... | 192 |
| Table 11.10 | Nutritional status of women..... | 193 |
| Table 11.11 | Prevalence of anemia in women..... | 194 |
| Table 11.12 | Micronutrient intake among mothers..... | 195 |
| Figure 11.1 | Stunting in children by mother's education..... | 175 |
| Figure 11.2 | Stunting in children by province..... | 176 |
| Figure 11.3 | Breastfeeding practices by age..... | 177 |
| Figure 11.4 | IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet..... | 180 |
| Figure 11.5 | Childhood anemia by residence..... | 181 |
| 12 | MALARIA..... | 197 |
| Table 12.1 | Household possession of mosquito nets..... | 205 |
| Table 12.2 | Source of mosquito nets..... | 205 |
| Table 12.3 | Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)..... | 206 |
| Table 12.4 | Access to an ITN according to background characteristics..... | 206 |
| Table 12.5 | Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household..... | 207 |
| Table 12.6 | Use of existing ITNs..... | 207 |
| Table 12.7 | Use of mosquito nets by children..... | 208 |
| Table 12.8 | Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women..... | 209 |
| Table 12.9 | Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever..... | 210 |
| Table 12.10 | Source of advice or treatment for children with fever..... | 211 |
| Table 12.11 | Type of antimalarial drugs used..... | 212 |
| Table 12.12 | Coverage of testing for anemia and malaria in children..... | 213 |
| Table 12.13 | Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children..... | 214 |
| Table 12.14 | Prevalence of malaria in children..... | 215 |
| Table 12.15 | Coverage of testing for malaria in women..... | 216 |
| Table 12.16 | Prevalence of malaria in women..... | 217 |
| Figure 12.1 | Household ownership of ITNs..... | 198 |
| Figure 12.2 | Trends in household ownership of ITNs..... | 198 |
| Figure 12.3 | ITN ownership by household wealth..... | 198 |
| Figure 12.4 | Source of ITNs..... | 199 |
| Figure 12.5 | Access to and use of ITNs by residence..... | 200 |
| Figure 12.6 | Trends in use of ITNs by pregnant women and children..... | 200 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| 13 | HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR..... | 219 |
| | Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods | 230 |
| | Table 13.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV | 231 |
| | Table 13.3 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 232 |
| | Table 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV | 233 |
| | Table 13.5.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women | 234 |
| | Table 13.5.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men | 235 |
| | Table 13.6 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse | 236 |
| | Table 13.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women | 237 |
| | Table 13.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men | 238 |
| | Table 13.8 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV | 239 |
| | Table 13.9 Male circumcision..... | 240 |
| | Table 13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms | 241 |
| | Table 13.11 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs | 241 |
| | Table 13.12 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people | 242 |
| | Table 13.13 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people | 242 |
| | Table 13.14 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people | 243 |
| | Table 13.15.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women..... | 243 |
| | Table 13.15.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men | 244 |
| | Table 13.16 Recent HIV tests among young people | 244 |
| | Table 13.17 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV | 245 |
| | Table 13.18 HIV testing for prenuptial purposes and as a couple..... | 246 |
| | Table 13.19 Specific accepting attitudes toward a family member living with HIV/AIDS and teaching teenagers to use condoms to prevent HIV infection | 247 |
| | Figure 13.1 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV | 222 |
| | Figure 13.2 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV..... | 222 |
| | Figure 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education | 223 |
| 14 | ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY..... | 249 |
| | Table 14.1 Completeness of information on siblings..... | 253 |
| | Table 14.2 Adult mortality rates | 253 |
| | Table 14.3 Adult mortality probabilities | 253 |
| | Table 14.4 Maternal mortality rate..... | 254 |
| | Table 14.5 Maternal mortality ratio | 254 |
| | Figure 14.1 Adult mortality rates by age | 250 |
| 15 | WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT | 255 |
| | Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men | 264 |
| | Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings | 265 |
| | Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings | 266 |
| | Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands..... | 267 |

| | | |
|---------------|--|------------|
| Table 15.4.1 | Ownership of assets: Women..... | 268 |
| Table 15.4.2 | Ownership of assets: Men | 269 |
| Table 15.5.1 | Ownership of title or deed for house: Women | 270 |
| Table 15.5.2 | Ownership of title or deed for house: Men | 271 |
| Table 15.6.1 | Ownership of title or deed for land: Women..... | 272 |
| Table 15.6.2 | Ownership of title or deed for land: Men..... | 273 |
| Table 15.7.1 | Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women | 274 |
| Table 15.7.2 | Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men..... | 275 |
| Table 15.8 | Participation in decision making..... | 275 |
| Table 15.9.1 | Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics..... | 276 |
| Table 15.9.2 | Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics..... | 277 |
| Table 15.10.1 | Attitude toward wife beating: Women | 278 |
| Table 15.10.2 | Attitude toward wife beating: Men | 279 |
| Table 15.11 | Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband | 280 |
| Table 15.12 | Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband | 281 |
| Table 15.13 | Indicators of women's empowerment..... | 281 |
| Table 15.14 | Current use of contraception by women's empowerment..... | 282 |
| Table 15.15 | Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment | 282 |
| Table 15.16 | Reproductive health care by women's empowerment | 283 |
| Table 15.17 | Early childhood mortality rates by women's status | 283 |
| Figure 15.1 | Employment by age | 256 |
| Figure 15.2 | Control over women's earnings | 257 |
| Figure 15.3 | Ownership of assets | 258 |
| Figure 15.4 | Women's participation in decision making..... | 260 |
| Figure 15.5 | Attitudes towards wife beating..... | 261 |
| 16 | DOMESTIC VIOLENCE..... | 285 |
| Table 16.1.1 | Experience of physical violence: Women | 296 |
| Table 16.1.2 | Experience of physical violence: Men | 297 |
| Table 16.2.1 | Persons committing physical violence: Women | 298 |
| Table 16.2.2 | Persons committing physical violence: Men..... | 298 |
| Table 16.3.1 | Experience of sexual violence: Women | 299 |
| Table 16.3.2 | Experience of sexual violence: Men | 300 |
| Table 16.4.1 | Persons committing sexual violence: Women..... | 301 |
| Table 16.4.2 | Persons committing sexual violence: Men..... | 301 |
| Table 16.5.1 | Age at first experience of sexual violence: Women..... | 302 |
| Table 16.5.2 | Age at first experience of sexual violence: Men | 302 |
| Table 16.6.1 | Experience of different forms of violence: Women..... | 303 |
| Table 16.6.2 | Experience of different forms of violence: Men | 303 |
| Table 16.7 | Experience of violence during pregnancy | 304 |
| Table 16.8.1 | Marital control exercised by husbands..... | 305 |
| Table 16.8.2 | Marital control exercised by wives | 306 |
| Table 16.9.1 | Forms of spousal violence: Women..... | 307 |
| Table 16.9.2 | Forms of spousal violence: Men | 308 |
| Table 16.10.1 | Spousal violence by background characteristics: Women | 309 |
| Table 16.10.2 | Spousal violence by background characteristics: Men..... | 310 |
| Table 16.11.1 | Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators..... | 311 |
| Table 16.11.2 | Spousal violence by wife's characteristics and empowerment indicators...312 | |

| | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| Table 16.12.1 | Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months..... | 313 |
| Table 16.12.2 | Violence by any wife/partner in the last 12 months..... | 314 |
| Table 16.13.1 | Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage: Women..... | 315 |
| Table 16.13.2 | Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage: Men..... | 315 |
| Table 16.14.1 | Injuries to women due to spousal violence | 316 |
| Table 16.14.2 | Injuries to men due to spousal violence | 316 |
| Table 16.15.1 | Violence by women against their husband by women’s background characteristics..... | 317 |
| Table 16.15.2 | Violence by men against their wife by men’s background characteristics.. | 318 |
| Table 16.16.1 | Violence by women against their husband by husband’s characteristics and empowerment indicators | 319 |
| Table 16.16.2 | Violence by men against their wife by wife’s characteristics and empowerment indicators | 320 |
| Table 16.17.1 | Help seeking to stop violence: Women..... | 321 |
| Table 16.17.2 | Help seeking to stop violence: Men | 322 |
| Table 16.18.1 | Sources for help to stop the violence: Women..... | 323 |
| Table 16.18.2 | Sources for help to stop the violence: Men | 323 |
| Figure 16.1 | Experience of violence by marital status..... | 287 |
| Figure 16.2.1 | Forms of spousal violence (women) | 290 |
| Figure 16.2.2 | Forms of spousal violence (men) | 291 |
| Figure 16.3 | Trends in experience of spousal violence | 291 |
| Figure 16.4 | Spousal violence by spouse’s alcohol consumption..... | 292 |
| Figure 16.5 | Help seeking by type of violence experienced..... | 294 |
| 17 | DISABILITY | 325 |
| Table 17.1 | Disability by domain and age..... | 328 |
| Table 17.2.1 | Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women | 329 |
| Table 17.2.2 | Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men | 330 |
| Figure 17.1 | Degree of difficulty | 326 |
| Figure 17.2 | Level of difficulty in at least one domain | 326 |
| 18 | EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT | 331 |
| Table 18.1 | Early childhood education..... | 336 |
| Table 18.2 | Support for learning | 337 |
| Table 18.3 | Learning materials..... | 338 |
| Table 18.4 | Inadequate care | 339 |
| Table 18.5 | Early child development index..... | 340 |
| Figure 18.1 | Early childhood education by mother’s education | 332 |
| Figure 18.2 | Inadequate care by mother’s education..... | 334 |
| Figure 18.3 | Developmentally on track by household wealth | 335 |
| 19 | TUBERCULOSIS | 341 |
| Table 19.1 | Knowledge of tuberculosis transmission..... | 344 |
| Table 19.2 | Risk of having tuberculosis and care seeking | 345 |
| Table 19.3 | Knowledge of tuberculosis signs and symptoms | 346 |
| Table 19.4.1 | Signs and symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis: Women..... | 347 |
| Table 19.4.2 | Signs and symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis: Men | 347 |
| Table 19.5 | Prevalence and treatment of suggestive tuberculosis signs/symptoms | 348 |
| Table 19.6 | Source of care or help for adults with suggestive signs/symptoms of tuberculosis | 348 |

| | |
|--|--|
| APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN | 353 |
| Table A.1 | Population by province and by district within province, according to type of residence 354 |
| Table A.2 | Distribution of residential households by province and by district within province, according to type of residence..... 355 |
| Table A.3 | Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by province and by district within province, according to type of residence ... 356 |
| Table A.4 | Sample allocation of EAs and households by province and by district within province, according to type of residence..... 357 |
| Table A.5 | Sample allocation of expected number of interviews by province and by district within province, according to type of residence..... 358 |
| Table A.6 | Sample implementation: Women 360 |
| Table A.7 | Sample implementation: Men 361 |
| APPENDIX B ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS | 363 |
| Table B.1 | List of selected variables for sampling errors, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 365 |
| Table B.2 | Sampling errors: Total sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 367 |
| Table B.3 | Sampling errors: Urban sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 368 |
| Table B.4 | Sampling errors: Rural sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20..... 369 |
| Table B.5 | Sampling errors: City of Kigali sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 370 |
| Table B.6 | Sampling errors: South sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 371 |
| Table B.7 | Sampling errors: West sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 372 |
| Table B.8 | Sampling errors: North sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 373 |
| Table B.9 | Sampling errors: East sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20..... 374 |
| APPENDIX C DATA QUALITY TABLES | 375 |
| Table C.1 | Household age distribution 375 |
| Table C.2.1 | Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women 375 |
| Table C.2.2 | Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men 376 |
| Table C.3 | Completeness of reporting 376 |
| Table C.4 | Births by calendar years 377 |
| Table C.5 | Reporting of age at death in days 377 |
| Table C.6 | Reporting of age at death in months..... 378 |
| Table C.7 | Standardization exercise results from anthropometry training..... 379 |
| Table C.8 | Height and weight data completeness and quality for children..... 380 |
| Table C.9 | Height measurements from random sub-sample of measured children 382 |
| Table C.10 | Number of enumeration areas completed by month, according to province, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 383 |
| Table C.11 | Completeness of information on siblings..... 383 |
| Table C.12 | Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings 383 |
| Table C.13 | Pregnancy-related mortality 384 |
| Table C.14 | Pregnancy-related mortality 384 |
| APPENDIX D DISTRICT TABLES | 385 |
| Table D.1 | Birth registration of children under age 5 385 |
| Table D.2 | Household bank account and health insurance 386 |
| Table D.3 | Fertility..... 387 |
| Table D.4 | Current use of contraception according to background characteristics..... 388 |
| Table D.5 | Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics..... 389 |
| Table D.6 | Nutritional status of children..... 390 |
| Table D.7 | Median duration of breastfeeding 391 |
| Table D.8 | Micronutrient intake among children..... 392 |
| Table D.9 | Use of mosquito nets by children..... 393 |
| Table D.10 | Nutritional status of women 394 |

FOREWORD

The Government of Rwanda conducted the 2019-20 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS) to collect up-to-date information for monitoring progress on healthcare programs and policies in Rwanda, including the First National Strategy for Transformation (NST1 2017-2024) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



The 2019-20 RDHS is a follow-up to the previous five RDHS surveys. Each survey provides data on background characteristics of the respondents, and demographic and health indicators. The target groups in these surveys were women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-59 who were randomly selected from households across the country. Information about children aged 5 and under also was collected, including the height and weight of the children.

The 2019-20 RDHS was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MOH). The Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), and in particular the HIV, Malaria, and National Reference Laboratory (NRL) Divisions, collaborated on several aspects of the survey, especially the biomarkers. ICF International provided technical assistance in implementation of the survey.

Funding for the 2019-20 RDHS was provided by the Government of Rwanda, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the One United Nations (ONE UN), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Enabel, and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN).

Results of the 2019-20 RDHS has shown significant improvement for some indicators and slight decrease in others. This report is therefore an important tool that addresses health concerns, informs policy makers, other stakeholders of priority areas for intervention, and future planning, and resource allocation process.

It provides only a snapshot, however, and it is our sincere hope that researchers will deepen our understanding of the topics covered in the survey by undertaking further analysis of the RDHS datasets. Last but not least, we urge all stakeholders, both individuals and organizations, to play an active role in using this valuable information to contribute to a better quality of life for the Rwandan population.



Dr. NGAMIJE M. Daniel
Minister of Health

Aknowledgement

This report has been prepared with the participation of a large number of individuals and organizations.

We would like to express our gratitude to all of them.

First, we sincerely acknowledge the men and women who generously agreed to respond to all questions they were asked. The response rate was high.

We also present our sincere thanks to the Ministry of Local Government and to the local government authorities for their assistance and contributions to the smooth implementation of the survey.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the Ministry of Health for close collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) during preparation and implementation of the survey. The orientation and directives given by the steering committee members are appreciated.

We also express our gratitude to many international organizations for their vital financial assistance. Contributions from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the One United Nations (ONE UN), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), ENABEL, and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN) were of immense importance to the effective accomplishment of the survey.

We express our profound gratitude to the team from ICF International, and in particular to Dr. Rathavuth Hong and his colleagues. Their technical assistance contributed to the success of the survey.

We thank the technical staff from the Ministry of Health (MOH), RBC-IHDPC, and NISR, for their unfailing participation in all activities of the survey, which were coordinated by NDAKIZE Michel and his assistants in particular MUKANYONGA Apolline (who retired) for her valuable contribution to the last five RDHSs. We congratulate the supervisors, cartographers, listers, team leaders, interviewers, and biomarkers technicians for their valuable efforts, and also the drivers who were able to overcome the fatigue and other challenges inherent in this type of operation. We also thank the Information and Communication Technology team led by HARERIMAMA Massoud for its contribution to the completion of the survey.

We appreciate the valuable support provided by administrative and financial departments of the NISR. Their interventions allowed this RDHS to be carried out smoothly and under good conditions.

Thank you



Yusuf Murangwa
Director General, NISR

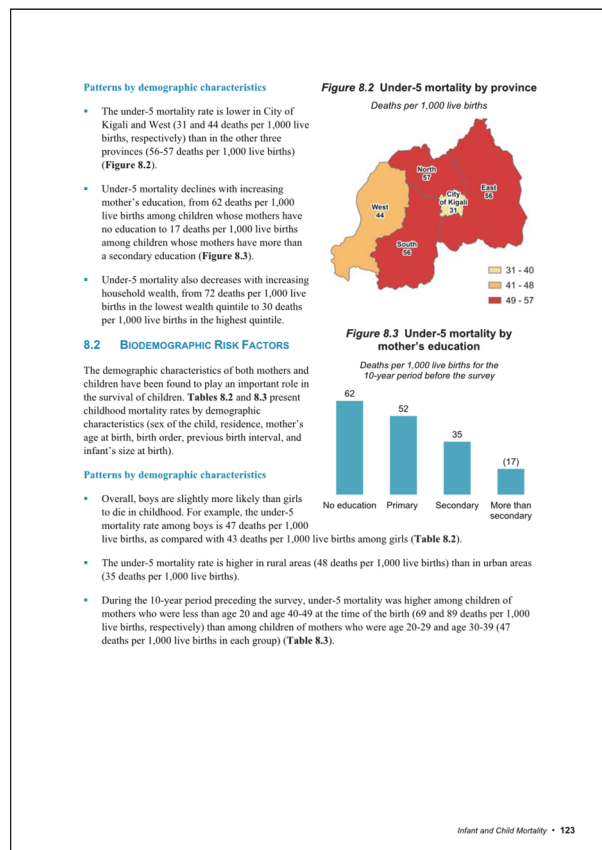


READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2019-20 RWANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (RDHS)

The 2019-20 Rwanda DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large colorful maps display breakdowns by province in Rwanda. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, RDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of RDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief overview of denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting RDHS tables.



Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

| Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1 | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 | | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | 2 Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
| Age | 3 | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 11.8 | 22.1 | 66.7 | 3.1 | 28.5 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 10.1 | 22.5 | 69.0 | 4.6 | 27.7 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 10.0 | 21.2 | 63.6 | 5.7 | 33.6 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 7.9 | 17.9 | 58.7 | 4.3 | 38.5 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 5.7 | 15.8 | 56.4 | 3.1 | 40.4 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 5.5 | 18.7 | 59.0 | 2.8 | 38.3 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 5.3 | 14.7 | 54.2 | 1.7 | 42.8 | 1,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.1 | 51.1 | 77.3 | 11.0 | 16.0 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 11.8 | 58.5 | 1.9 | 39.0 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 15.5 | 53.0 | 76.4 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 2,166 |
| South | 7.4 | 12.1 | 56.5 | 2.6 | 41.0 | 3,065 |
| West | 5.2 | 14.7 | 56.3 | 1.5 | 41.1 | 3,174 |
| North | 8.4 | 9.5 | 57.6 | 2.3 | 40.3 | 2,226 |
| East | 8.7 | 16.8 | 66.1 | 3.2 | 31.3 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.2 | 5.6 | 36.2 | 0.0 | 62.2 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 4.2 | 12.4 | 57.0 | 0.7 | 40.0 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 15.0 | 30.9 | 78.1 | 6.6 | 18.0 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 45.3 | 73.2 | 86.1 | 33.8 | 4.7 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.7 | 2.3 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 71.9 | 2,741 |
| Second | 4.5 | 2.7 | 49.4 | 0.2 | 48.9 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 6.0 | 4.3 | 66.5 | 0.6 | 32.0 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 8.2 | 13.3 | 78.0 | 1.6 | 19.5 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 19.2 | 64.9 | 84.6 | 13.9 | 7.6 | 3,414 |
| Total | 4 8.6 | 19.6 | 62.2 | 3.7 | 34.4 | 14,634 |

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15-49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women’s exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, province, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the RDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 8.6%* of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 19.6% watch television at least weekly, and 62.2% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women in City of Kigali access all three media at least weekly, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 11.0% of women in City of Kigali access all three media once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Rwanda. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document, data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

- What percentage of women in Rwanda do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
- Which age group has the highest percentage of women who watch television at least once a week?
- Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas—which group has a higher percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week?
- What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who access all three media at least once a week by province?
- Is there a clear relationship in exposure to newspapers on a weekly basis by educational level?
- Is there a clear relationship in exposure to television on a weekly basis by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 34.4% of women in Rwanda do not access any of the three media at least once a week.

b) Weekly television access is highest among women age 20-24 (22.5%).

c) Weekly newspaper reading is higher among women in urban areas (16.1%) than women in rural areas (6.8%).

d) Women's access to all three media ranges from a low of 1.5% in West to a high of 11.0% in City of Kigali.

e) Women's weekly exposure to newspapers increases with increasing education, from 0.2% among women with no education to 45.3% among those with more than a secondary education.

f) Women's weekly exposure to television increases with increasing household wealth, from 2.3% among women living in the poorest households to 64.9% among those living in the wealthiest households.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

| Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20 | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: | | |
| | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ² | Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| <6 | 2.4 | 791 | * | * | 19 |
| 6-11 | 2.4 | 836 | * | * | 20 |
| 12-23 | 2.3 | 1,633 | (79.1) | (39.4) | 37 |
| 24-35 | 1.4 | 1,631 | * | * | 23 |
| 36-47 | 1.3 | 1,594 | * | * | 21 |
| 48-59 | 1.0 | 1,535 | * | * | 16 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 1.8 | 4,046 | 66.7 | 29.4 | 74 |
| Female | 1.6 | 3,974 | 79.7 | 36.3 | 62 |
| Mother's smoking status | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | (5.1) | 37 | * | * | 2 |
| Does not smoke | 1.7 | 7,983 | 72.3 | 32.4 | 135 |
| Cooking fuel | | | | | |
| Electricity or gas | 0.3 | 238 | * | * | 1 |
| Charcoal | 1.2 | 1,466 | * | * | 18 |
| Wood/straw ³ | 1.9 | 6,308 | 73.8 | 31.0 | 118 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 1,411 | * | * | 14 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 6,608 | 71.1 | 27.1 | 123 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 1.2 | 1,133 | * | * | 13 |
| South | 1.2 | 1,610 | * | * | 19 |
| West | 2.6 | 1,940 | 67.2 | 40.3 | 51 |
| North | 1.6 | 1,214 | * | * | 19 |
| East | 1.6 | 2,123 | (82.2) | (20.5) | 34 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| No education | 2.1 | 913 | * | * | 19 |
| Primary | 1.9 | 5,197 | 69.0 | 26.4 | 99 |
| Secondary | 1.0 | 1,555 | * | * | 16 |
| More than secondary | 0.9 | 354 | * | * | 3 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.1 | 1,866 | (66.8) | (35.7) | 40 |
| Second | 2.5 | 1,542 | (63.8) | (29.2) | 38 |
| Middle | 1.9 | 1,560 | * | * | 30 |
| Fourth | 0.9 | 1,560 | * | * | 13 |
| Highest | 1.0 | 1,491 | * | * | 15 |
| Total | 1.7 | 8,020 | 72.7 | 32.5 | 137 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

² Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 1.7%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 are

there who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 137 children, or 1.7% of the 8,020 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 1.7% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in East had treatment or advice sought? It's 82.2%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable.
- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in City of Kigali had treatment or advice sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under age 5 had recent symptoms of ARI in City of Kigali. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators—Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Indicator | Sex | | Total | DHS table number | |
|--|--|--------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | | | |
| 2. Zero hunger | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 | Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | 37.0 | 29.2 | 33.1 | 11.1 |
| 2.2.2 | Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | na |
| | a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 11.1 |
| | b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 11.1 |
| 3. Good health and well-being | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 | Maternal mortality ratio ¹ | na | na | 203 | 14.5 |
| 3.1.2 | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | na | na | 94.2 | 9.6 |
| 3.2.1 | Under-five mortality rate ² | 47 | 43 | 45 | 8.2 |
| 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality rate ² | 21 | 17 | 19 | 8.2 |
| 3.7.1 | Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | na | 73.7 | na | 7.13.1 |
| 3.7.2 | Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women | | | | |
| | a) Girls aged 10-14 years ³ | na | 0 ³ | na | 5.1 |
| | b) Women aged 15-19 years ⁴ | na | 32 ⁴ | na | 5.1 |
| 3.a.1 | Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁵ | 7.0 | 0.9 | 3.9 ^a | 3.10.1, 3.10.2 |
| 3.b.1 | Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program | | | | |
| | a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose) ⁶ | 98.7 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 10.3 |
| | b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose) ⁷ | 93.1 | 94.5 | 93.8 | 10.3 |
| | c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule) ⁸ | 98.5 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 10.3 |
| 5. Gender equality | | | | | |
| 5.2.1 | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months ^{9,10} | na | 30.0 | na | 16.9.1 |
| | a) Physical violence | na | 19.7 | na | 16.9.1 |
| | b) Sexual violence | na | 10.3 | na | 16.9.1 |
| | c) Psychological violence | na | 23.6 | na | 16.9.1 |
| 5.3.1 | Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | | | | |
| | a) Before age 15 | na | 0.3 | na | 4.3 |
| | b) Before age 18 | na | 5.5 | na | 4.3 |
| 5.6.1 | Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ¹¹ | na | 63.1 | na | na |
| 5.b.1 | Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹² | 61.6 | 47.9 | 54.8 ^a | 15.7.1, 15.7.2 |
| 7. Affordable clean energy | | | | | |
| 7.1.1 | Proportion of population with access to electricity | 86.4 | 38.4 | 46.6 | 2.3 |
| 7.1.2 | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ¹³ | 16.3 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 2.3 |
| 8. Decent work and economic growth | | | | | |
| 8.10.2 | Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider ¹⁴ | 36.4 | 21.3 | 28.8 ^a | 15.7.1, 15.7.2 |
| 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions | | | | | |
| 16.9.1 | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority | 85.8 | 85.4 | 85.6 ^a | 2.10 |
| 17. Partnerships for the goals | | | | | |
| 17.8.1 | Proportion of individuals using the Internet ¹⁵ | 23.0 | 12.3 | 17.6 ^a | 3.5.1, 3.5.2 |

na = Not applicable

¹ Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey

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

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

⁴ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

⁵ Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

⁶ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib)

⁷ The percentage of children age 24-35 months who received two doses of measles and rubella

⁸ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

⁹ Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been in union only.

¹⁰ In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

¹¹ Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only.

¹² Data are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

¹³ Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking

¹⁴ Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have and use an account at a bank or other financial institution; information on use of a mobile-money-service provider is not available.

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

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

RWANDA



The 2019-20 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS) is the sixth Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in Rwanda, following those implemented in 1992, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2014-15. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH), implemented the survey. Data collection took place from November 9, 2019, to July 20, 2020. The data collection was interrupted for more than 2 months from March 21 to June 7, 2020, due to the nationwide lockdown for the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Funding for the 2019-20 RDHS was provided by the government of Rwanda, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the One United Nations (ONE UN), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and Enabel. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which assists countries in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2019-20 RDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the 2019-20 RDHS:

- collected data on fertility levels and preferences; contraceptive use; maternal and child health; infant, child, and neonatal mortality levels; maternal mortality; gender; nutrition; awareness about HIV/AIDS; self-reported sexually transmitted infections (STIs); and other health issues relevant to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- obtained information on the availability of, access to, and use of mosquito nets as part of the National Malaria Control Program
- gathered information on other health issues such as injections, tobacco use, and health insurance
- collected data on women's empowerment and domestic violence
- tested household salt for iodine levels
- obtained data on child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, and conducted anthropometric measurements to assess the nutritional status of children under age 5 and women age 15-49
- conducted anemia testing of women age 15-49 and children age 6-59 months
- conducted malaria testing of women age 15-49 and children age 6-59 months
- conducted HIV testing of women age 15-49 and men age 15-59
- conducted micronutrient testing of women age 15-49 and children age 6-59 months

The information collected through the 2019-20 RDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2019-20 RDHS is the fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC), which was conducted in 2012 by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). The sampling frame is a complete list of enumeration areas (EAs) covering the whole country provided by the National Institute of Statistics, the implementing agency for the RDHS. An EA is a natural village or part of a village created for the 2012 RPHC; these areas served as the counting units for the census.

The 2019-20 RDHS followed a two-stage sample design and was intended to allow estimates of key indicators at the national level as well as for urban and rural areas, five provinces, and each of Rwanda's 30 districts for some limited indicators. The first stage involved selecting sample points (clusters) consisting of EAs delineated for the 2012 RPHC. A total of 500 clusters were selected, 112 in urban areas and 388 in rural areas.

The second stage involved systematic sampling of households. A household listing operation was undertaken in all selected EAs from June to August 2019, and households to be included in the survey were randomly selected from these lists. Twenty-six households were selected from each sample point, for a total sample size of 13,000 households. Because of the approximately equal sample sizes in each district, the sample is not self-weighting at the national level, and weighting factors have been added to the data file so that the results will be proportional at the national level.

All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In half of the households, all men age 15-59 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, height and weight measurements, anemia testing, and malaria testing were performed among eligible women who consented to being tested and children less than age 5 with the parent's or guardian's consent. In the same subsample, blood samples were collected for testing of HIV from eligible women and men who consented. The domestic violence module for men was implemented in one-half of the households selected for the male survey (25% of the entire sample), and the domestic violence module for women was implemented in the other one-half of households selected for that survey (25% of the entire sample). In one-half of subsample households not selected for the male survey (25% of the entire sample), venous blood samples were collected for micronutrient testing among children age 0-5 and women age 15-49. In this micronutrient subsample, height and weight measurements, anemia testing, and malaria testing (rapid test only) for children and women were also performed.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five questionnaires were used for the 2019-20 RDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, the Biomarker Questionnaires, and the Fieldworker Questionnaire. These questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey (DHS-7) questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Rwanda. Comments were solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and development partners. The survey protocol was reviewed and approved by the Rwanda National Ethics Committee (RNEC) and the ICF Institutional Review Board. After all questionnaires were finalized in English, they were translated into Kinyarwanda. The 2019-20 RDHS used computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection.

The Household Questionnaire listed all members of and visitors to selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, survival status of parents was determined. Data on age, sex, and marital status of household members were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of drinking water; type of toilet facilities; materials used for flooring, external walls, and roofing; ownership of various durable goods; and ownership of mosquito nets. In addition, a disability module was added into this questionnaire.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Birth history and child mortality
- Knowledge, use, and source of family planning methods
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Women's minimum dietary diversity
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences (including desire for more children and ideal number of children)
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge, awareness, and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to other health issues (e.g., smoking)
- Early childhood development
- Adult and maternal mortality
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15-59 in the subsample of households selected for the men's survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information as the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

The first Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record the results of anthropometry measurements and other biomarkers (anemia, malaria, and HIV) for women, men, and children. This questionnaire was administered only to the subsamples selected for the men's survey.

The second Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record the results of anthropometry measurements and other biomarkers (anemia, malaria, and micronutrient) for women and children. This questionnaire was administered only to the subsamples of seven households per cluster.

The Fieldworker Questionnaire recorded background information from the interviewers that will serve as a tool in conducting analyses of data quality. Each interviewer completed the self-administered questionnaire after the final selection of interviewers and before the fieldworkers entered the field. No personal identifiers were attached to the 2019-20 RDHS fieldworkers' data file.

The interviewers used tablet computers for data collection. The tablet computers were equipped with Bluetooth® technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files, such as assignments from the team supervisor to the interviewers, individual questionnaires to survey team members, and completed questionnaires from interviewers to team supervisors. The computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) data collection system employed in the 2019-20 RDHS was developed by The DHS Program with the mobile version of CSPro.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, ANEMIA, MALARIA, HIV, AND MICRONUTRIENT TESTING

In the half of the households selected for the male survey, the 2019-20 RDHS implemented anthropometry measurements, anemia testing, and malaria testing for children and women and HIV testing for adults.

1.4.1 Anthropometry

Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-5 and women age 15-49. The 2019-20 RDHS included quality assurance procedures to improve anthropometry data quality. These procedures, undertaken in real time during data collection, included re-measurement of all children with data outside of pre-specified flagged values on a subsequent day and re-measurement of the height and weight of a random selection of children (10%) on a subsequent day.

1.4.2 Anemia Testing

Blood specimens for hemoglobin measurement were collected from women age 15-49 and from all children age 6 months to age 5 for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for the children. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6-11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Hemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue 201+ analyzer. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents of children with a hemoglobin level under 7 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, nonpregnant women and pregnant women were referred for follow-up care if their hemoglobin levels were below 7 g/dl and 9 g/dl, respectively.

1.4.3 Malaria Testing

Malaria diagnostic tests, including a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and a test using thick and thin blood smears, were conducted for eligible women and children in the 2019-20 RDHS. For the RDT, a drop of blood was obtained via a prick at the end of the finger, usually at the same time as anemia testing. Results from the RDTs were recorded on the Biomarker Questionnaire and entered into the computer tablet the same day. The RDT results were used to diagnose malaria and guide treatment of parasitemic children during the survey. Parents or guardians of children with a positive RDT were provided with written results, and children were offered a full course of treatment according to the standard procedures in Rwanda if they did not have a severe case of malaria (diagnosed through symptoms or the presence of severe anemia), were not currently on treatment, and had not completed a full course of artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) during the preceding 2 weeks. Women with a positive RDT were referred to the nearest health center for treatment. An informed consent form was read to eligible women or the parents of or adults responsible for children or unmarried young adults age 15-17. The anemia brochure also contained information on malaria and was given to all households in which malaria testing was conducted.

Thin and thick blood smears were also collected from participants who agreed to malaria testing. These blood smears were dried and packed carefully in the field, assigned barcode labels corresponding to the Biomarker Questionnaire, and then transported to a malaria laboratory at the district/province level, where they were stained. Microscopic examination to determine malaria infection was carried out at the National Reference Laboratory (NRL). The laboratory malaria testing was not complete at the time this report was prepared.

1.4.4 HIV Testing

In the subsample selected for the men's survey, women and men interviewed on the individual questionnaire were eligible for HIV testing. The survey featured a parallel system for HIV testing. RDTs were performed in the household according to a national HIV testing algorithm for respondents who wished to be informed of their status, while dried blood spot (DBS) specimens were collected and transported to a central lab for anonymized testing. HIV prevalence for the survey will be based on the laboratory test results.

The Rwanda HIV rapid testing algorithm applies two tests in sequence: First Alere Combo (Alere HIV Combo/Alere HIV-1/2 Ag/Ab Combo) followed by HIV Stat Pak (Chembio | HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK® Assay). Individuals with a non-reactive result on the first test are reported as HIV-negative. Individuals with a reactive first test result undergo subsequent testing with STAT-PAK. Those with a reactive result on both screening tests are classified as HIV-positive for the purposes of the survey but are referred to a nearby health facility for verification testing, and subsequent enrollment into care, as required by the national testing algorithm. Individuals with a reactive first test result followed by a non-reactive second test result are classified as indeterminate and referred for retesting in 4 weeks as per the national guidelines.

Dedicated nurse counselors who provided pre- and post-test counseling conducted HIV rapid testing. Pretest counseling included an explanation of HIV infection and transmission, the meaning of test results, risks associated with sexual behaviors, and how to prevent and treat HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Post-test counseling messages were tailored to participants' HIV results and risk profiles.

The testing and delivery of results at home were done after creating conditions that would guarantee the confidentiality of the respondents. All participants with HIV-seropositive or indeterminate results were referred to the nearest health facility for further care and treatment.

For HIV testing using DBS samples, at the time of collection of the blood sample, a unique and random barcoded identification number was assigned to each participant who consented to testing. Sheets of peel-off labels with unique barcodes were pre-printed for use in the field. Matching barcode labels were affixed to the Biomarker Questionnaire, a fresh filter paper card, and a blood sample transmittal sheet.

Approximately every 2 weeks, or more frequently, all DBS samples and transmittal sheets from the same clusters were picked up from teams in the field by central office supervisors and transported to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for processing and registration. Each specimen was then assigned a unique serial laboratory number during the registration process at the lab before being stored in a freezer for preservation. The DBS laboratory testing was scheduled to be conducted at the NRL from the fourth quarter of 2020 to the first quarter of 2021.

Interviewers collected finger-prick DBS specimens for laboratory testing of HIV from women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who consented to be tested. The protocol for DBS collection and analysis was based on the anonymous linked protocol developed for The DHS Program. This protocol allows for merging of HIV test results with the data on background characteristics and other information collected in the individual questionnaires after removal of all information that could potentially identify an individual.

Interviewers explained the procedure, the confidentiality of the data, and the RDT test results would be made available to the respondent. If consent was given for HIV testing, five blood spots from the finger prick were collected on a filter paper card to which a barcode label unique to the respondent was affixed. A duplicate label was attached to the Biomarker Data Collection Form. A third copy of the same barcode was affixed to the DBS Transmittal Sheet to track the blood samples from the field to the laboratory.

Blood samples were dried overnight and packaged for storage the following morning. Samples were periodically collected from the field and transported to the National Reference Laboratory in City of Kigali. Upon arrival at the NRL, each blood sample was logged into the CSPro HIV Test Tracking System database and stored at -20°C until tested.

1.4.5 Micronutrient Testing

In about one-half of the households not selected for the men's survey (7 households out of 13), the 2019-20 RDHS implemented micronutrient testing for children and women. This included anthropometry measurements, anemia testing, malaria RDTs, and laboratory testing for various micronutrient markers. Approximately 7 ml of blood and 5 ml of urine (women only) were collected from consenting participants. Although the anthropometry measurements were the same in the micronutrient households as in the households selected for the men's survey (described above), point-of-care anemia and malaria testing used venous blood collection methods, and the malaria testing did not include thick and thin smears. Below are descriptions of anemia and malaria testing specific to the micronutrient households and laboratory testing for various micronutrient markers.

Anemia Testing

Blood specimens for hemoglobin measurement were collected from women age 15-49 and from children age 6 months to age 5 for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for the children. Venous blood samples were collected in a Purple Top vacutainer. Hemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue 201+ analyzer. Procedures regarding results and referrals were the same as described for the men's survey (above).

Malaria Testing

Malaria rapid diagnostic tests were conducted for eligible women and children. For the RDT for malaria, a drop of whole blood was obtained from a venous collection that had been transferred to a Purple Top vacutainer. Procedures regarding results, treatment, and referrals were the same as described for the men's survey.

Laboratory Testing for Micronutrient Biomarkers and Inflammatory Proteins

In the micronutrient subsample, women age 15-49 who were interviewed with the individual questionnaire were eligible for urine collection and venous blood collection, and children age 6 months to age 5 for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for the children participated in venous blood collection. Urine and venous blood were collected according to universal precautions for biospecimen collection and transported in refrigerated cooler boxes with gel packs to satellite clinics equipped with -17°C freezers. The cold chain operated such that time of specimen collection to processing did not exceed 24 hours and time from collection to storage at -80°C did not exceed 7 days. Urine, collected from women, will be assessed for iodine concentrations by the Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC) to determine the median urinary iodine concentrations for pregnant and nonpregnant women of reproductive age. Venous blood was processed in the field to create three aliquots of serum and a plasma aliquot, and, among women, whole blood lysate samples were prepared so that red blood cell folate could be assessed. Serum retinol, serum ferritin, soluble transferrin receptor, C-reactive protein (CRP), and alpha-1-acid glycoprotein (AGP) will be measured among all women and children with a sufficient volume of serum available for measurement. The RBC is responsible for assessment of retinol using high-performance liquid chromatography methods, and the VitMin laboratory in Germany is responsible for assessment of ferritin, soluble transferrin receptor, CRP, and AGP using an in-house sandwich ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) method. Serum will be stored at -80°C for future assessment of vitamin B12 among women and children. Serum and whole blood lysate samples will be stored at -80°C for future assessment of folate (serum and red blood cell) among women. Plasma samples will be stored as backup samples.

Laboratory Testing for Iodine in Salt

The seven households per cluster eligible for the micronutrient subsample were asked to provide a 50-g sample of salt from their households, and they were provided replacement salt. The individual household salt samples were stored in airtight (hard plastic) primary packaging with secondary packaging (paper or plastic bag) to prevent cross-contamination. Household salt samples will be tested for the presence or absence of iodine using a rapid test kit. Samples that are positive for iodine will be tested using quantitative titration with sodium thiosulfate methods to determine the concentration of iodine.

1.5 PRETEST

A pretest was conducted from July 29 through August 14, 2019, when 25 candidates (15 women and 10 men) participated in questionnaire training. Additionally, 10 biomarker health technicians participated in biomarker training conducted separately in parallel. The training sessions were conducted in English and Kinyarwanda during the 2 weeks. The training included discussions of the different sections and modules of the questionnaires, mock interviews, role-play, group work, presentations, and in-class practice sessions. Training was conducted by trainers from the NISR and MOH, with technical assistance from ICF International. UNICEF provided training on the early childhood development module. Classroom instruction was provided during the first 3 weeks, and pretest field practice took place over 5 days in three rural villages and two urban villages. Following field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

The CAPI training was conducted by ICF staff with assistance from two NISR data processing coordinators who focused on the technical components of the CAPI data collection system. The training focused on key components of the survey, interview techniques and procedures for completing the RDHS questionnaires, and administration of interviews using the CAPI system.

The biomarker training included orientation on collecting height and weight data; testing for anemia, malaria, and HIV; venous blood drawing and processing for micronutrient tests; and standardization procedures for anthropometry. The participants worked in groups using various training techniques, including interactive question-and-answer sessions, case studies, and role-plays. Before starting the fieldwork, the participants were given ample opportunities to practice the questionnaires and to practice collection of biomarkers among women and children.

The fieldwork for the pretest was carried out in the Muhanga district and in the clusters that were not selected for the survey sample. Each team carried out the pretest in an urban and a rural location, completing five clusters in total. The participants administered the questionnaires in the field, provided feedback on the content and language of the questionnaires, tested the CAPI software program, commented on the biomarker procedure, and learned various training techniques. Following the fieldwork, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The main training for the 2019-20 Rwanda DHS started on September 30 and ended on November 1, 2019. A total of 160 participants from all over the country were invited to take part in the training. They were chosen based on merit. Eighty-five participants were selected to be interviewers and team leaders, and 51 were selected to be health technicians. The training sessions were held in the main auditorium of the NISR's training center and were conducted by NISR trainers with support from ICF. Training on biomarkers was provided by trainers from the NRL, with support from ICF and the CDC.

Participants were evaluated through in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations made during field practice. By the end of the main training, 17 teams were formed, with each team consisting of 17 team leaders, 17 male interviewers, 51 female interviewers, and 51 health technicians. The team leaders received additional training on how to identify the selected households and different subsamples, data quality control procedures, and fieldwork coordination.

A variety of different learning tools were used in the training. Plenary lectures were held on the technical aspects of biomarker collection, and other tools included video and hands-on demonstrations of the biomarker collection process, instructions on how to fill out the questionnaire and transmittal sheets, and instructions on data quality procedures. In addition, break-out sessions were held daily during which trainees had the opportunity for hands-on practice with both adults and children. A total of three anthropometry standardization exercises were carried out in a community health center. Following the standardization exercises, the results of the exercises were presented. General observations on accuracy (difference between the reference value and the participant's value) and precision (difference between the first and second readings) were discussed.

The field coordinators were trained on the use of the Biomarker Checklist. Also implemented were random re-measurements for quality assurance and re-visitation of households for re-measurements in flagged cases involving children whose Z-score values were less than -3 or greater than 3. A 3-day field practice was conducted. The nurses and laboratory scientists later joined the main team for refresher training before moving on to data collection.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out by 17 field teams. Each team was provided a four-wheel-drive truck with a driver. All blood smears and DBS specimens were transferred to the NISR office every 3-4 days by 10 supervisors from the NISR and NRL who also coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Venous blood specimens were processed in the field laboratories set up in the district hospitals, and serum aliquots were stored in mobile freezers (-20°C) before being transferred to the regional laboratories and then the NRL. ICF and the CDC provided technical assistance during the entire data collection period.

The fieldwork for the 2019-20 RDHS was carried out under close supervision starting on November 9, 2019, in the clusters in the 17 districts in the North, West, and East provinces. The teams were closely monitored by the field coordinators for quality control. After completion of the fieldwork in these 17 districts, the teams were dispatched to the final 13 districts. However, in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the fieldwork was suspended from April to June 2020. Data collection resumed on June 4 and was completed on July 20, 2020.

Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the 2019-20 RDHS, and several rounds of monitoring were carried out by the survey coordinators and supervisors of NISR, RBC and ICF. The coordinators were provided with guidelines for overseeing the fieldwork. Weekly field check tables were generated from the completed interviews sent to the central office to monitor fieldwork progress, and feedback was regularly sent out to the teams.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

The processing of the 2019-20 RDHS data began almost as soon as the fieldwork started. As data collection was completed in each cluster, all electronic data files were transferred via the Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) to the NISR central office in City of Kigali. These data files were registered and checked for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. The field teams were alerted to any inconsistencies and errors. Secondary editing, carried out in the central office, involved resolving inconsistencies and coding the open-ended questions. The NISR data processor coordinated the exercise at the central office. The biomarker paper questionnaires were compared with electronic data files to check for any inconsistencies in data entry. Data entry and editing were carried out using the CSPro software package. The concurrent processing of the data offered a distinct advantage because it maximized the likelihood of the data being error-free and accurate. Timely generation of field check tables allowed for effective monitoring. The secondary editing of the data was completed in the second week of September 2020.

Throughout this report, numbers in the tables reflect weighted numbers. Percentages based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases are shown in parentheses, and percentages based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed and replaced with an asterisk, to caution readers when interpreting data that a percentage based on fewer than 50 cases may not be statistically reliable.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2019-20 RDHS. A total of 13,005 households were selected for the sample, of which 12,951 were occupied. All but two occupied households (12,949) were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 100.0%. In the interviewed households, 14,675 women age 15-49 were identified for individual interviews; interviews were completed with 14,634 women, yielding a response rate of 99.7%. In the subsample selected for the male survey, 6,503 households were selected, of which 6,472 were occupied. All but one occupied household (6,471) were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 100.0%. In this subsample, 6,544 men age 15-59 were identified and 6,513 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99.5%. In the subsample selected for the micronutrient survey, 3,501 households were selected, of which 3,492 were occupied. All but one of the occupied households (3,491) were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 100.0%.

LIST OF TABLES

- **Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews**

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Result | Residence | | Total |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Household interviews | | | |
| Households selected | 2,913 | 10,092 | 13,005 |
| Households occupied | 2,892 | 10,059 | 12,951 |
| Households interviewed | 2,892 | 10,057 | 12,949 |
| Household response rate ¹ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interviews with women age 15-49 | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 3,564 | 11,111 | 14,675 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 3,551 | 11,083 | 14,634 |
| Eligible women response rate ² | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.7 |
| Household interviews in men's subsample | | | |
| Households selected | 1,456 | 5,047 | 6,503 |
| Households occupied | 1,441 | 5,031 | 6,472 |
| Households interviewed | 1,441 | 5,030 | 6,471 |
| Household response rate in subsample ¹ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interviews with men age 15-59 | | | |
| Number of eligible men | 1,514 | 5,030 | 6,544 |
| Number of eligible men interviewed | 1,504 | 5,009 | 6,513 |
| Eligible men response rate ² | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.5 |
| Household interviews in micronutrient subsample | | | |
| Households selected | 784 | 2,717 | 3,501 |
| Households occupied | 784 | 2,708 | 3,492 |
| Households interviewed | 784 | 2,707 | 3,491 |
| Household response rate in subsample ¹ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** In Rwanda, 80% of households have access to an improved water source.
- **Sanitation:** 72% of households have access to improved sanitation.
- **Electricity:** 46% of households have electricity (86% in urban areas and 37% in rural areas).
- **Household population and composition:** The Rwandan population is relatively young; 42% of the population is age 0-14, while only 4% is age 65 or older.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2019-20 RDHS provides a context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on sources of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, handwashing, household population and composition, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, and family living arrangements.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

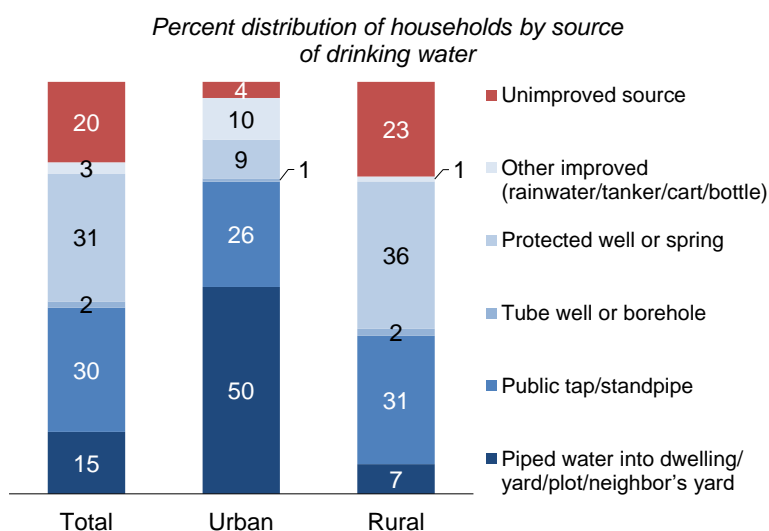
Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells, and bottled water.

Sample: Households

In Rwanda, 80% of households have access to an improved water source, with urban households having much better access (96%) than rural households (77%) (Table 2.1.1 and Figure 2.1). The most common sources of drinking water in urban households are water piped into the household's dwelling, yard, plot, or neighbor yard (50%) and public taps or standpipes (26%). Rural households obtain their drinking water mainly from protected wells or springs (36%) and public taps or standpipes (31%). The higher the wealth quintile, the lower the percentage of the population with an unimproved source of drinking water (Table 2.1.2).

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence



Fetching drinking water is an additional chore that can be a great burden to household members, depending on the time spent doing so. Eleven percent of urban households and 41% of rural households report having to travel more than 30 minutes (round trip) to obtain drinking water (**Table 2.1.1**).

Trends: The percentage of households using an improved source of drinking water has increased slightly since 2014-15, from 73% to 80%.

Basic drinking water service

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Sample: De jure population

Limited drinking water service

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

Sample: De jure population

Table 2.1.2 shows that 55% of the population has basic drinking water service, while 25% has limited drinking water service. Access to basic drinking water service varies widely by province, from a high of 82% in City of Kigali to a low of 43% in the East province. Access to basic drinking water service increases with increasing wealth, from 38% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% among those in the highest quintile.

Table 2.1.3 shows that only 35% of households use an appropriate water treatment method (52% in urban areas and 32% in rural areas). Appropriate treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facility

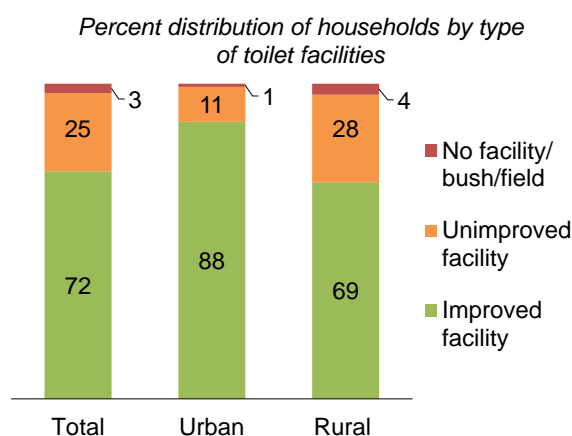
Includes flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; or composting toilets.

Sample: Households

Table 2.2.1 and **Figure 2.2** provide an overview of the types of sanitation facilities used in the surveyed households at the time of data collection. Nearly three quarters (72%) of households have access to an improved sanitation facility, although access to such facilities is higher in urban (88%) than rural (69%) areas; 25% of households use unimproved sanitation facilities. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of households use a pit latrine with a slab (an improved facility), and 23% use a pit latrine without a slab or an open pit.

Nearly all households in Rwanda with a toilet/latrine facility use a facility that is not in their dwelling but is either in the yard/plot of the dwelling (60%) or elsewhere (37%).

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence



Trends: The percentage of households with an improved sanitation facility increased from 71% in 2014-15 to 72% in 2019-20.

Basic sanitation service

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Sample: De jure population

Limited sanitation service

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Sample: De jure population

In Rwanda, 12% of the household population has limited sanitation service and 61% has basic sanitation service. By residence, 51% of the population in urban areas has basic sanitation service, as compared with 63% of the rural population (**Table 2.2.1**). The percentage of the household population with basic sanitation service ranges from 51% in City of Kigali to 67% in East Province (**Table 2.2.2**). On average, 3% of the population engages in open defecation, and this proportion is highest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (9%).

2.3 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

Exposure to smoke inside the home, from either cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. In Rwanda, 22% of households cook inside the house and 95% use solid fuel for cooking; only 5% of households use clean fuel for cooking. Tobacco is smoked in the home daily in 11% of households (**Table 2.3**).

Other Housing Characteristics

The 2019-20 RDHS also collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Slightly less than half of households in Rwanda have access to electricity (46%), and access is more common in urban (86%) than in rural (37%) households. The flooring materials most commonly used are earth or sand (65%) and cement (31%). However, use of these materials varies widely by residence; for example, 68% of urban households use cement, as compared with 22% of rural households (**Table 2.3**).

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.4.1 Household Durable Goods

Table 2.4 shows information on ownership of various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals. Urban households are generally more likely to own various household effects; for example, 41% of urban households own television sets, compared with 8% of rural households. However, rural households are more likely to own agricultural land (67%) and farm animals (54%) than urban households (24% and 19%, respectively).

2.4.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

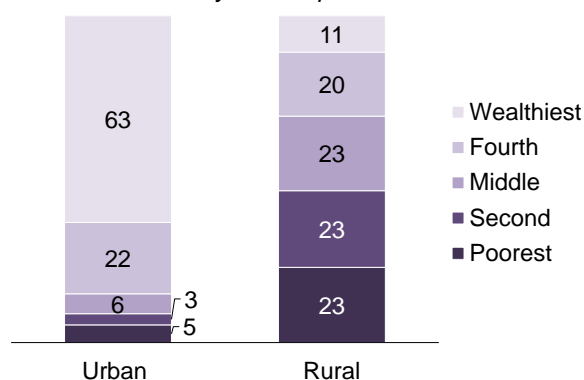
Table 2.5 presents wealth quintiles according to urban-rural residence and province. The table also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of disparity in wealth. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0-1, with 0 implying an equal distribution of wealth and 1 implying a totally unequal distribution.

By province, South has the highest percentage of the population in the lowest wealth quintile (31%). Three in five people (60%) in City of Kigali are in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 2.5**).

Figure 2.3 shows that 63% of the population in urban areas is in the highest wealth quintile, as compared with 11% of the population in rural areas. Slightly less than half of the rural population is either in the lowest (23%) or second lowest (23%) wealth quintile.

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.5 HANDWASHING

To obtain handwashing information, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often wash their hands. A place for handwashing was observed for 84% of the household population; 12% of the population had a fixed place for handwashing (20% in urban areas and 10% in rural areas). However, only 41% of the population for whom a place for handwashing was observed had water available at the time of observation, and only 32% had soap or another cleansing agent available (**Table 2.6**).

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

The 2019-20 RDHS included a total of 55,479 de facto household members, of whom 25,862 were male and 29,618 were female.

Table 2.7 shows that 42% of the population is age 0-14, while 55% is age 15-64 and only 4% is age 65 and above.

Figure 2.4 shows the de facto household population by 5-year age groups according to sex. The broad base of the pyramid demonstrates that Rwanda's population is relatively young. This kind of distribution is characteristic of countries with high fertility and low life expectancy.

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population

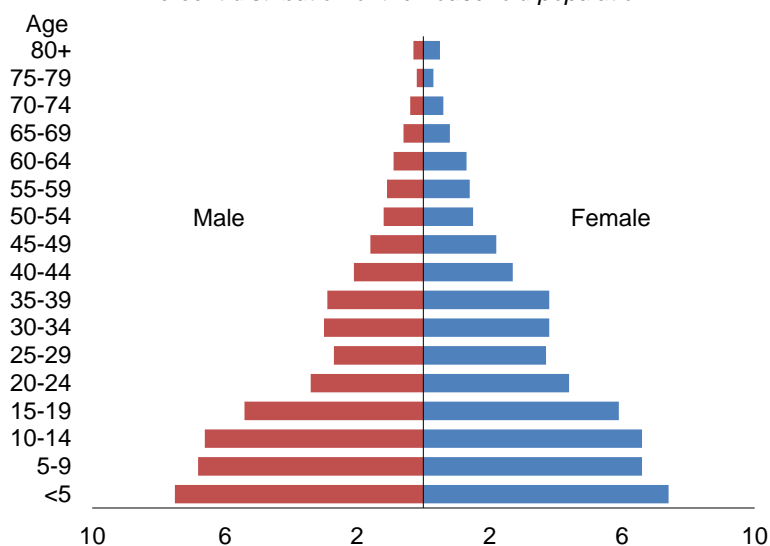


Table 2.8 shows that women head 32% of households in Rwanda. The average household size is 4.3 persons, and the difference between urban households (4.0 persons) and rural households (4.3 persons) is very small. Overall, 22% of households include children who are orphans or not living with either biological parent.

Trends: The age composition of the de facto population has remained relatively constant since 2014-15.

2.7 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

A child with one or both parents who are dead.

Sample: Children under age 18

Ten percent of children under age 18 are not living with a biological parent, while 7% are orphans (i.e., one or both parents are dead). The percentage of children who are orphans or not living with a biological parent increases with age; among children age 15-17, 15% had lost one or both parents, and 20% were not living with a biological parent (**Table 2.9**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 18 who do not live with a biological parent has decreased slightly since 2014-15, from 12% to 10%.

2.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

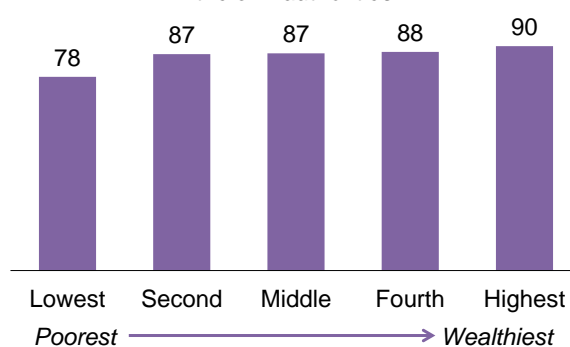
The global concern regarding the need to have all births registered by 2030 is evident in targets 16.9 and 17.19 of the SDGs. This is important given the need to protect all children because a child who is not registered is in danger of being shut out of society—denied the right to an official identity, a recognized name, and a nationality. In addition to preventing child exploitation, birth registration enables a child to receive medical treatment, go to school, inherit property, and find legal work. All of these situations rely on birth registration to prove identity and thus entitlement to basic rights.

Table 2.10 presents information on birth registration of children under age 5. At the time of the survey, 86% of children's births were registered with the civil authorities. The percentage of children whose births are registered is lower among those under age 2 (81%) than among those age 2-4 (89%). By province, the percentage of registered births is highest in North (91%) and lowest in City of Kigali (80%). **Figure 2.5** shows that the percentage of children whose births are registered varies by wealth quintile, from 78% in the lowest quintile to 90% in the highest quintile.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities has increased over time, from 56% in 2014-15 to 86% in 2019-20.

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by household wealth

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.9 EDUCATION

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development. Education improves capabilities and is strongly associated with various socioeconomic variables such as lifestyle, income, and fertility for both individuals and societies. The majority of Rwandans have either no formal education or only some primary education. Specifically, 65% of females and 66% of males age 6 and over have no education (15% and 11%, respectively) or only some primary education (50% and 55%, respectively) (**Tables 2.11.1** and **2.11.2**). The median number of years of completed education is 3.8 among women and 3.7 among men.

Trends: The percentage of females over age 6 with no education has declined slightly since 2014-15, from 19% to 15%; the percentage among males has also declined, from 13% to 11%. The median number of years of schooling has increased from 2.9 to 3.8 among women and from 3.0 to 3.7 among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural residents are twice as likely as urban residents to have no education. Sixteen percent of women and 12% of men in rural areas have no education, as compared with 7% of women and 6% of men in urban areas.
- Among both women and men, the median number of years of education increases with increasing wealth.

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 7-12 for primary school NAR and children age 13-18 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

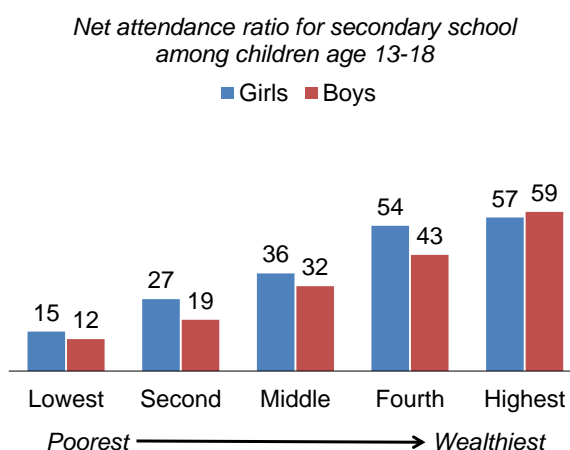
Sample: Children age 7-12 for primary school GAR and children age 13-18 for secondary school GAR

In Rwanda, the primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) for the population age 7-12 is 92% (92% for girls and 91% for boys). The secondary school NAR drops drastically to 37% (39% for girls and 34% for boys). The variation in the secondary school NAR by residence is large, with a difference of 20 percentage points between urban (54%) and rural (34%) areas (**Table 2.12**).

Figure 2.6 shows the secondary school NAR among children age 13-18 by wealth quintile. Fifty-seven percent of girls in the highest wealth quintile attend secondary school, as compared with 15% of those in the lowest wealth quintile. Boys follow a similar trajectory (59% in the highest quintile and 12% in the lowest quintile). In all wealth quintiles other than the highest quintile, the secondary school NAR is higher among girls.

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is also presented in **Table 2.12**. A GAR value of more than 100% means that some students are not of the official school age. The GAR is slightly higher for boys than girls at the primary level (138% versus 137%) but is lower for boys at the secondary level (46% versus 51%).

Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by household wealth



Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

A GPI of 1 indicates parity or equality between male and female school participation ratios. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favor of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending the specified level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favor of females. In Rwanda, the NAR-based GPI is 1.01 for primary school and 1.16 for secondary school. The GAR-based GPI is 0.99 for primary school and 1.12 for secondary school.

Patterns by background characteristics

- NAR-based and GAR-based GPIs at the primary level vary only minimally by province (1.00 to 1.02 for NAR-based GPIs and 0.97 to 1.01 for GAR-based GPIs).
- NAR-based and GAR-based GPIs at the secondary level are highest in South province (1.35 and 1.30, respectively).
- There is no clear pattern between wealth and either NAR-based or GAR-based GPIs.

2.10 HOUSEHOLD BANK ACCOUNT AND HEALTH INSURANCE

Household bank account

Percentage of households with at least one member who has a bank account.

Sample: All interviewed households

Household health insurance

Percentage of households with at least one member who has health insurance coverage.

Sample: All interviewed households

Table 2.13 shows that 50% of Rwandan households have at least one member with a bank account. This proportion is higher among urban households (68%) than rural households (46%). The percentage of households in which at least one member has a bank account increases with increasing wealth, from 21% in the lowest wealth quintile to 89% in the highest wealth quintile.

Eighty-six percent of households have at least one member with health insurance coverage. This percentage increases with increasing wealth, from 73% in the lowest wealth quintile to 96% in the highest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 2.1.2 Drinking water according to province and wealth**
- **Table 2.1.3 Treatment of household drinking water**
- **Table 2.2.1 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.2.2 Sanitation facility according to province and wealth**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.4 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.6 Handwashing**
- **Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.8 Household composition**
- **Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.12 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.13 Household bank account and health insurance**

Table 2.1.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, percentage of households and de jure population with basic drinking water service, and percentage with limited drinking water service, according to residence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | |
| Improved source | 95.8 | 77.0 | 80.4 | 95.1 | 76.4 | 79.6 |
| Piped into dwelling/yard/plot | 39.4 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 39.9 | 5.4 | 11.3 |
| Piped to neighbor | 10.7 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 8.8 | 2.0 | 3.1 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 25.5 | 31.2 | 30.1 | 25.7 | 30.8 | 29.9 |
| Tube well or borehole | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Protected dug well | 0.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Protected spring | 8.7 | 32.8 | 28.4 | 8.9 | 32.6 | 28.5 |
| Rainwater | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tanker truck/cart with small tank | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Bottled water | 9.9 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 9.9 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| Unimproved source | 3.9 | 23.0 | 19.5 | 4.5 | 23.5 | 20.3 |
| Unprotected dug well | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Unprotected spring | 1.6 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 1.8 | 13.0 | 11.1 |
| Surface water | 1.9 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 8.8 | 7.7 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Time to obtain drinking water (round trip) | | | | | | |
| Water on premises ¹ | 59.8 | 8.6 | 17.9 | 58.5 | 8.9 | 17.3 |
| 30 minutes or less | 28.8 | 50.6 | 46.6 | 28.5 | 49.5 | 45.9 |
| More than 30 minutes | 11.2 | 40.8 | 35.4 | 12.9 | 41.6 | 36.7 |
| Don't know | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage with basic drinking water service ² | 86.9 | 48.8 | 55.8 | 85.0 | 48.2 | 54.5 |
| Percentage with limited drinking water service ³ | 8.9 | 28.1 | 24.6 | 10.1 | 28.2 | 25.1 |
| Number of households/ population | 2,355 | 10,594 | 12,949 | 9,441 | 45,928 | 55,369 |

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

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

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

Table 2.1.2 Drinking water according to province and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water source, percentage of de jure population with basic drinking water service, and percentage with limited drinking water service, according to province and wealth quintile, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Improved source of drinking water ¹ | Unimproved source of drinking water ² | Total | Percentage with basic drinking water service ² | Percentage with limited drinking water service ³ | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|--|--|-------|---|---|-------------------|
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 97.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 15.4 | 7,175 |
| South | 79.6 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 51.1 | 28.5 | 12,262 |
| West | 75.6 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 20.8 | 12,510 |
| North | 83.0 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 26.2 | 8,453 |
| East | 72.5 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 30.0 | 14,970 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 68.7 | 31.3 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 30.5 | 11,076 |
| Second | 72.2 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 30.4 | 11,074 |
| Middle | 78.2 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 47.5 | 30.7 | 11,072 |
| Fourth | 84.3 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 24.8 | 11,073 |
| Highest | 94.6 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 9.3 | 11,074 |
| Total | 79.6 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 25.1 | 55,369 |

¹ See Table 2.1.1 for definition of an improved source.

² See Table 2.1.1 for definition of an unimproved source.

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

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

Table 2.1.3 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Water treatment method | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Boil | 49.3 | 29.7 | 33.3 | 50.7 | 29.6 | 33.2 |
| Bleach/chlorine added | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Strain through cloth | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ceramic, sand, or other filter | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Solar disinfection | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Let stand and settle | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Bottled water | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No treatment | 46.5 | 68.0 | 64.1 | 44.6 | 67.9 | 64.0 |
| Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ¹ | 51.8 | 31.8 | 35.4 | 53.5 | 31.9 | 35.6 |
| Number of households/ population | 2,355 | 10,594 | 12,949 | 9,441 | 45,928 | 55,369 |

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

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

Table 2.2.1 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, percentage of households and de jure population with basic sanitation service, and percentage with limited sanitation service, according to residence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Type and location of toilet/ latrine facility | Households | | | Population | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Improved sanitation facility | 87.9 | 68.7 | 72.2 | 87.7 | 69.7 | 72.8 |
| Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Flush/pour flush to septic tank | 4.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Flush/pour flush to pit latrine | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Flush/pour flush, don't know where | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 72.3 | 62.4 | 64.2 | 71.2 | 63.4 | 64.7 |
| Composting toilet | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Unimproved sanitation facility | 11.1 | 27.8 | 24.8 | 11.3 | 27.4 | 24.7 |
| Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 7.9 | 26.8 | 23.3 | 7.7 | 26.3 | 23.2 |
| Open defecation (no facility/ bush/field) | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 2,355 | 10,594 | 12,949 | 9,441 | 45,928 | 55,369 |
| Location of toilet facility | | | | | | |
| In own dwelling | 11.5 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 12.7 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| In own yard/plot | 75.2 | 56.7 | 60.1 | 74.6 | 56.8 | 59.9 |
| Elsewhere | 13.3 | 42.6 | 37.1 | 12.7 | 42.4 | 37.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility | 2,331 | 10,227 | 12,558 | 9,351 | 44,601 | 53,952 |
| Percentage with basic sanitation service ¹ | 44.1 | 60.0 | 57.1 | 51.3 | 62.7 | 60.7 |
| Percentage with limited sanitation service ² | 43.8 | 8.8 | 15.1 | 36.4 | 7.0 | 12.0 |
| Number of households/population | 2,355 | 10,594 | 12,949 | 9,441 | 45,928 | 55,369 |

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

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

Table 2.2.2 Sanitation facility type according to province and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation, percentage of de jure population with basic sanitation service, and percentage with limited sanitation service, according to province and wealth quintile, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Type of sanitation | | | Total | Percentage with basic sanitation service ³ | Percentage with limited sanitation service ⁴ | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------|---|---|-------------------|
| | Improved sanitation facility ¹ | Unimproved sanitation facility ² | Open defecation | | | | |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 92.4 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 50.5 | 41.8 | 7,175 |
| South | 64.6 | 32.2 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 58.2 | 6.4 | 12,262 |
| West | 74.6 | 22.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 9.5 | 12,510 |
| North | 60.5 | 36.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 55.2 | 5.3 | 8,453 |
| East | 75.5 | 21.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 8.2 | 14,970 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.1 | 47.5 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 36.6 | 7.5 | 11,076 |
| Second | 65.9 | 31.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 59.9 | 6.1 | 11,074 |
| Middle | 76.5 | 22.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 69.6 | 6.9 | 11,072 |
| Fourth | 84.8 | 14.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 67.1 | 17.7 | 11,073 |
| Highest | 92.5 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 22.0 | 11,074 |
| Total | 72.8 | 24.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 12.0 | 55,369 |

¹ See Table 2.2.1 for definition of an improved facility.

² See Table 2.2.1 for definition of an unimproved facility.

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

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

Table 2.3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Housing characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|--|------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Electricity | | | | | | |
| Yes | 86.4 | 36.7 | 45.7 | 86.4 | 38.4 | 46.6 |
| No | 13.6 | 63.3 | 54.3 | 13.6 | 61.6 | 53.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Flooring material | | | | | | |
| Earth/sand | 20.2 | 75.3 | 65.3 | 20.3 | 74.5 | 65.2 |
| Dung | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Bricks without cement | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Parquet or polished wood | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vinyl or asphalt strips | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ceramic tiles/coastal brick | 11.2 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 13.5 | 0.8 | 3.0 |
| Cement | 67.8 | 22.4 | 30.6 | 65.3 | 23.0 | 30.2 |
| Carpet | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rooms used for sleeping | | | | | | |
| One | 29.4 | 17.2 | 19.4 | 17.2 | 11.1 | 12.1 |
| Two | 30.2 | 40.4 | 38.5 | 30.1 | 38.4 | 37.0 |
| Three or more | 40.3 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 52.7 | 50.5 | 50.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Place for cooking | | | | | | |
| In the house | 24.1 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 19.7 |
| In a separate building | 42.6 | 61.6 | 58.2 | 49.6 | 65.0 | 62.3 |
| Outdoors | 32.5 | 16.3 | 19.2 | 29.6 | 15.5 | 17.9 |
| No food cooked in household | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cooking fuel | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| LPG/natural gas/biogas | 18.2 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 15.8 | 0.9 | 3.4 |
| Kerosene | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Charcoal | 53.9 | 7.8 | 16.2 | 53.8 | 6.9 | 14.9 |
| Wood | 22.9 | 70.0 | 61.4 | 25.8 | 71.0 | 63.3 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 3.6 | 20.5 | 17.4 | 3.7 | 20.9 | 17.9 |
| Agricultural crop | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Animal dung | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Briquette | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sawdust | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No food cooked in household | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹ | 80.3 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 83.3 | 98.9 | 96.2 |
| Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ² | 18.7 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 16.3 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Frequency of smoking in the home | | | | | | |
| Daily | 7.2 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 11.7 | 10.9 |
| Weekly | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Monthly | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Less than once a month | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Never | 88.5 | 83.2 | 84.2 | 88.9 | 83.2 | 84.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/ population | 2,355 | 10,594 | 12,949 | 9,441 | 45,928 | 55,369 |

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes kerosene, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop, animal dung, briquette, and sawdust

² Includes electricity, LPG/natural gas, and biogas

Table 2.4 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, by residence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Possession | Residence | | Total |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Household effects | | | |
| Radio | 59.1 | 36.2 | 40.4 |
| Television | 40.5 | 7.7 | 13.6 |
| Mobile phone | 90.4 | 66.7 | 71.0 |
| Computer | 17.5 | 1.7 | 4.6 |
| Non-mobile phone | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Refrigerator | 10.4 | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| Mattress | 93.6 | 64.3 | 69.7 |
| Bench/chairs | 73.4 | 84.9 | 82.8 |
| Bed | 67.8 | 63.6 | 64.4 |
| Table | 75.5 | 64.5 | 66.5 |
| Sofa | 43.1 | 9.7 | 15.8 |
| Traditional improved stove | 20.5 | 25.8 | 24.8 |
| Stove | 8.6 | 0.7 | 2.1 |
| Cupboard | 32.3 | 7.3 | 11.9 |
| Dining table | 18.1 | 6.2 | 8.4 |
| Iron machine | 41.4 | 10.4 | 16.0 |
| Laundry machine | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Satellite dish | 24.8 | 4.3 | 8.0 |
| Camera | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Means of transport | | | |
| Bicycle | 9.7 | 14.9 | 13.9 |
| Animal-drawn cart | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Motorcycle/scooter | 3.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Car/truck | 7.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| Boat with a motor | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Boat without a motor | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Ownership of agricultural land | 23.5 | 67.4 | 59.4 |
| Ownership of farm animals ¹ | 18.9 | 53.7 | 47.3 |
| Number | 2,355 | 10,594 | 12,949 |

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

Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and province, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Residence/ province | Wealth quintile | | | | | Total | Number of persons | Gini coefficient |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.4 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 21.8 | 63.2 | 100.0 | 9,441 | 0.19 |
| Rural | 23.0 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 19.6 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 45,928 | 0.32 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 2.5 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 24.7 | 60.0 | 100.0 | 7,175 | 0.21 |
| South | 31.1 | 21.7 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 12,262 | 0.28 |
| West | 22.0 | 22.7 | 21.9 | 18.7 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 12,510 | 0.26 |
| North | 19.9 | 25.4 | 24.2 | 17.4 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 8,453 | 0.25 |
| East | 17.7 | 20.5 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 14,970 | 0.30 |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 55,369 | 0.29 |

Table 2.6 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile; total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed: | | | Number of persons | Place for handwashing observed and: | | | Number of persons for whom place for hand- washing was observed | Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³ | Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴ | Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for hand- washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
|------------------------------|--|--|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Place for handwashing was a fixed place | Place for handwashing was mobile | Total | | Water available | Soap available ¹ | Cleansing agent other than soap available ² | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.4 | 68.8 | 89.1 | 9,441 | 48.4 | 42.9 | 0.2 | 8,415 | 36.8 | 52.9 | 9,380 |
| Rural | 10.2 | 72.7 | 82.9 | 45,928 | 39.2 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 38,056 | 22.7 | 60.6 | 45,679 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 17.8 | 70.1 | 87.8 | 7,175 | 46.2 | 42.7 | 0.2 | 6,302 | 36.0 | 52.5 | 7,122 |
| South | 11.2 | 75.2 | 86.4 | 12,262 | 33.4 | 26.2 | 0.1 | 10,590 | 21.2 | 65.5 | 12,221 |
| West | 6.7 | 71.8 | 78.5 | 12,510 | 26.7 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 9,821 | 12.8 | 66.1 | 12,455 |
| North | 11.7 | 67.6 | 79.2 | 8,453 | 47.1 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 6,698 | 24.5 | 55.8 | 8,346 |
| East | 14.2 | 73.1 | 87.2 | 14,970 | 51.7 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 13,060 | 33.8 | 53.8 | 14,914 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.3 | 74.7 | 79.0 | 11,076 | 30.6 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 8,746 | 12.4 | 67.2 | 10,980 |
| Second | 6.8 | 75.0 | 81.8 | 11,074 | 35.6 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 9,056 | 19.5 | 62.9 | 11,000 |
| Middle | 9.6 | 74.6 | 84.1 | 11,072 | 38.1 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 9,317 | 23.2 | 61.3 | 11,027 |
| Fourth | 11.2 | 73.3 | 84.5 | 11,073 | 40.7 | 34.2 | 0.0 | 9,355 | 27.1 | 57.7 | 11,034 |
| Highest | 27.7 | 62.6 | 90.3 | 11,074 | 57.4 | 49.3 | 0.2 | 9,996 | 43.3 | 47.5 | 11,018 |
| Total | 11.9 | 72.0 | 83.9 | 55,369 | 40.9 | 31.9 | 0.1 | 46,471 | 25.1 | 59.3 | 55,059 |

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

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

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

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

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Urban | | | Rural | | | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| <5 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 13.7 | 14.9 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 14.8 |
| 5-9 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 12.4 | 13.4 |
| 10-14 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 15.0 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 12.4 | 13.2 |
| 15-19 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.3 |
| 20-24 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| 25-29 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| 30-34 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| 35-39 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| 40-44 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| 45-49 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| 50-54 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| 55-59 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| 60-64 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 65-69 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 70-74 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 75-79 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 80+ | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Dependency age groups | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-14 | 39.6 | 35.8 | 37.5 | 45.8 | 39.1 | 42.3 | 44.8 | 38.5 | 41.5 |
| 15-64 | 58.7 | 61.7 | 60.3 | 50.8 | 56.5 | 53.8 | 52.1 | 57.4 | 54.9 |
| 65+ | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Child and adult populations | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-17 | 45.9 | 42.4 | 44.0 | 53.7 | 46.6 | 49.9 | 52.4 | 45.9 | 48.9 |
| 18+ | 54.1 | 57.6 | 56.0 | 46.3 | 53.4 | 50.1 | 47.6 | 54.1 | 51.1 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Adolescents 10-19 | 21.0 | 21.8 | 21.4 | 26.6 | 23.7 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 23.4 | 24.5 |
| Number of persons | 4,333 | 5,149 | 9,482 | 21,529 | 24,469 | 45,998 | 25,862 | 29,618 | 55,479 |

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Characteristic | Residence | | Total |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Household headship | | | |
| Male | 65.5 | 68.7 | 68.1 |
| Female | 34.5 | 31.3 | 31.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of usual members | | | |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1 | 13.6 | 6.4 | 7.7 |
| 2 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 11.7 |
| 3 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 17.9 |
| 4 | 18.8 | 19.7 | 19.6 |
| 5 | 14.9 | 18.1 | 17.5 |
| 6 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| 7 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| 8 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| 9+ | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean size of households | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent | | | |
| Double orphans | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Single orphans ¹ | 7.1 | 8.6 | 8.3 |
| Children not living with a biological parent ² | 16.0 | 17.9 | 17.6 |
| Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent | 19.3 | 22.6 | 22.0 |
| Number of households | 2,355 | 10,594 | 12,949 |

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

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

² Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Living with mother but not with father | | Living with father but not with mother | | Not living with either parent | | | | Missing information on father/mother | Total | Percentage not living with a biological parent | Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹ | Number of children | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|---|--------------------|-----------|
| | Living with both parents | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | Both alive | Only father alive | Only mother alive | | | | | | Both dead |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 71.4 | 21.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 8,157 |
| <2 | 74.2 | 23.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 3,220 |
| 2-4 | 69.5 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 4,938 |
| 5-9 | 64.9 | 18.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 7,420 |
| 10-14 | 60.6 | 16.2 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 9.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 9.3 | 7,325 |
| 15-17 | 53.4 | 14.2 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 14.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 15.2 | 4,066 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 64.9 | 18.3 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 13,499 |
| Female | 63.0 | 18.2 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 6.9 | 13,469 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.1 | 23.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 4,142 |
| Rural | 65.0 | 17.3 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 22,826 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 60.9 | 22.7 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 3,143 |
| South | 61.8 | 17.9 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 7.2 | 5,842 |
| West | 67.2 | 16.3 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 6,409 |
| North | 68.0 | 17.0 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 4,054 |
| East | 61.9 | 18.8 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 7,521 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 55.0 | 26.1 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 5,806 |
| Second | 63.7 | 17.3 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 7.5 | 5,553 |
| Middle | 72.1 | 14.0 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 5,471 |
| Fourth | 67.7 | 15.9 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 5,344 |
| Highest | 61.5 | 17.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 12.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 5.9 | 4,794 |
| Total <15 | 65.8 | 18.9 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 22,902 |
| Total <18 | 63.9 | 18.2 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 26,968 |

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

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

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: | | | Number of children |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Had a birth certificate | Did not have a birth certificate | Total percentage of children whose births are registered | |
| Age | | | | |
| <2 | 16.8 | 64.2 | 81.0 | 3,220 |
| 2-4 | 16.5 | 72.1 | 88.6 | 4,938 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 17.2 | 68.5 | 85.8 | 4,111 |
| Female | 15.9 | 69.5 | 85.4 | 4,047 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 23.4 | 61.2 | 84.6 | 1,389 |
| Rural | 15.2 | 70.6 | 85.8 | 6,768 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 21.6 | 58.0 | 79.7 | 1,085 |
| South | 10.4 | 74.2 | 84.6 | 1,664 |
| West | 19.4 | 68.5 | 87.8 | 1,974 |
| North | 14.7 | 76.2 | 90.9 | 1,239 |
| East | 17.3 | 66.9 | 84.2 | 2,195 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.6 | 68.2 | 77.8 | 1,903 |
| Second | 12.7 | 74.2 | 86.9 | 1,598 |
| Middle | 15.1 | 72.1 | 87.2 | 1,596 |
| Fourth | 18.8 | 69.0 | 87.8 | 1,569 |
| Highest | 28.9 | 61.1 | 90.1 | 1,490 |
| Total | 16.6 | 69.0 | 85.6 | 8,157 |

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ¹ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ² | More than secondary | Don't know/missing | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-9 | 18.0 | 82.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,826 | 0.5 |
| 10-14 | 1.2 | 78.4 | 8.3 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,662 | 3.6 |
| 15-19 | 1.1 | 31.0 | 19.7 | 45.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,269 | 5.7 |
| 20-24 | 1.6 | 31.1 | 17.9 | 29.8 | 14.7 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,432 | 5.9 |
| 25-29 | 6.7 | 34.5 | 16.8 | 19.9 | 13.8 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,076 | 5.5 |
| 30-34 | 10.9 | 47.5 | 17.3 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,127 | 4.3 |
| 35-39 | 15.4 | 51.9 | 19.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,081 | 3.6 |
| 40-44 | 17.4 | 48.6 | 21.9 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,485 | 4.6 |
| 45-49 | 24.5 | 55.4 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,218 | 3.9 |
| 50-54 | 33.5 | 49.0 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 822 | 2.6 |
| 55-59 | 43.8 | 37.3 | 14.4 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 767 | 1.4 |
| 60-64 | 49.4 | 38.0 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 716 | 0.0 |
| 65+ | 67.6 | 27.4 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,210 | 0.0 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 | * |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.4 | 36.8 | 12.4 | 22.5 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,286 | 5.6 |
| Rural | 16.4 | 53.3 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20,405 | 3.5 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 6.9 | 38.5 | 12.6 | 21.4 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,184 | 5.5 |
| South | 16.6 | 51.8 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,564 | 3.6 |
| West | 17.4 | 51.8 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,512 | 3.4 |
| North | 15.3 | 52.3 | 14.8 | 11.9 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,763 | 3.8 |
| East | 14.8 | 52.8 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,668 | 3.6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 24.8 | 59.0 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,936 | 2.1 |
| Second | 19.4 | 57.5 | 12.2 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,012 | 2.9 |
| Middle | 14.4 | 55.2 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,781 | 3.7 |
| Fourth | 10.4 | 47.6 | 16.1 | 19.7 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,932 | 4.6 |
| Highest | 5.2 | 33.3 | 12.8 | 23.2 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,029 | 6.0 |
| Total | 14.8 | 50.4 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24,691 | 3.8 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Completed 6th grade (for 6-grade system) and 8th grade (for 8-grade system) at the primary level or were in vocational school

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ¹ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ² | More than secondary | Don't know/missing | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-9 | 22.0 | 77.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,958 | 0.3 |
| 10-14 | 1.9 | 84.3 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,668 | 3.1 |
| 15-19 | 1.4 | 40.6 | 15.8 | 40.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,974 | 5.4 |
| 20-24 | 3.5 | 36.1 | 18.9 | 24.3 | 13.0 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,878 | 5.5 |
| 25-29 | 5.5 | 36.3 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,521 | 5.5 |
| 30-34 | 10.1 | 45.5 | 16.9 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,687 | 4.6 |
| 35-39 | 13.2 | 45.9 | 25.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,631 | 4.3 |
| 40-44 | 12.9 | 49.8 | 22.6 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,143 | 4.9 |
| 45-49 | 14.2 | 57.8 | 11.9 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 862 | 5.0 |
| 50-54 | 21.4 | 50.9 | 12.5 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 657 | 4.3 |
| 55-59 | 26.1 | 43.7 | 22.0 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 635 | 3.1 |
| 60-64 | 30.4 | 40.4 | 21.4 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 497 | 2.7 |
| 65+ | 35.1 | 42.4 | 17.2 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 791 | 2.3 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 | * |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.0 | 39.6 | 12.5 | 19.1 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,531 | 5.5 |
| Rural | 12.0 | 58.5 | 13.6 | 11.3 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,373 | 3.4 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 6.4 | 40.4 | 14.1 | 17.5 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,744 | 5.4 |
| South | 12.4 | 57.8 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,660 | 3.3 |
| West | 11.7 | 55.2 | 14.4 | 12.8 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,595 | 3.5 |
| North | 10.5 | 59.0 | 13.8 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,206 | 3.6 |
| East | 11.8 | 58.5 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,698 | 3.4 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 18.8 | 66.5 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,849 | 2.0 |
| Second | 13.9 | 63.1 | 13.3 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,094 | 2.9 |
| Middle | 10.8 | 60.1 | 15.2 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,370 | 3.5 |
| Fourth | 8.1 | 52.1 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,275 | 4.4 |
| Highest | 4.3 | 36.5 | 12.2 | 21.1 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,316 | 5.9 |
| Total | 11.0 | 55.3 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 20,904 | 3.7 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Completed 6th grade (for 6-grade system) and 8th grade (for 8-grade system) at the primary level or were in vocational school

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Net attendance ratio ¹ | | | | Gross attendance ratio ² | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index ³ | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index ³ |
| PRIMARY SCHOOL | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.9 | 88.9 | 89.8 | 0.98 | 135.3 | 125.6 | 130.2 | 0.93 |
| Rural | 91.3 | 92.7 | 92.0 | 1.01 | 138.5 | 138.6 | 138.6 | 1.00 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 89.4 | 90.2 | 89.8 | 1.01 | 129.7 | 125.7 | 127.6 | 0.97 |
| South | 91.5 | 92.4 | 91.9 | 1.01 | 136.8 | 133.7 | 135.3 | 0.98 |
| West | 90.6 | 90.7 | 90.7 | 1.00 | 131.9 | 133.0 | 132.5 | 1.01 |
| North | 93.4 | 94.0 | 93.7 | 1.01 | 142.7 | 141.7 | 142.3 | 0.99 |
| East | 91.2 | 92.9 | 92.1 | 1.02 | 145.1 | 143.7 | 144.4 | 0.99 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 86.5 | 91.5 | 88.9 | 1.06 | 129.7 | 133.5 | 131.5 | 1.03 |
| Second | 92.7 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 1.01 | 142.8 | 142.6 | 142.7 | 1.00 |
| Middle | 93.8 | 94.9 | 94.3 | 1.01 | 143.3 | 143.5 | 143.4 | 1.00 |
| Fourth | 93.9 | 92.0 | 92.9 | 0.98 | 143.8 | 135.5 | 139.6 | 0.94 |
| Highest | 89.9 | 87.4 | 88.6 | 0.97 | 130.5 | 126.3 | 128.4 | 0.97 |
| Total | 91.3 | 92.1 | 91.7 | 1.01 | 138.1 | 136.6 | 137.4 | 0.99 |
| SECONDARY SCHOOL | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.1 | 52.6 | 54.2 | 0.94 | 77.7 | 74.6 | 76.0 | 0.96 |
| Rural | 30.2 | 36.7 | 33.5 | 1.22 | 40.2 | 46.8 | 43.5 | 1.16 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 53.2 | 49.8 | 51.4 | 0.94 | 74.4 | 69.6 | 71.8 | 0.94 |
| South | 31.5 | 42.7 | 37.2 | 1.35 | 41.6 | 54.1 | 48.0 | 1.30 |
| West | 33.8 | 36.5 | 35.1 | 1.08 | 45.3 | 48.5 | 46.9 | 1.07 |
| North | 28.3 | 30.3 | 29.3 | 1.07 | 37.1 | 40.0 | 38.6 | 1.08 |
| East | 32.1 | 39.2 | 35.8 | 1.22 | 43.3 | 49.8 | 46.7 | 1.15 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 11.9 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 1.23 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 1.03 |
| Second | 19.1 | 26.8 | 23.0 | 1.41 | 26.1 | 33.2 | 29.7 | 1.27 |
| Middle | 31.6 | 36.4 | 34.0 | 1.15 | 41.1 | 44.7 | 42.9 | 1.09 |
| Fourth | 43.3 | 54.1 | 48.7 | 1.25 | 55.1 | 69.2 | 62.1 | 1.26 |
| Highest | 59.3 | 57.2 | 58.1 | 0.96 | 83.9 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 0.97 |
| Total | 33.9 | 39.2 | 36.6 | 1.16 | 45.6 | 51.2 | 48.5 | 1.12 |

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (7-12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (13-18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

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

³ The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.13 Household bank account and health insurance

Percentage of households in which at least one member has a bank account and is covered by health insurance, according to residence, province, and wealth quintile, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households with at least one member who has a bank account | Percentage of households with at least one member covered by health insurance | Number of households |
|---------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 68.3 | 87.2 | 2,355 |
| Rural | 45.8 | 85.6 | 10,594 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 68.3 | 85.3 | 1,810 |
| South | 49.6 | 86.1 | 3,003 |
| West | 48.2 | 85.3 | 2,770 |
| North | 48.4 | 92.0 | 2,012 |
| East | 42.4 | 82.7 | 3,353 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 20.7 | 72.9 | 2,837 |
| Second | 34.4 | 84.1 | 2,609 |
| Middle | 48.6 | 88.1 | 2,473 |
| Fourth | 62.0 | 90.6 | 2,570 |
| Highest | 88.5 | 95.5 | 2,460 |
| Total | 49.9 | 85.9 | 12,949 |

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Education:** The percentage of women age 15-49 with no education has decreased since 2014-15, from 12% to 9%. Over the same period, the median number of years of schooling completed has increased from 4.6 to 5.2 years.
- **Exposure to mass media:** The level of exposure to mass media is generally low in Rwanda. Thirty-four percent of women and 16% of men have no access to any of three specified media sources (newspaper, television, and radio) at least once a week.
- **Internet usage:** Urban women and men (40% and 58%, respectively) are more likely than rural women and men (8% and 17%, respectively) to have ever used the internet.
- **Employment:** 66% of women and 87% of men are currently employed.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2019-20 RDHS interviewed 14,634 women age 15-49 and 6,513 men age 15-59. **Table 3.1** shows the percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by background characteristics. The majority of women and men are under age 30 (53% of women and 55% of men).

Nearly all Rwandans are Christians; 97% of women and 95% of men are Catholics, Protestants, Adventists, or Jehovah's Witnesses. The remaining 3% of women and 5% of men practice other religions (Islam, traditional, etc.) or do not practice any religion.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married or living together with a partner (51% and 49%, respectively). Women are less likely than men to have never been married (40% and 49%, respectively).

About four in every five Rwandans live in rural areas (80% of women and 81% of men).

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents, shown a typed sentence to read aloud, were considered literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Education is one of the most important determinants of an individual's knowledge and behavior. **Table 3.2.1, Table 3.2.2** and **Figure 3.1** show that men and women have relatively similar levels of education. Only 9% of women and 7% of men age 15-49 have no formal education, while nearly one-third of women and men (32% each) have some secondary education or higher.

Eighty-five percent of women and 86% of men are literate (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women and men who are literate has increased since 2014-15, from 80% to 85% among women and from 84% to 86% among men. The percentage of women and men with no education has decreased over the same period, from 12% to 9% among women and from 9% to 7% among men. The median number of years of schooling completed has increased from 4.6 to 5.2 years among women and from 4.8 to 5.1 years among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are better educated than rural women; only 5% of urban women have no education, as opposed to 11% of rural women (**Table 3.2.1**).
- Educational attainment among women increases with increasing household wealth (**Figure 3.2**). For example, only 9% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have a secondary education or higher, as compared with 64% of those in the highest quintile. A similar pattern is observed among men.

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed

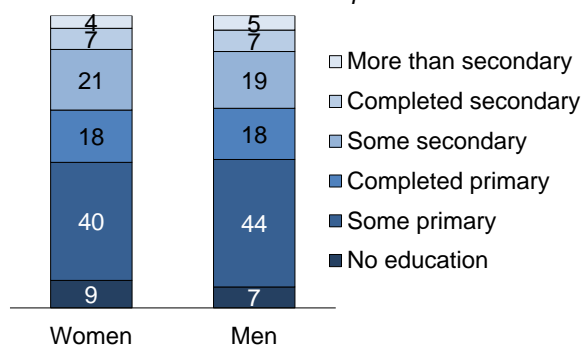
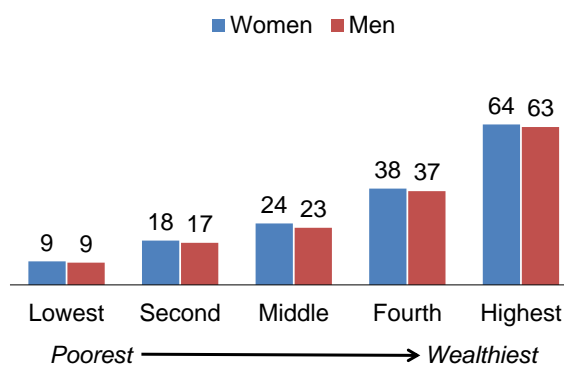


Figure 3.2 Secondary education by household wealth

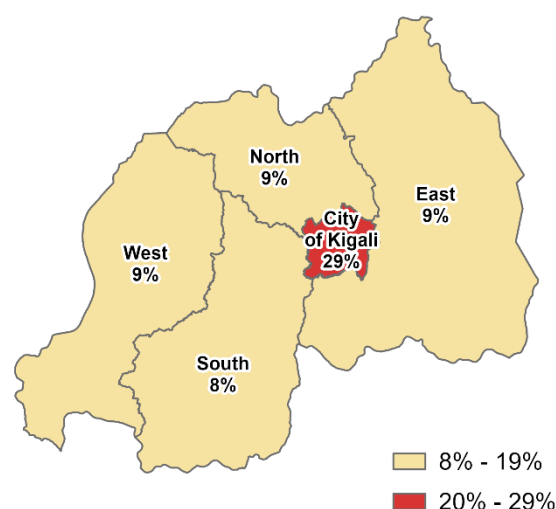
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with a secondary education or higher



- The percentage of women who have completed secondary education or higher is highest in City of Kigali (29%) and lowest in South province (8%) (**Figure 3.3**).
- Median number of years of education completed is higher among urban residents than rural residents. Urban women have completed a median of 7.3 years of education, while the median among rural women is 4.8 years. The corresponding figures among men are 7.6 years and 4.8 years.
- Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile (68% each) are less likely than other women and men to be literate (**Table 3.3.1** and **Table 3.3.2**).

Figure 3.3 Secondary education among women, by province

Percentage of women who have completed secondary education or higher



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

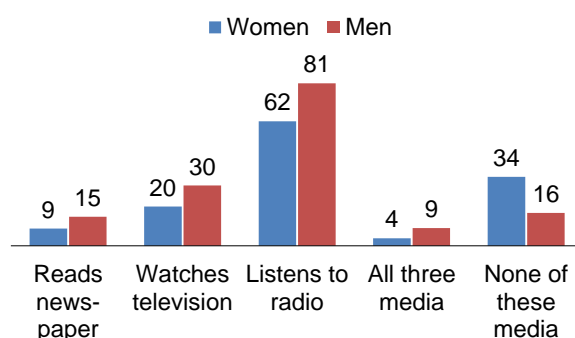
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Exposure to different mass media is key to information dissemination and expansion of knowledge. **Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2** show the percentages of women and men who are exposed to different types of media, by background characteristics. The level of exposure to mass media is generally low in Rwanda. Among both women and men, radio is the most frequently accessed form of media: 62% of women and 81% of men listen to the radio. Twenty percent of women watch television, and 9% read newspapers. The corresponding percentages among men are 30% and 15%.

Figure 3.4 shows that one-third of female respondents (34%) and 16% of male respondents have no access to any of the three media sources at least once a week.

Figure 3.4 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



Trends: Women's and men's exposure to mass media has changed very little since 2014-15. For example, the proportion of women who listen to the radio at least once a week has remained constant at 62%. Among men, this proportion has increased slightly from 79% to 81%. The proportion of respondents having no access to any of the three sources (newspaper, television, and radio) has decreased slightly, from 36% to 34% among women and from 19% to 16% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week is very low. However, urban women are over two times more likely to read a newspaper than rural women (16% and 7%,

respectively). The urban-rural gap is more evident in television viewing, with 51% of urban women and only 12% of rural women watching television at least once a week.

- The percentages of women and men with no access to any of the three media sources are lowest in City of Kigali (15% and 5%, respectively) and among those in the highest wealth quintile (8% and 2%, respectively). Women and men with no formal education are most likely to have no access to any of the three media (62% and 39%, respectively).

3.4 INTERNET USAGE

The internet has gradually become an important means of transacting business, sharing information, and interacting through social media, and a number of organizations have adopted it as a way to reach people. There are currently online shopping platforms through which business is transacted on a daily basis in Rwanda. Also, some e-health platforms have started operating in the country. Overall, 14% of women and 25% of men age 15-49 reported that they had ever used the internet. However, only 12% of women and 23% of men had used the internet in the past 12 months (**Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women and men (40% and 58%, respectively) are more likely than rural women and men (8% and 17%, respectively) to have ever used the internet.
- The percentages of women and men who have ever used the internet are highest in City of Kigali (40% and 56%, respectively).
- The proportion of women and men who have ever used the internet increases dramatically by level of wealth. Less than 1% of women and 3% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have ever used the internet, as compared with 45% of women and 63% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

3.5 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In the 2019-20 RDHS, respondents were asked whether they were employed at the time of the survey and, if not, whether they had worked at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey. **Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2** show that 66% of women and 87% of men are currently employed. Furthermore, 7% of women and 2% of men reported that they had worked in the past 12 months but were not currently employed.

Trends: Current employment among women age 15-49 has declined over the past 5 years, from 78% in 2014-15 to 66% in 2019-20. However, the percentage of men who are currently employed has increased slightly from 85% to 87%.

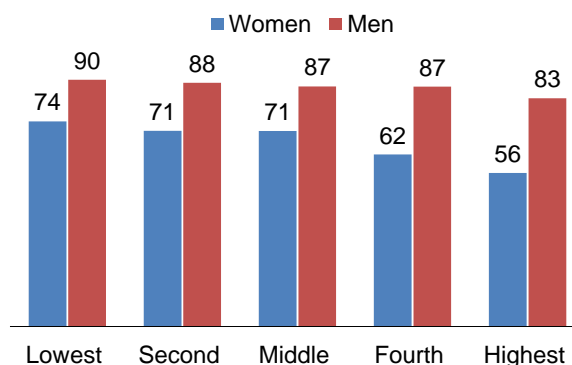
Patterns by background characteristics

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women (82%) are more likely to be employed than women who are currently married or living together with a partner (77%) and those who have never been married (49%) (**Table 3.6.1**). Among men, those who are currently married or living with a partner (99%) and those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (93%) are more likely to be employed than those who have never been married (74%) (**Table 3.6.2**).

- There are notable variations in the proportion of currently employed women and men by place of residence. Rural women and men (69% and 88%, respectively) are more likely to be employed than urban women and men (57% and 83%, respectively).
- The percentage of women who are currently employed decreases with increasing wealth, from 74% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 56% among those in the highest wealth quintile. A similar pattern is observed among men; 90% of those in the lowest wealth quintile are currently employed, as compared with 83% of those in the highest quintile (Figure 3.5).
- There is no linear relationship between current employment and level of education among either female or male respondents.

Figure 3.5 Employment status by household wealth

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed



3.6 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, agriculture, and other.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

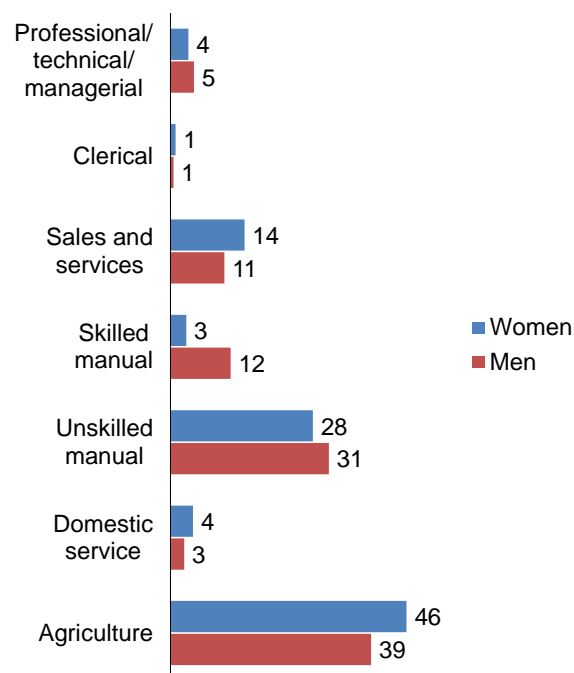
Tables 3.7.1 and 3.7.2 show that only small proportions of men and women were employed in professional/technical/managerial occupations in the 12 months before the survey (5% and 4%, respectively). The two most frequently reported occupations in Rwanda are agriculture (46% among women and 39% among men) and unskilled manual labor (28% among women and 31% among men). A higher percentage of women than men are engaged in agricultural work (Figure 3.6).

Twenty-three percent of employed women in Rwanda are not paid for their work. Women engaged in agricultural work are much more likely (42%) than those working in nonagricultural occupations (8%) to not be paid for their work. Forty-eight percent of women who worked in the past year are self-employed (Table 3.8).

Trends: There has been a substantial decline since 2014-15 in the proportion of women working in agricultural occupations, from 76% to 46%. Among men, the proportion has decreased from 58% to 39%. The proportion of women and men who are engaged in unskilled manual labor has increased dramatically, from 10% to 31% among men and from 2% to 28% among women.

Figure 3.6 Occupation

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men living in rural areas are more likely to be engaged in agriculture (53% and 46%, respectively) than those living in urban areas (14% and 8%, respectively) (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**).
- Women and men with more than a secondary education are more likely than those at other educational levels to be engaged in professional/technical/managerial work (48% and 53%, respectively). Women and men with no education are mostly engaged in unskilled manual labor (43% and 46%, respectively).
- The percentages of men and women employed in professional/technical/managerial and clerical occupations generally increase with increasing wealth.

3.7 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health insurance improves access to health care, thus promoting good health. Reasonable access to health care encourages individuals to seek health maintenance services more regularly than they otherwise would, thereby preventing potentially serious illnesses. Additionally, health insurance protects individuals from financial hardships that may result from large or unexpected medical bills.

The 2019-20 RDHS collected information about specific types of insurance coverage and the percentages of women and men with any health insurance according to background characteristics. More than 4 in every 5 Rwandan women and men age 15-49 (83% each) have health insurance. Mutuelle/community health insurance is the most popular type of insurance among both women and men (77% and 78%, respectively) (**Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women and men who have any form of health insurance has increased since 2014-15, from 74% to 83% among women and from 73% to 83% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Health insurance coverage increases with increasing wealth. Ninety-one percent of women and 92% of men in the highest wealth quintile have insurance coverage, as compared with 67% of women and 63% of men in the lowest quintile.
- Women and men with more than a secondary education are more likely to have Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie (RAMA) or Rwandan Social Security Board (RSSB) insurance (33% and 37%, respectively) than those with other levels of education.

3.8 TOBACCO USE

Table 3.10.1 shows that cigarette smoking and use of any type of tobacco are rare among women (less than 1%). Seven percent of men smoke any type of tobacco (nearly all of whom smoke cigarettes), and 5% smoke daily (**Table 3.10.2**). Among men who smoke cigarettes daily, about two-thirds (67%) smoke less than 5 cigarettes each day, while 22% smoke 5-9 cigarettes and 10% smoke 10 or more cigarettes each day (**Table 3.11**). Less than 1 percent of women and men use smokeless tobacco (**Table 3.12**).

Trends: Smoking among women is uncommon in Rwanda; since 2014-15, 1% or less of women have reported that they smoke. The proportion of men who reported smoking any type of tobacco decreased from 12% in 2014-15 to 7% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who use any type of tobacco increases from less than 1% among those age 15-19 to a peak of 16% among those age 40-44 before declining to 15% among those age 45-49.

- There are variations by province in cigarette smoking among men, from 4% in North and West to 10% in South (**Table 3.10.2**).
- The percentage of men who smoke cigarettes declines with increasing education, from 21% among those with no formal education to 2% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 15% of men in the lowest wealth quintile smoke cigarettes, as compared with only 4% in the highest wealth quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1** **Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.2.1** **Educational attainment: Women**
- **Table 3.2.2** **Educational attainment: Men**
- **Table 3.3.1** **Literacy: Women**
- **Table 3.3.2** **Literacy: Men**
- **Table 3.4.1** **Exposure to mass media: Women**
- **Table 3.4.2** **Exposure to mass media: Men**
- **Table 3.5.1** **Internet usage: Women**
- **Table 3.5.2** **Internet usage: Men**
- **Table 3.6.1** **Employment status: Women**
- **Table 3.6.2** **Employment status: Men**
- **Table 3.7.1** **Occupation: Women**
- **Table 3.7.2** **Occupation: Men**
- **Table 3.8** **Type of employment: Women**
- **Table 3.9.1** **Health insurance coverage: Women**
- **Table 3.9.2** **Health insurance coverage: Men**
- **Table 3.10.1** **Tobacco smoking: Women**
- **Table 3.10.2** **Tobacco smoking: Men**
- **Table 3.11** **Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men**
- **Table 3.12** **Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 22.3 | 3,258 | 3,308 | 26.1 | 1,526 | 1,534 |
| 20-24 | 16.5 | 2,414 | 2,424 | 16.4 | 960 | 954 |
| 25-29 | 14.2 | 2,073 | 2,047 | 12.1 | 710 | 735 |
| 30-34 | 14.5 | 2,118 | 2,095 | 14.3 | 835 | 816 |
| 35-39 | 14.2 | 2,072 | 2,043 | 13.6 | 793 | 784 |
| 40-44 | 10.2 | 1,488 | 1,487 | 9.8 | 575 | 570 |
| 45-49 | 8.3 | 1,211 | 1,230 | 7.7 | 447 | 440 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 36.7 | 5,364 | 5,506 | 42.0 | 2,455 | 2,520 |
| Protestant | 47.2 | 6,905 | 6,754 | 40.0 | 2,340 | 2,262 |
| Adventist | 12.5 | 1,836 | 1,842 | 12.8 | 748 | 748 |
| Muslim | 1.8 | 269 | 287 | 2.6 | 153 | 161 |
| Traditional | 0.0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jehovah's Witness | 0.9 | 128 | 114 | 0.5 | 30 | 28 |
| Other | 0.2 | 29 | 24 | 0.1 | 8 | 6 |
| No religion | 0.7 | 104 | 106 | 1.9 | 112 | 107 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 40.4 | 5,914 | 6,060 | 49.0 | 2,867 | 2,908 |
| Married | 32.1 | 4,703 | 4,706 | 30.6 | 1,786 | 1,779 |
| Living together | 18.4 | 2,698 | 2,584 | 18.4 | 1,074 | 1,026 |
| Divorced/separated | 6.4 | 935 | 906 | 1.8 | 105 | 107 |
| Widowed | 2.6 | 383 | 378 | 0.2 | 14 | 13 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.9 | 2,909 | 3,551 | 19.1 | 1,115 | 1,366 |
| Rural | 80.1 | 11,725 | 11,083 | 80.9 | 4,731 | 4,467 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 14.8 | 2,166 | 1,921 | 15.0 | 879 | 766 |
| South | 20.9 | 3,065 | 3,482 | 21.2 | 1,239 | 1,409 |
| West | 21.7 | 3,174 | 3,312 | 21.7 | 1,268 | 1,334 |
| North | 15.2 | 2,226 | 2,294 | 15.1 | 886 | 915 |
| East | 27.4 | 4,003 | 3,625 | 26.9 | 1,574 | 1,409 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 9.4 | 1,377 | 1,352 | 7.2 | 420 | 417 |
| Primary | 58.3 | 8,529 | 8,500 | 61.0 | 3,569 | 3,522 |
| Secondary | 27.9 | 4,086 | 4,110 | 26.7 | 1,562 | 1,565 |
| More than secondary | 4.4 | 642 | 672 | 5.0 | 295 | 329 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 18.7 | 2,741 | 2,844 | 15.8 | 924 | 967 |
| Second | 18.8 | 2,756 | 2,707 | 18.4 | 1,076 | 1,058 |
| Middle | 18.8 | 2,757 | 2,709 | 21.0 | 1,227 | 1,182 |
| Fourth | 20.3 | 2,966 | 2,884 | 21.9 | 1,278 | 1,261 |
| Highest | 23.3 | 3,414 | 3,490 | 23.0 | 1,342 | 1,365 |
| Total 15-49 | 100.0 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 100.0 | 5,846 | 5,833 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | na | 667 | 680 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | na | 6,513 | 6,513 |

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

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of women |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ¹ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ² | More than secondary | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.4 | 30.9 | 18.8 | 39.1 | 7.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 5,672 |
| 15-19 | 1.0 | 31.1 | 19.6 | 45.9 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 1.8 | 30.6 | 17.9 | 30.0 | 15.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 6.5 | 34.9 | 16.6 | 19.8 | 13.8 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 11.3 | 46.9 | 16.9 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 16.5 | 51.0 | 20.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 18.4 | 48.4 | 21.0 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 25.6 | 54.6 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 1,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.6 | 23.4 | 14.9 | 27.8 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 10.6 | 44.6 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 3.9 | 25.5 | 15.8 | 26.2 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 2,166 |
| South | 9.8 | 43.3 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 3,065 |
| West | 12.4 | 42.5 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 3,174 |
| North | 9.0 | 43.8 | 20.3 | 17.5 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 2,226 |
| East | 10.0 | 42.6 | 16.8 | 21.9 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 4,003 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.3 | 54.9 | 15.5 | 8.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 2,741 |
| Second | 12.9 | 51.7 | 17.9 | 15.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 8.2 | 46.7 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 5.8 | 34.9 | 21.0 | 28.2 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 2.0 | 19.2 | 15.0 | 28.0 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 3,414 |
| Total | 9.4 | 40.4 | 17.9 | 20.7 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 14,634 |

¹ Completed 6th grade (for 6-grade system) and 8th grade (for 8-grade system) at the primary level or were in vocational school

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of men |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ¹ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ² | More than secondary | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.0 | 37.4 | 17.2 | 34.4 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 2,486 |
| 15-19 | 0.9 | 39.5 | 15.9 | 41.2 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 3.6 | 34.1 | 19.3 | 23.6 | 14.5 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 5.1 | 37.3 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 10.0 | 46.2 | 15.9 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 12.8 | 49.9 | 23.7 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 13.8 | 52.9 | 21.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 15.7 | 59.5 | 11.2 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 447 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.5 | 24.4 | 14.3 | 25.7 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 48.1 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 2.8 | 27.5 | 16.7 | 24.3 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 879 |
| South | 9.0 | 47.6 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 1,239 |
| West | 7.6 | 43.5 | 18.1 | 19.6 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 1,268 |
| North | 6.9 | 46.6 | 19.7 | 16.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 886 |
| East | 8.1 | 47.7 | 15.9 | 19.7 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 1,574 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.3 | 60.3 | 13.6 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 924 |
| Second | 9.6 | 55.2 | 18.6 | 13.7 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 6.9 | 50.0 | 20.4 | 18.7 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 3.7 | 37.8 | 21.2 | 25.8 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 1.9 | 22.3 | 13.0 | 26.7 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 7.2 | 43.6 | 17.5 | 19.4 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 24.4 | 50.8 | 14.7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 9.0 | 44.3 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 6,513 |

¹ Completed 6th grade (for 6-grade system) and 8th grade (for 8-grade system) at the primary level or were in vocational school

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Higher than primary schooling | No schooling, preschool or primary school | | | | | Total | Percentage literate ¹ | Number of women |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/visually impaired | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 49.7 | 36.1 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 5,672 |
| 15-19 | 49.2 | 37.6 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 50.3 | 34.0 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 42.6 | 38.0 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 25.9 | 45.9 | 10.2 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 13.0 | 51.0 | 12.6 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 14.2 | 54.4 | 7.7 | 23.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 13.7 | 47.7 | 9.4 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 1,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.4 | 29.5 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 27.3 | 46.0 | 9.4 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 56.0 | 33.1 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 2,166 |
| South | 29.7 | 42.9 | 11.5 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 3,065 |
| West | 28.2 | 45.4 | 8.2 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 3,174 |
| North | 27.9 | 48.6 | 7.5 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 2,226 |
| East | 31.3 | 42.3 | 9.6 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 4,003 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.0 | 44.4 | 13.1 | 32.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 2,741 |
| Second | 18.3 | 47.7 | 13.2 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 25.4 | 52.9 | 8.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 39.6 | 44.9 | 6.0 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 65.6 | 27.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 3,414 |
| Total | 33.4 | 42.7 | 8.6 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 14,634 |

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

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Higher than primary schooling | No schooling, preschool or primary school | | | | | Total | Percentage literate ¹ | Number of men |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/visually impaired | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 44.3 | 37.9 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 2,486 |
| 15-19 | 44.3 | 38.4 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 44.3 | 37.1 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 43.9 | 34.9 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 29.1 | 44.3 | 10.4 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 14.7 | 51.7 | 12.1 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 16.1 | 59.1 | 8.9 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 19.9 | 52.2 | 7.1 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 447 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59.8 | 31.4 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 27.2 | 46.4 | 10.3 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 54.8 | 37.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 879 |
| South | 27.5 | 41.6 | 13.5 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 1,239 |
| West | 32.6 | 46.0 | 6.7 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 1,268 |
| North | 28.3 | 51.3 | 5.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 886 |
| East | 29.8 | 42.2 | 12.4 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 1,574 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.4 | 45.0 | 13.1 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 924 |
| Second | 16.9 | 49.7 | 14.2 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 24.6 | 51.0 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 39.1 | 46.2 | 6.2 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 65.9 | 28.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 33.4 | 43.5 | 9.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 16.3 | 48.3 | 9.1 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 31.7 | 44.0 | 9.1 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 6,513 |

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

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 11.8 | 22.1 | 66.7 | 3.1 | 28.5 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 10.1 | 22.5 | 69.0 | 4.6 | 27.7 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 10.0 | 21.2 | 63.6 | 5.7 | 33.6 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 7.9 | 17.9 | 58.7 | 4.3 | 38.5 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 5.7 | 15.8 | 56.4 | 3.1 | 40.4 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 5.5 | 18.7 | 59.0 | 2.8 | 38.3 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 5.3 | 14.7 | 54.2 | 1.7 | 42.8 | 1,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.1 | 51.1 | 77.3 | 11.0 | 16.0 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 11.8 | 58.5 | 1.9 | 39.0 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 15.5 | 53.0 | 76.4 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 2,166 |
| South | 7.4 | 12.1 | 56.5 | 2.6 | 41.0 | 3,065 |
| West | 5.2 | 14.7 | 56.3 | 1.5 | 41.1 | 3,174 |
| North | 8.4 | 9.5 | 57.6 | 2.3 | 40.3 | 2,226 |
| East | 8.7 | 16.8 | 66.1 | 3.2 | 31.3 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.2 | 5.6 | 36.2 | 0.0 | 62.2 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 4.2 | 12.4 | 57.0 | 0.7 | 40.0 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 15.0 | 30.9 | 78.1 | 6.6 | 18.0 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 45.3 | 73.2 | 86.1 | 33.8 | 4.7 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.7 | 2.3 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 71.9 | 2,741 |
| Second | 4.5 | 2.7 | 49.4 | 0.2 | 48.9 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 6.0 | 4.3 | 66.5 | 0.6 | 32.0 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 8.2 | 13.3 | 78.0 | 1.6 | 19.5 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 19.2 | 64.9 | 84.6 | 13.9 | 7.6 | 3,414 |
| Total | 8.6 | 19.6 | 62.2 | 3.7 | 34.4 | 14,634 |

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of men |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 11.3 | 33.1 | 81.9 | 6.2 | 14.5 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 18.7 | 38.7 | 86.0 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 19.1 | 30.9 | 82.3 | 10.9 | 15.6 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 17.3 | 24.2 | 77.3 | 10.5 | 20.8 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 11.8 | 25.3 | 80.3 | 7.7 | 18.4 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 13.9 | 28.7 | 79.2 | 9.8 | 19.2 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 9.3 | 21.5 | 77.6 | 6.2 | 19.8 | 447 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.2 | 60.8 | 91.0 | 25.3 | 5.2 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 9.8 | 22.9 | 78.8 | 5.0 | 19.0 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 33.0 | 63.9 | 91.0 | 25.9 | 5.1 | 879 |
| South | 9.0 | 19.3 | 76.4 | 5.1 | 22.6 | 1,239 |
| West | 15.3 | 30.4 | 78.4 | 7.4 | 19.0 | 1,268 |
| North | 9.4 | 20.1 | 79.6 | 5.1 | 17.5 | 886 |
| East | 10.6 | 25.2 | 82.5 | 5.5 | 15.1 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.3 | 11.1 | 59.1 | 0.3 | 39.0 | 420 |
| Primary | 6.1 | 21.7 | 78.9 | 2.9 | 19.1 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 26.8 | 46.0 | 90.0 | 16.4 | 6.8 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 70.5 | 74.8 | 93.5 | 52.8 | 1.5 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.7 | 11.9 | 54.0 | 1.3 | 43.2 | 924 |
| Second | 5.3 | 14.1 | 73.3 | 2.0 | 24.7 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 7.2 | 16.3 | 84.4 | 2.4 | 13.7 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 14.8 | 29.2 | 90.9 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 35.6 | 69.1 | 93.9 | 27.0 | 2.1 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 14.5 | 30.1 | 81.2 | 8.8 | 16.4 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 8.7 | 21.3 | 72.8 | 5.9 | 25.6 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 13.9 | 29.2 | 80.3 | 8.5 | 17.3 | 6,513 |

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the past 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: | | | | | Total | Number |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---|--------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | | | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Missing | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 3,258 | 28.8 | 41.2 | 17.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 363 |
| 20-24 | 22.4 | 19.2 | 2,414 | 46.8 | 34.6 | 6.1 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 462 |
| 25-29 | 20.5 | 17.9 | 2,073 | 59.0 | 27.9 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 371 |
| 30-34 | 14.5 | 13.0 | 2,118 | 57.6 | 28.9 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 276 |
| 35-39 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 2,072 | 63.2 | 27.8 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| 40-44 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 1,488 | 69.8 | 20.1 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 |
| 45-49 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 1,211 | 56.2 | 33.0 | 9.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.8 | 36.4 | 2,909 | 59.8 | 27.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,058 |
| Rural | 7.5 | 6.4 | 11,725 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 745 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 39.7 | 36.1 | 2,166 | 60.6 | 26.3 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 781 |
| South | 9.3 | 8.0 | 3,065 | 42.8 | 39.3 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 245 |
| West | 9.3 | 7.7 | 3,174 | 35.7 | 41.3 | 10.3 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 244 |
| North | 9.3 | 8.3 | 2,226 | 43.4 | 29.7 | 10.0 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 185 |
| East | 9.9 | 8.7 | 4,003 | 47.3 | 35.1 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1,377 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0 |
| Primary | 2.3 | 1.8 | 8,529 | 30.2 | 44.6 | 10.8 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Secondary | 29.8 | 25.9 | 4,086 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,057 |
| More than secondary | 96.8 | 92.5 | 642 | 77.2 | 18.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 594 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2,741 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Second | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2,756 | (10.7) | (42.8) | (9.3) | (37.2) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 34 |
| Middle | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2,757 | 16.3 | 44.3 | 12.4 | 27.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Fourth | 12.0 | 9.6 | 2,966 | 27.8 | 41.6 | 14.3 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 285 |
| Highest | 44.5 | 41.0 | 3,414 | 58.2 | 29.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,400 |
| Total | 13.9 | 12.3 | 14,634 | 50.5 | 32.1 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,803 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the past 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: | | | | | Total | Number |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---|--------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | | | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Missing | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 22.1 | 20.8 | 1,526 | 48.7 | 30.3 | 7.9 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 318 |
| 20-24 | 39.7 | 37.0 | 960 | 57.2 | 28.2 | 5.2 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 355 |
| 25-29 | 35.2 | 32.7 | 710 | 62.9 | 20.7 | 4.1 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 232 |
| 30-34 | 25.1 | 23.1 | 835 | 68.3 | 19.2 | 3.6 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 193 |
| 35-39 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 793 | 71.4 | 18.9 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 112 |
| 40-44 | 17.1 | 15.7 | 575 | 76.8 | 19.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 |
| 45-49 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 447 | (66.2) | (13.1) | (20.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 43 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.4 | 56.3 | 1,115 | 74.3 | 17.1 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 627 |
| Rural | 16.6 | 15.1 | 4,731 | 48.5 | 30.5 | 7.1 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 715 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 56.2 | 54.8 | 879 | 81.7 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 482 |
| South | 14.3 | 13.0 | 1,239 | 49.1 | 32.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 162 |
| West | 22.1 | 20.5 | 1,268 | 54.7 | 28.5 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 260 |
| North | 20.8 | 18.5 | 886 | 43.1 | 33.8 | 3.4 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| East | 19.2 | 17.5 | 1,574 | 46.4 | 33.8 | 6.1 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.0 | 0.7 | 420 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Primary | 8.5 | 7.3 | 3,569 | 46.2 | 33.3 | 6.2 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Secondary | 54.0 | 50.8 | 1,562 | 55.8 | 26.4 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 793 |
| More than secondary | 97.8 | 96.5 | 295 | 86.7 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 285 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.1 | 2.2 | 924 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| Second | 9.3 | 8.1 | 1,076 | 26.6 | 38.3 | 8.5 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Middle | 11.4 | 9.9 | 1,227 | 33.8 | 34.6 | 11.5 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Fourth | 25.8 | 23.4 | 1,278 | 47.8 | 28.8 | 9.6 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Highest | 62.5 | 60.7 | 1,342 | 74.0 | 19.0 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 814 |
| Total 15-49 | 24.6 | 23.0 | 5,846 | 60.6 | 24.2 | 5.7 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,343 |
| 50-59 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 667 | (83.0) | (7.3) | (2.1) | (7.6) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 44 |
| Total 15-59 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 6,513 | 61.3 | 23.7 | 5.6 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,387 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-------|-----------------|
| | Currently employed ¹ | Not currently employed | | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 38.2 | 5.1 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 61.8 | 9.6 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 73.2 | 7.9 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 76.2 | 7.5 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 79.6 | 6.3 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 80.8 | 6.3 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 81.1 | 6.5 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 1,211 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 49.4 | 6.6 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 5,914 |
| Married or living together | 76.9 | 7.3 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 7,401 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 82.4 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 1,318 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 47.0 | 6.7 | 46.3 | 100.0 | 5,368 |
| 1-2 | 74.0 | 8.3 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 4,150 |
| 3-4 | 79.8 | 6.4 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 3,184 |
| 5+ | 80.9 | 5.9 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 1,932 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.7 | 9.0 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 68.7 | 6.5 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 54.6 | 10.7 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 2,166 |
| South | 62.7 | 5.7 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 3,065 |
| West | 69.9 | 7.1 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 3,174 |
| North | 71.7 | 7.4 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 2,226 |
| East | 69.5 | 5.7 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 80.5 | 6.7 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 73.0 | 6.5 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 48.9 | 7.6 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 57.7 | 9.8 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 74.4 | 6.9 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 2,741 |
| Second | 71.0 | 7.1 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 70.9 | 6.7 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 62.4 | 7.1 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 55.7 | 7.1 | 37.2 | 100.0 | 3,414 |
| Total | 66.3 | 7.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 14,634 |

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

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of men |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-------|---------------|
| | Currently employed ¹ | Not currently employed | | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 61.9 | 4.6 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 89.0 | 2.0 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 94.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 98.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 98.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 98.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 97.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 447 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 74.3 | 3.7 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 2,867 |
| Married or living together | 98.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,860 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 92.8 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 74.9 | 3.7 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 2,936 |
| 1-2 | 98.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,229 |
| 3-4 | 98.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,051 |
| 5+ | 99.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 630 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 83.0 | 4.0 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 87.6 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 80.4 | 3.5 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 879 |
| South | 83.9 | 1.4 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 1,239 |
| West | 87.5 | 3.8 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 1,268 |
| North | 92.7 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 886 |
| East | 88.4 | 1.2 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 97.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Primary | 90.8 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 74.5 | 3.7 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 86.5 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 89.5 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 924 |
| Second | 88.4 | 1.3 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 87.1 | 2.2 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 87.0 | 2.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 82.8 | 3.5 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 86.7 | 2.2 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 96.0 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 87.7 | 2.1 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 6,513 |

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

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Unskilled manual | Domestic service | Agriculture | Total | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 3.0 | 32.3 | 11.8 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 1,413 |
| 20-24 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 17.8 | 4.3 | 26.4 | 8.6 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 1,722 |
| 25-29 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 18.3 | 3.6 | 28.6 | 3.8 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 1,680 |
| 30-34 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 16.0 | 3.5 | 26.3 | 2.4 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 1,773 |
| 35-39 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 28.1 | 1.1 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 1,780 |
| 40-44 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 2.3 | 25.3 | 1.3 | 54.6 | 100.0 | 1,295 |
| 45-49 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 26.6 | 1.1 | 57.2 | 100.0 | 1,062 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 3.2 | 1.7 | 16.3 | 3.7 | 27.3 | 11.6 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 3,312 |
| Married or living together | 4.1 | 0.9 | 13.5 | 3.1 | 26.0 | 0.9 | 51.6 | 100.0 | 6,234 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 1.5 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 1.9 | 37.8 | 2.4 | 42.5 | 100.0 | 1,179 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 15.9 | 4.5 | 25.8 | 11.1 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 2,884 |
| 1-2 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 16.6 | 3.2 | 28.1 | 3.1 | 43.6 | 100.0 | 3,419 |
| 3-4 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 28.2 | 1.2 | 50.6 | 100.0 | 2,747 |
| 5+ | 1.1 | 0.5 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 29.2 | 0.6 | 57.8 | 100.0 | 1,676 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.4 | 4.1 | 35.7 | 5.8 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 1,914 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 2.6 | 30.3 | 1.9 | 52.9 | 100.0 | 8,812 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 9.3 | 4.1 | 36.2 | 6.5 | 13.1 | 16.1 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 1,414 |
| South | 3.2 | 0.4 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 30.2 | 3.0 | 52.0 | 100.0 | 2,097 |
| West | 2.1 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 2.6 | 34.2 | 2.7 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 2,445 |
| North | 2.7 | 0.7 | 10.2 | 2.9 | 29.1 | 2.3 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 1,761 |
| East | 2.7 | 0.4 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 26.7 | 2.3 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 3,008 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 43.3 | 1.6 | 47.7 | 100.0 | 1,200 |
| Primary | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10.6 | 2.7 | 29.6 | 4.3 | 52.5 | 100.0 | 6,784 |
| Secondary | 7.1 | 2.0 | 26.6 | 6.1 | 18.6 | 6.4 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 2,308 |
| More than secondary | 47.5 | 13.0 | 29.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 433 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 49.4 | 0.7 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 2,227 |
| Second | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 37.2 | 1.1 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 2,154 |
| Middle | 0.7 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 27.0 | 1.1 | 59.3 | 100.0 | 2,140 |
| Fourth | 2.3 | 0.6 | 20.1 | 5.0 | 17.1 | 2.6 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 2,061 |
| Highest | 14.8 | 4.5 | 32.7 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 16.4 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 2,144 |
| Total | 3.5 | 1.0 | 14.4 | 3.1 | 27.7 | 4.4 | 45.9 | 100.0 | 10,726 |

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Unskilled manual | Domestic service | Agriculture | Total | Number of men |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 4.3 | 40.8 | 5.3 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 1,014 |
| 20-24 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 32.9 | 5.8 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 873 |
| 25-29 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 31.9 | 3.0 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 685 |
| 30-34 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 8.6 | 15.3 | 28.9 | 0.8 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 829 |
| 35-39 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 7.9 | 15.2 | 25.6 | 0.7 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 787 |
| 40-44 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 10.4 | 13.7 | 26.1 | 0.5 | 43.4 | 100.0 | 569 |
| 45-49 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 20.5 | 0.3 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 443 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.3 | 0.7 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 34.8 | 5.5 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 2,237 |
| Married or living together | 5.0 | 0.6 | 8.5 | 13.6 | 26.9 | 0.5 | 44.9 | 100.0 | 2,850 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 0.7 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 11.8 | 50.1 | 1.9 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 13.1 | 8.7 | 34.7 | 5.3 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 2,307 |
| 1-2 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 8.5 | 16.1 | 30.8 | 1.3 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 1,223 |
| 3-4 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 13.9 | 26.6 | 0.2 | 46.6 | 100.0 | 1,044 |
| 5+ | 2.6 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 23.3 | 0.1 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 626 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.0 | 1.8 | 25.5 | 24.1 | 20.3 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 969 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 0.4 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 33.2 | 1.7 | 46.1 | 100.0 | 4,231 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 11.3 | 1.5 | 23.0 | 29.0 | 17.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 738 |
| South | 3.4 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 34.6 | 2.0 | 42.3 | 100.0 | 1,057 |
| West | 3.4 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 31.5 | 1.2 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 1,158 |
| North | 5.0 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 34.2 | 1.2 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 836 |
| East | 2.7 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 32.1 | 2.4 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 1,411 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 46.1 | 1.7 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 415 |
| Primary | 0.4 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 33.4 | 2.6 | 44.8 | 100.0 | 3,295 |
| Secondary | 6.7 | 1.0 | 18.5 | 17.0 | 24.4 | 3.9 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 1,222 |
| More than secondary | 53.4 | 7.2 | 14.8 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 269 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 55.0 | 0.5 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 844 |
| Second | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 36.0 | 0.5 | 53.5 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Middle | 0.7 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 30.9 | 0.6 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 1,095 |
| Fourth | 3.3 | 0.5 | 11.3 | 17.5 | 26.4 | 1.8 | 39.2 | 100.0 | 1,139 |
| Highest | 16.7 | 2.2 | 23.2 | 22.2 | 12.9 | 9.2 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 1,158 |
| Total 15-49 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 30.8 | 2.7 | 39.0 | 100.0 | 5,200 |
| 50-59 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 10.4 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 59.7 | 100.0 | 648 |
| Total 15-59 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 29.4 | 2.4 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 5,848 |

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Employment characteristic | Agricultural work | Nonagricultural work | Total |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Type of earnings | | | |
| Cash only | 14.4 | 69.5 | 44.2 |
| Cash and in-kind | 32.8 | 21.2 | 26.5 |
| In-kind only | 11.4 | 1.3 | 5.9 |
| Not paid | 41.5 | 8.0 | 23.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of employer | | | |
| Employed by family member | 14.8 | 6.1 | 10.0 |
| Employed by non-family member | 21.9 | 59.7 | 42.4 |
| Self-employed | 63.3 | 34.3 | 47.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Continuity of employment | | | |
| All year | 58.7 | 48.1 | 53.0 |
| Seasonal | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Occasional | 32.7 | 43.5 | 38.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women employed during the last 12 months | 4,918 | 5,807 | 10,726 |

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

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | RAMA ¹ / RSSB ² | Employer | Mutuelle/ community health insurance | Private insurance company | MMI ³ | None | Any health insurance | Number of women |
|---------------------------|--|----------|---|---------------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 78.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 17.9 | 82.1 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 81.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 15.6 | 84.4 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 77.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 16.6 | 83.4 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 73.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 18.0 | 82.0 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 74.7 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 18.1 | 81.9 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 74.5 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 18.3 | 81.7 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 77.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 17.2 | 82.8 | 1,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.4 | 0.2 | 70.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 16.8 | 83.2 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 0.1 | 78.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 17.5 | 82.5 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 5.7 | 0.2 | 69.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 19.2 | 80.8 | 2,166 |
| South | 3.0 | 0.0 | 80.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 15.9 | 84.1 | 3,065 |
| West | 3.4 | 0.0 | 76.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 19.3 | 80.7 | 3,174 |
| North | 3.8 | 0.0 | 84.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 10.3 | 89.7 | 2,226 |
| East | 3.0 | 0.2 | 75.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 19.9 | 80.1 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 0.1 | 71.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 28.3 | 71.7 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 0.6 | 0.0 | 79.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 19.3 | 80.7 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 6.5 | 0.1 | 78.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 11.6 | 88.4 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 32.6 | 0.7 | 49.5 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 67.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.7 | 67.3 | 2,741 |
| Second | 0.2 | 0.1 | 79.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 80.3 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 0.5 | 0.0 | 83.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 15.6 | 84.4 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 3.3 | 0.2 | 83.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 12.5 | 87.5 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 12.1 | 0.2 | 72.5 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 91.2 | 3,414 |
| Total | 3.6 | 0.1 | 77.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 17.4 | 82.6 | 14,634 |

¹ RAMA: Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie

² RSSB: Rwandan Social Security Board

³ MMI: Military Medical Insurance

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | RAMA ¹ / RSSB ² | Employer | Mutuelle/ community health insurance | Private insurance company | MMI ³ | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of men |
|---------------------------|--|----------|---|---------------------------------|------------------|-------|------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 80.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 84.8 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 80.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 76.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 81.5 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 75.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 74.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 73.7 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 18.1 | 81.9 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 76.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 83.3 | 447 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.6 | 1.1 | 70.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 14.6 | 85.4 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 0.1 | 79.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 82.7 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 6.9 | 1.1 | 71.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 84.3 | 879 |
| South | 3.1 | 0.1 | 78.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 1,239 |
| West | 4.1 | 0.0 | 77.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 82.1 | 1,268 |
| North | 5.1 | 0.3 | 83.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 89.9 | 886 |
| East | 3.2 | 0.1 | 77.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 81.0 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 420 |
| Primary | 0.8 | 0.1 | 79.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 80.5 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 7.0 | 0.2 | 81.8 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 9.2 | 90.8 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 36.9 | 3.5 | 44.7 | 9.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 94.9 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 0.0 | 63.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 924 |
| Second | 0.6 | 0.0 | 78.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 79.0 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 0.3 | 0.1 | 87.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 87.4 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 0.1 | 83.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 88.1 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 14.2 | 0.9 | 71.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 8.2 | 91.8 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 77.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 83.2 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 84.2 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 77.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 83.3 | 6,513 |

¹ RAMA: Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie

² RSSB: Rwandan Social Security Board

³ MMI: Military Medical Insurance

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke: ¹ | | | Number of women |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Cigarettes ² | Other type of tobacco ³ | Any type of tobacco | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 1,211 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2,166 |
| South | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 3,065 |
| West | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3,174 |
| North | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2,226 |
| East | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 2.3 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2,741 |
| Second | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3,414 |
| Total | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 14,634 |

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Cigarettes include kreteks.

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke: ¹ | | | Smoking frequency | | | Total | Number of men |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------|---------------|
| | Cigarettes ² | Other type of tobacco ³ | Any type of tobacco | Daily smoker | Occasional smoker ⁴ | Non-smoker | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 9.4 | 0.4 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 12.9 | 0.2 | 12.9 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 15.5 | 0.2 | 15.5 | 11.2 | 4.3 | 84.5 | 100.0 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 84.7 | 100.0 | 447 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.8 | 0.2 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 7.0 | 0.2 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 7.5 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 879 |
| South | 9.6 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 2.2 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 1,239 |
| West | 4.4 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 1,268 |
| North | 4.3 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 886 |
| East | 8.0 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.3 | 1.4 | 21.3 | 14.9 | 6.4 | 78.7 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Primary | 7.4 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.2 | 0.4 | 15.4 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 924 |
| Second | 8.2 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 5.1 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 5.1 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 3.6 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 23.1 | 2.0 | 24.6 | 20.4 | 4.2 | 75.4 | 100.0 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 6,513 |

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

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

³ Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹ | | | | | Don't know/missing | Total | Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily ¹ |
|---------------------------|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|---------|---|
| | <5 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | ≥25 | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| 20-24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| 25-29 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 23 |
| 30-34 | 65.2 | 17.9 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62 |
| 35-39 | 68.9 | 25.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| 40-44 | 72.5 | 18.6 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| 45-49 | (62.4) | (22.6) | (3.7) | (8.4) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 51 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 71.2 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Rural | 66.6 | 24.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | (70.8) | (11.4) | (13.5) | (4.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 51 |
| South | 73.6 | 21.8 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| West | (64.1) | (30.2) | (5.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 32 |
| North | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| East | 58.1 | 25.8 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 67.9 | 18.9 | 9.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Primary | 66.4 | 23.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Secondary | (75.1) | (20.1) | (0.0) | (4.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 28 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 75.3 | 20.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Second | 66.7 | 23.3 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Middle | (60.2) | (33.7) | (6.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 43 |
| Fourth | (58.1) | (19.4) | (18.3) | (4.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 48 |
| Highest | (67.5) | (14.7) | (4.2) | (8.8) | (4.7) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 32 |
| Total 15-49 | 67.4 | 22.2 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 287 |
| 50-59 | 72.1 | 22.5 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Total 15-59 | 68.9 | 22.3 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 413 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Tobacco product | Women | Men |
|--|--------|-------|
| Snuff, by mouth | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Snuff, by nose | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Chewing tobacco | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹ | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Any type of tobacco ² | 1.5 | 7.0 |
| Number | 14,634 | 5,846 |

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

¹ Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and betel quid with tobacco

² Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table along with cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Key Findings

- **Current marital status:** 51% of women and 49% of men age 15-49 are currently in union.
- **Polygyny:** 8% of currently married women report that their husband has multiple wives.
- **Age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 is 22.8 years. Men marry later than women, with the median age at first marriage among men age 30-59 being 25.8 years.
- **Sexual initiation:** The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 20.7 years, while the median age among men age 25-59 is 22.2 years.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

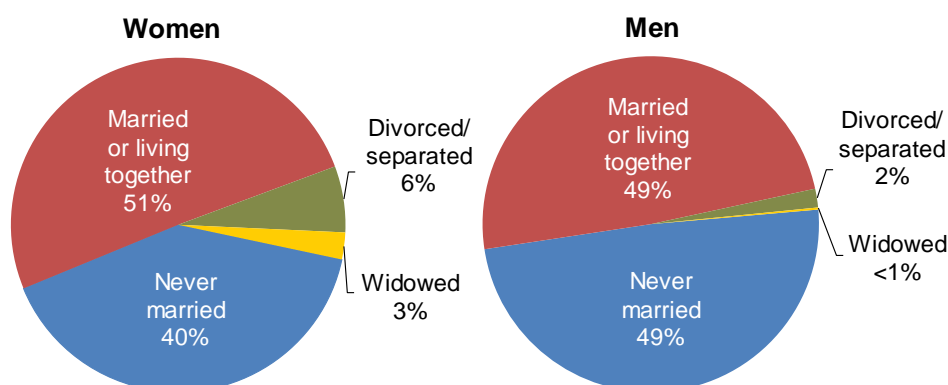
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Fifty-one percent of women and 49% of men are currently married or living together with a partner. By age 45-49, only 6% of women and 2% of men have never been married (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**). Overall, women are more likely than men to be divorced, separated, or widowed. Women are less likely to be single; 40% of women and 49% of men have never been married.

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Trends: Overall, the percentage of women and men who are currently in union is consistent with the percentage in 2014-15, when 52% of women and 50% of men were in union.

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Eight percent of women age 15-49 reported that their husband or partner has other wives, while 3% of men age 15-49 reported having more than one wife (Table 4.2.1 and Table 4.2.2).

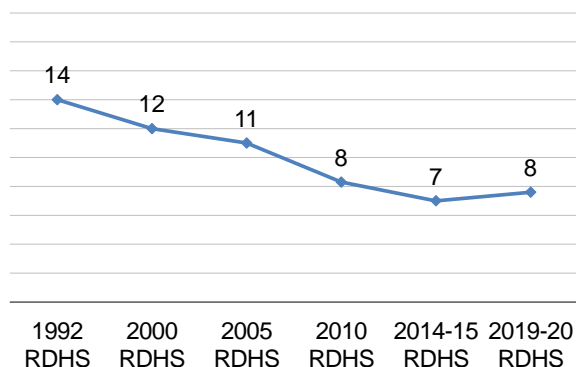
Trends: Eight percent of currently married women are in a polygynous union, as compared with 14% in 1992 and 7% in 2014-15 (Figure 4.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eight percent of rural women have one or more co-wives, compared with 6% of urban women (Table 4.2.1).
- By province, the percentage of women with one or more co-wives is highest in South and East (9% each) and lowest in North (4%) (Table 4.2.1).
- Women with no education are much more likely to have co-wives (12%) than women who have more than a secondary education (2%).
- Twelve percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile report that they have one or more co-wives, as compared with 5% of women in the highest quintile.
- The percentage of men with two or more wives is higher in City of Kigali (4%) than in the other provinces (Table 4.2.2).
- Men with no education or a primary education are more likely to have two or more wives (3% each) than men with more than a secondary education (0%).

Figure 4.2 Trends in polygyny

Percentage of married women age 15-49 in a polygynous union



4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20-49, 25-49, and 30-49 and men age 20-49, 25-49, 30-49, 20-59, 25-59, and 30-59

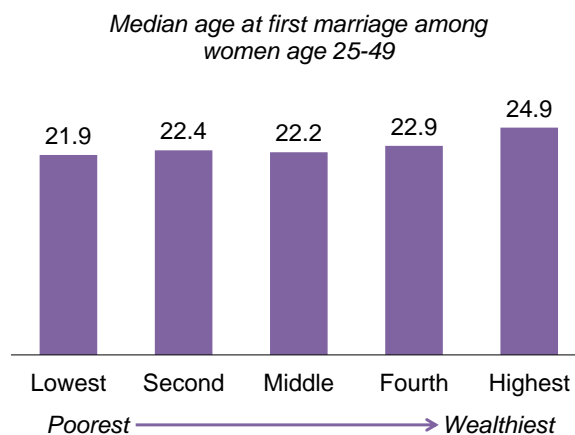
Median ages at first marriage are 22.8 years and 22.5 years among women age 25-49 and 30-49, respectively. The median age at first marriage is 25.6 years among men age 30-49, while the median age is 25.8 years among men age 30-59. These findings corroborate the fact that women tend to marry earlier than men. Nine percent of women age 25-49 and only 3% of men age 30-49 marry before their 18th birthday (Table 4.3).

Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 has increased slightly since 2014-15, from 21.9 years to 22.8 years. Within the same age group, the percentage of women marrying before age 18 has declined from 14% to 9%. The percentage of men age 30-49 marrying before age 18 has not changed since 2014-15 (3%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women age 25-49 marry at younger ages than their urban counterparts (22.5 years versus 24.8 years) (**Table 4.4**).
- Women in City of Kigali marry at a much later age (24.9 years) than women in East (21.9 years).
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile marry 3 years earlier than women in the highest quintile (21.9 years versus 24.9 years) (**Figure 4.3**).

Figure 4.3 Women’s median age at marriage by wealth



4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

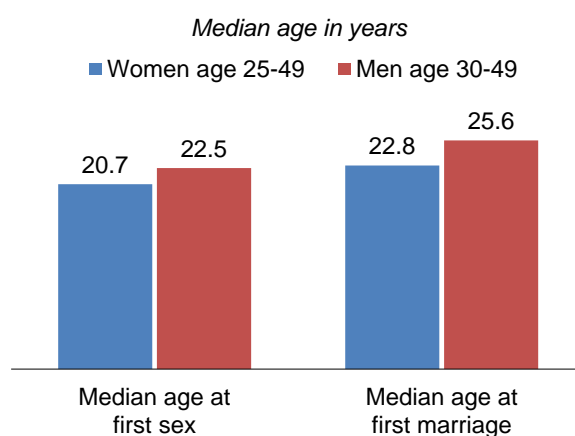
Sample: Women age 20-49, 25-49, and 30-49 and men age 20-49, 25-49, 30-49, 20-59, 25-59, and 30-59

The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 30-49 in Rwanda is 20.6 years, while the median age among men is 22.5 years. On average, women initiate sexual intercourse 1.9 years earlier than men (**Table 4.5**).

The median age at first sexual intercourse is 3.1 years earlier than the median age at first marriage among men age 30-49, while the median age at first sexual intercourse is 1.9 years earlier than the median age at first marriage among women (**Figure 4.4**). This indicates that the gap between age at initiation of sexual intercourse and age at first marriage is longer among men than among women.

Two percent of women age 25-49 initiate sexual intercourse by age 15 and 20% by age 18. By age 20, 42% of women have had sexual intercourse (**Table 4.5**). Three percent of men age 25-49 have their first sexual intercourse by age 15, and 31% of men have had sexual intercourse by age 20.

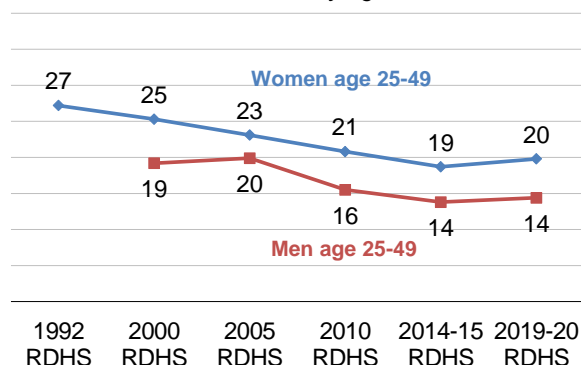
Figure 4.4 Median age at first sex and first marriage



Trends: The percentage of women age 25-49 who have had sexual intercourse by age 18 has changed only minimally since 2014-15 (19% versus 20%), and the percentage among men has not changed (14%) (**Figure 4.5**). The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 has decreased since 2014-15 from 21.8 years to 20.7 years.

Figure 4.5 Trends in early sexual intercourse

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18



Patterns by background characteristics

- There are only minimal differences by residence in median age at first sexual intercourse. Rural women age 25-49 initiate sexual intercourse 0.3 years earlier than urban women. In contrast, urban men age 25-59 initiate sexual intercourse 0.5 years earlier than their rural counterparts (**Table 4.6**).
- There is very little variation by province in the median age at first sexual intercourse among either women or men.
- Women with no education engage in sexual intercourse earlier than women with more than a secondary education (19.1 years versus 24.8 years).
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile initiate sexual intercourse earlier than women in the highest quintile (19.7 years versus 22.0 years).

4.5 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The survey collected data on recent sexual activity. Overall, nearly half of women and men age 15-49 (48% and 49%, respectively) reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey. Twenty-seven percent of women and 30% of men reported that they have not had sexual intercourse. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- Table 4.1** Current marital status
- Table 4.2.1** Number of women's co-wives
- Table 4.2.2** Number of men's wives
- Table 4.3** Age at first marriage
- Table 4.4** Median age at first marriage by background characteristics
- Table 4.5** Age at first sexual intercourse
- Table 4.6** Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics
- Table 4.7.1** Recent sexual activity: Women
- Table 4.7.2** Recent sexual activity: Men

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Marital status | | | | | | Total | Percent- age of respond- ents currently in union | Number of respond- ents |
|-------------|------------------|---------|--------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-------|---|-------------------------------|
| | Never married | Married | Living together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 97.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 64.5 | 7.6 | 23.4 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 31.1 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 29.1 | 29.3 | 33.3 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 13.2 | 49.2 | 28.3 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 6.8 | 61.5 | 20.1 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 6.0 | 62.2 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 5.7 | 55.4 | 11.5 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 66.8 | 1,211 |
| Total 15-49 | 40.4 | 32.1 | 18.4 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 50.6 | 14,634 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 85.7 | 1.9 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 46.4 | 16.8 | 34.0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 15.3 | 47.2 | 35.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 5.7 | 64.6 | 26.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 1.9 | 72.5 | 20.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 1.9 | 72.7 | 21.7 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 447 |
| Total 15-49 | 49.0 | 30.6 | 18.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 48.9 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 2.1 | 76.6 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 44.2 | 35.3 | 18.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 53.4 | 6,513 |

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Number of co-wives | | | | Total | Percentage with one or more co-wives ¹ | Number of women |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|------------|-------|---|-----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Don't know | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 73 |
| 20-24 | 93.2 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 750 |
| 25-29 | 93.1 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 1,297 |
| 30-34 | 91.9 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 1,642 |
| 35-39 | 91.3 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 1,690 |
| 40-44 | 89.9 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 1,139 |
| 45-49 | 89.4 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 809 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.1 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 1,288 |
| Rural | 91.4 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 6,114 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 92.4 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 1,006 |
| South | 90.2 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 1,559 |
| West | 92.1 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 1,628 |
| North | 94.6 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 1,201 |
| East | 89.9 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 2,007 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 86.8 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 952 |
| Primary | 91.4 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 4,834 |
| Secondary | 94.2 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 1,250 |
| More than secondary | 97.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 365 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 86.4 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 1,443 |
| Second | 90.6 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 1,397 |
| Middle | 92.2 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 1,509 |
| Fourth | 93.4 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 1,520 |
| Highest | 94.8 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 1,532 |
| Total | 91.5 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 7,401 |

¹ Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Number of wives | | Total | Number of men |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2+ | | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| 20-24 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 130 |
| 25-29 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 361 |
| 30-34 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 691 |
| 35-39 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 719 |
| 40-44 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 534 |
| 45-49 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 422 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 97.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 466 |
| Rural | 97.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,394 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 96.3 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 384 |
| South | 98.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 584 |
| West | 96.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 634 |
| North | 98.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 477 |
| East | 97.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 782 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 96.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Primary | 97.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 2,022 |
| Secondary | 97.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 360 |
| More than secondary | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 96.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 541 |
| Second | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 545 |
| Middle | 96.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 624 |
| Fourth | 98.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 604 |
| Highest | 96.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 546 |
| Total 15-49 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 2,860 |
| 50-59 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 620 |
| Total 15-59 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 3,480 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Current age | Percentage first married by exact age: | | | | | Percentage never married | Number of respondents | Median age at first marriage |
|--------------|--|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.1 | na | na | na | na | 97.4 | 3,258 | a |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 17.4 | na | na | 64.5 | 2,414 | a |
| 25-29 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 18.6 | 35.6 | 58.6 | 29.1 | 2,073 | 23.9 |
| 30-34 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 18.5 | 35.9 | 60.1 | 13.2 | 2,118 | 23.7 |
| 35-39 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 23.3 | 44.0 | 67.0 | 6.8 | 2,072 | 22.7 |
| 40-44 | 2.0 | 14.8 | 35.7 | 53.6 | 71.2 | 6.0 | 1,488 | 21.5 |
| 45-49 | 1.9 | 16.1 | 32.1 | 53.6 | 77.3 | 5.7 | 1,211 | 21.6 |
| 20-49 | 0.9 | 8.5 | 22.9 | na | na | 24.1 | 11,376 | a |
| 25-49 | 1.0 | 9.3 | 24.3 | 43.1 | 65.5 | 13.2 | 8,962 | 22.8 |
| 30-49 | 1.2 | 10.5 | 26.1 | 45.3 | 67.6 | 8.4 | 6,890 | 22.5 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | na | na | na | na | 99.8 | 1,526 | a |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.9 | na | na | 85.7 | 960 | a |
| 25-29 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 14.7 | 38.9 | 46.4 | 710 | a |
| 30-34 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 16.6 | 39.7 | 15.3 | 835 | 26.1 |
| 35-39 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 19.3 | 45.4 | 5.7 | 793 | 25.5 |
| 40-44 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 9.6 | 24.6 | 50.1 | 1.9 | 575 | 25.0 |
| 45-49 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 18.5 | 45.3 | 1.9 | 447 | 25.5 |
| 20-49 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 6.2 | na | na | 31.1 | 4,320 | a |
| 25-49 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 18.4 | 43.4 | 15.5 | 3,360 | a |
| 30-49 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 19.4 | 44.6 | 7.2 | 2,650 | 25.6 |
| 20-59 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 6.5 | na | na | 27.2 | 4,987 | a |
| 25-59 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 18.3 | 42.6 | 13.3 | 4,027 | a |
| 30-59 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 19.1 | 43.4 | 6.2 | 3,317 | 25.8 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 and age 30-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25-59 and age 30-59, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women age | | Men age | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 25-49 | 30-49 | 25-59 | 30-59 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 24.8 | 24.4 | a | 29.0 |
| Rural | 22.5 | 22.2 | a | 25.4 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 24.9 | 24.7 | a | 29.4 |
| South | 23.5 | 23.3 | a | 26.8 |
| West | 22.6 | 22.2 | a | 24.9 |
| North | 22.1 | 21.8 | 24.5 | 24.5 |
| East | 21.9 | 21.7 | a | 25.0 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 21.1 | 21.1 | 24.8 | 24.9 |
| Primary | 22.2 | 22.2 | a | 25.3 |
| Secondary | a | 25.3 | a | 28.7 |
| More than secondary | a | 27.3 | a | a |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 21.9 | 21.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 |
| Second | 22.4 | 22.2 | 24.8 | 24.7 |
| Middle | 22.2 | 22.0 | a | 25.1 |
| Fourth | 22.9 | 22.5 | a | 26.1 |
| Highest | 24.9 | 24.5 | a | 28.3 |
| Total | 22.8 | 22.5 | a | 25.8 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Current age | Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: | | | | | Percentage who never had intercourse | Number | Median age at first intercourse |
|-------------|---|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.5 | na | na | na | na | 83.5 | 3,258 | a |
| 20-24 | 2.9 | 20.8 | 43.5 | na | na | 35.7 | 2,414 | a |
| 25-29 | 2.0 | 16.0 | 38.4 | 60.1 | 80.7 | 10.5 | 2,073 | 21.0 |
| 30-34 | 2.2 | 16.7 | 35.8 | 57.0 | 78.8 | 3.7 | 2,118 | 21.3 |
| 35-39 | 1.8 | 18.6 | 38.2 | 61.4 | 80.5 | 2.2 | 2,072 | 21.0 |
| 40-44 | 3.0 | 26.0 | 52.8 | 71.2 | 83.8 | 1.2 | 1,488 | 19.8 |
| 45-49 | 1.7 | 26.4 | 50.4 | 70.6 | 87.6 | 0.9 | 1,211 | 20.0 |
| 20-49 | 2.3 | 20.0 | 42.1 | na | na | 10.8 | 11,376 | a |
| 25-49 | 2.1 | 19.8 | 41.7 | 62.9 | 81.7 | 4.1 | 8,962 | 20.7 |
| 30-49 | 2.2 | 21.0 | 42.8 | 63.8 | 81.9 | 2.2 | 6,890 | 20.6 |
| 15-24 | 3.8 | na | na | na | na | 63.1 | 5,672 | a |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 10.1 | na | na | na | na | 81.6 | 1,526 | a |
| 20-24 | 5.4 | 21.9 | 40.4 | na | na | 40.9 | 960 | a |
| 25-29 | 5.3 | 21.1 | 37.6 | 53.5 | 77.4 | 12.3 | 710 | 21.5 |
| 30-34 | 2.6 | 12.9 | 27.6 | 44.1 | 65.9 | 2.9 | 835 | 22.7 |
| 35-39 | 2.0 | 12.1 | 27.2 | 45.9 | 67.2 | 0.6 | 793 | 22.4 |
| 40-44 | 1.4 | 14.1 | 33.2 | 50.0 | 70.5 | 0.4 | 575 | 22.0 |
| 45-49 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 28.1 | 44.7 | 68.9 | 0.3 | 447 | 22.6 |
| 20-49 | 3.3 | 16.1 | 32.8 | na | na | 11.9 | 4,320 | a |
| 25-49 | 2.7 | 14.4 | 30.6 | 47.6 | 69.8 | 3.6 | 3,360 | 22.3 |
| 30-49 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 28.8 | 46.0 | 67.8 | 1.2 | 2,650 | 22.5 |
| 15-24 | 8.3 | na | na | na | na | 65.9 | 2,486 | a |
| 20-59 | 3.0 | 15.9 | 32.8 | na | na | 10.4 | 4,987 | a |
| 25-59 | 2.4 | 14.5 | 31.0 | 48.2 | 69.4 | 3.1 | 4,027 | 22.2 |
| 30-59 | 1.8 | 13.1 | 29.6 | 47.1 | 67.7 | 1.2 | 3,317 | 22.4 |

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49, age 25-49, and age 30-49 and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25-59 and age 30-59, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women age | | | Men age | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 20-49 | 25-49 | 30-49 | 25-59 | 30-59 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | a | 20.9 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 22.0 |
| Rural | a | 20.6 | 20.6 | 22.3 | 22.4 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | a | 21.3 | 21.4 | 22.0 | 22.2 |
| South | a | 21.0 | 21.0 | 23.1 | 23.3 |
| West | a | 20.9 | 20.7 | 22.4 | 22.6 |
| North | a | 20.7 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 22.1 |
| East | 20.0 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 21.7 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 21.8 | 21.9 |
| Primary | a | 20.5 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 22.3 |
| Secondary | a | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.8 |
| More than secondary | a | 24.8 | 25.1 | 24.2 | 24.7 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 21.7 | 22.1 |
| Second | a | 20.5 | 20.4 | 21.8 | 22.0 |
| Middle | a | 20.5 | 20.5 | 22.4 | 22.5 |
| Fourth | a | 21.0 | 20.9 | 22.4 | 22.5 |
| Highest | a | 22.0 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 22.6 |
| Total | a | 20.7 | 20.6 | 22.2 | 22.4 |

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of women |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Within the past 4 weeks | Within 1 year ¹ | One or more years | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 8.2 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 33.3 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 60.7 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 72.1 | 12.8 | 11.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 74.7 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 69.0 | 12.1 | 17.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 59.5 | 9.3 | 30.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,211 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.1 | 10.6 | 18.5 | 66.8 | 100.0 | 5,914 |
| Married or living together | 89.0 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,401 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 12.2 | 29.4 | 58.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,318 |
| Marital duration² | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 90.2 | 8.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,610 |
| 5-9 years | 91.1 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,574 |
| 10-14 years | 90.0 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,368 |
| 15-19 years | 86.7 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 943 |
| 20-24 years | 88.2 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 778 |
| 25+ years | 85.1 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 500 |
| Married more than once | 86.3 | 10.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 630 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42.0 | 14.2 | 16.4 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 49.2 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 44.4 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 2,166 |
| South | 48.3 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 3,065 |
| West | 47.7 | 10.1 | 13.6 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 3,174 |
| North | 49.9 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 2,226 |
| East | 48.2 | 10.9 | 14.2 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 62.2 | 12.9 | 20.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 54.1 | 10.9 | 14.3 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 29.7 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 49.0 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 48.6 | 13.1 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 2,741 |
| Second | 48.5 | 10.5 | 14.7 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 52.5 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 49.7 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 41.2 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 3,414 |
| Total | 47.8 | 11.0 | 14.2 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 14,634 |

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

² Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of men |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Within the past 4 weeks | Within 1 year ¹ | One or more years | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 12.1 | 81.6 | 100.0 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 23.4 | 40.9 | 100.0 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 55.5 | 13.9 | 18.4 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 80.1 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 85.9 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 87.5 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 86.4 | 10.0 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 447 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.3 | 13.1 | 21.3 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 2,867 |
| Married or living together | 93.9 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,860 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 22.4 | 35.8 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Marital duration² | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 95.8 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 632 |
| 5-9 years | 93.6 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 653 |
| 10-14 years | 95.0 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 576 |
| 15-19 years | 91.3 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 372 |
| 20-24 years | 91.9 | 7.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 279 |
| 25+ years | 92.3 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Married more than once | 93.8 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.3 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 49.7 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 43.3 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 879 |
| South | 47.7 | 7.7 | 13.6 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 1,239 |
| West | 50.4 | 7.3 | 11.4 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 1,268 |
| North | 51.7 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 886 |
| East | 48.7 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 76.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Primary | 55.1 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 25.8 | 10.4 | 13.8 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 49.3 | 15.8 | 19.2 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 57.7 | 7.9 | 10.2 | 24.1 | 100.0 | 924 |
| Second | 48.6 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 50.2 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 46.6 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 42.2 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 48.5 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 82.2 | 11.1 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 52.0 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 6,513 |

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

² Excludes men who are not currently married

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey is 4.1 children per woman (3.4 in urban areas and 4.3 in rural areas).
- **Fertility patterns:** Fertility generally decreases with increasing education and wealth.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 23 years. This means that half of women age 25-49 give birth for the first time before age 23.
- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval in Rwanda is 40.8 months. Fifteen percent of non-first births occur within 2 years after the preceding birth. Twenty-six percent of births occur 24-35 months after the previous birth, and 25% occur 5 or more years after.
- **Teenage childbearing:** 5% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 4% have given birth, and 1% are pregnant with their first child.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality (Adhikari R 2010).

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Rwanda and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Rwanda is 4.1 children per woman. The age-specific fertility rate in the 15-19 age group is 32 births per 1,000 women; the rate peaks in the 25-29 age group (202 births per 1,000 women) and drops thereafter, to 11 births per 1,000 women in the 45-49 age group. Age-specific fertility rates are lower in urban areas than in rural areas among women in all age groups (**Table 5.1** and **Table 5.3**). On average, rural women have 0.9 more children than urban women (4.3 versus 3.4 children) (**Table 5.1**).

Trends: There has been a gradual decline in the TFR over time, from 6.2 children per woman in 1992 to 4.1 in 2019-20. There has been a similar decline among women in both rural areas (from 6.3 to 4.3) and urban areas (from 4.5 to 3.4) during the same period (**Figure 5.1**). In the last three RDHS surveys (2010, 2014-15, and 2019-20), the age-specific fertility rate has been highest among women age 25-29 (**Figure 5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By province, the TFR is highest in West (4.5 children per woman) and lowest in City of Kigali (3.6 children per woman) (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.3**).

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

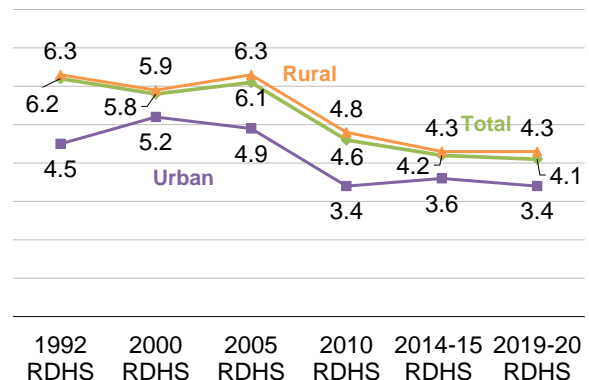


Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility

Births per 1,000 women

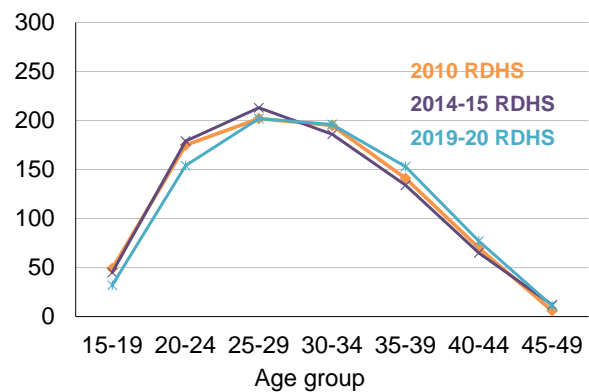
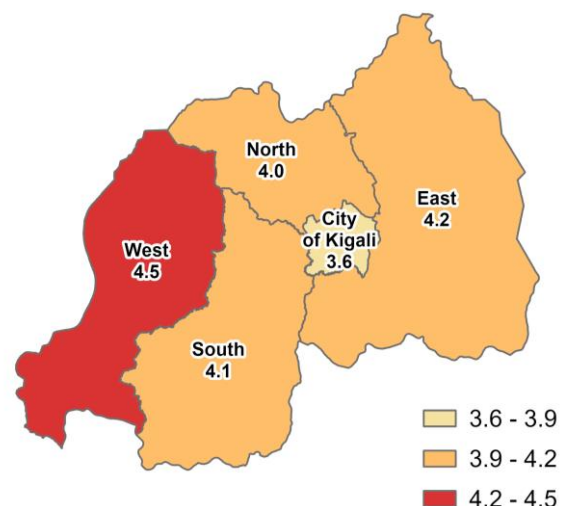


Figure 5.3 Fertility by province

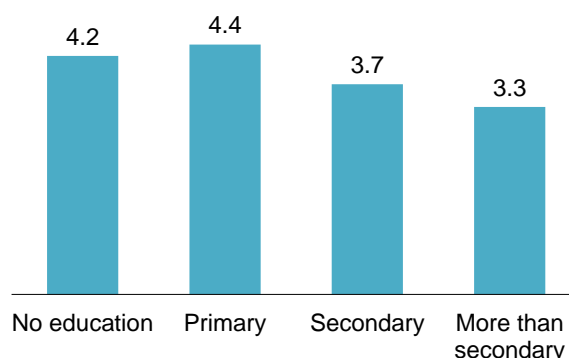
TFR for the 3 years before the survey



- The TFR is higher among women with a primary education and no education (4.4 children and 4.2 children, respectively) than among women with a secondary education and more than a secondary education (3.7 children and 3.3 children, respectively) (**Figure 5.4**).
- The number of children per woman declines with increasing wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have an average of 4.9 children, as compared with 3.4 children among those in the highest quintile.

Figure 5.4 Fertility by mother's education

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The 2019-20 RDHS also collected information on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and those still surviving by the time of the survey. Women have a mean of 2.14 children overall and a mean of 1.95 surviving children (a difference of 0.19). Among married women, the corresponding numbers are 3.39 children and 3.12 children (a difference of 0.27). On average, women age 45-49 have given birth to 5.30 children, of whom 4.47 survived to the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**). Of the 5.69 children on average born to currently married women age 45-49, 4.88 survived to the time of the survey. In Rwanda, 2% of currently married women age 45-49 have never given birth. Since voluntary childlessness is rare, this is often viewed as a measure of primary sterility (**Table 5.4**).

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Short birth intervals, particularly those less than 24 months, place newborns and their mothers at increased health risk. The median birth interval in Rwanda is 40.8 months. Only 15% of non-first births occur within 2 years after the preceding birth (**Table 5.5**). Twenty-six percent of births occur 24-35 months after the previous birth, and 25% occur 5 or more years after (**Figure 5.5**).

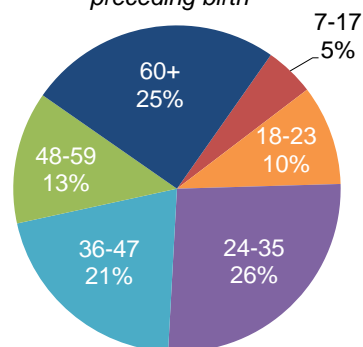
Trends: Median birth intervals have increased since 1992, particularly in the past 10 years. Median intervals were 32.2 months in 2010, 38.5 months in 2014-15, and 40.8 months in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older women occur after longer intervals than births to younger women. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 is more than 15 months longer than the interval among women age 20-29 (51.2 months versus 35.6 months) (**Table 5.5**).

Figure 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



- The median birth interval is more than 10 months longer if the child from the preceding birth is living than if the child has died. In contrast, there is no difference in the median birth interval by sex of the preceding child (Table 5.5).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrheic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhea refers to the interval between the birth of a child and the resumption of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding influence the duration of amenorrhea, which offers protection from conception. Postpartum abstinence refers to the period between childbirth and the time when a woman resumes sexual activity.

Following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 14.1 months. Overall, women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (still amenorrheic and/or still abstaining) for a median duration of 15.6 months (Table 5.6).

Trends: In Rwanda, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea declined steadily between 1992 and 2014-15, from 16.6 months to 10.5 months, before increasing to 14.1 months in 2019-20. The median duration of insusceptibility has followed a similar pattern.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By province, the duration of postpartum insusceptibility is longest in North (17.2 months) and shortest in City of Kigali (12.3 months).
- The duration of postpartum insusceptibility decreases with increasing education, from 17.0 months among women with no education to 8.7 months among those with more than a secondary education (Table 5.7).
- The duration of insusceptibility also decreases with increasing wealth, from 18.9 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 9.6 months among those in the highest quintile.

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Women who have reached menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. In Rwanda, 9% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. The percentage of menopausal women increases with age, from 4% among those age 30-34 to 41% among those age 48-49 (Table 5.8).

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility as well as the health and well-being of the mother and child. In Rwanda, the median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 23 years. This means that half of women age 25-49 give birth for the first time before age 23 (Table 5.9). Sixty-seven percent of women have given birth by age 25.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women age 25-49 begin childbearing 1.1 years later than their rural counterparts (23.9 years versus 22.8 years) (Table 5.10).
- By province, the median age at first birth ranges from 22.3 years among women in East to 24.1 years among women in City of Kigali.
- Women with no education begin childbearing about 3 years earlier than women with a secondary education (21.8 years versus 24.7 years).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile start childbearing later than women in the lowest quintile (24.8 years versus 22.2 years).

5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Sample: Women age 15-19

Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child. Childbearing during adolescence is known to have adverse social consequences, particularly regarding educational attainment, as women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to drop out of school. In Rwanda, only 5% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 4% have given birth, and 1% are pregnant with their first child (Table 5.11).

Trends: The percentage of teenagers who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child has declined since 2014-15, from 7% to 5%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing increases with age, from less than 1% among those age 15 to 15% among those age 19.
- Teenage childbearing does not vary substantially by urban-rural residence (**Table 5.11**).
- By province, the percentage of teenagers who have begun childbearing is highest in East and South (6% each) and lowest in West and City of Kigali (4% each).
- Teenage childbearing is less common in the wealthiest households: 3% of women in the highest wealth quintile have begun childbearing, as compared with 8% of those in the lowest quintile.

The tendency to initiate sexual intercourse before age 15 is higher among men than women (10% versus 5%). Less than 1 percent of women age 15-19 were married by age 15, and less than 1% had given birth by that age. No men reported fathering a child before age 15 (**Table 5.12**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1** Current fertility
- **Table 5.2** Fertility by background characteristics
- **Table 5.3** Trends in age-specific fertility rates
- **Table 5.4** Children ever born and living
- **Table 5.5** Birth intervals
- **Table 5.6** Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility
- **Table 5.7** Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility
- **Table 5.8** Menopause
- **Table 5.9** Age at first birth
- **Table 5.10** Median age at first birth
- **Table 5.11** Teenage pregnancy and motherhood
- **Table 5.12** Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age group | Residence | | Total |
|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| 10-14 | [0] | [0] | [0] |
| 15-19 | 22 | 34 | 32 |
| 20-24 | 110 | 168 | 154 |
| 25-29 | 180 | 210 | 202 |
| 30-34 | 170 | 202 | 196 |
| 35-39 | 137 | 156 | 153 |
| 40-44 | 57 | 81 | 77 |
| 45-49 | [3] | [12] | [11] |
| TFR (15-49) | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| GFR | 113 | 139 | 134 |
| CBR | 32.4 | 31.6 | 31.8 |

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

TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 3.4 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| Rural | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.2 |
| South | 4.1 | 6.8 | 4.7 |
| West | 4.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| North | 4.0 | 5.9 | 5.0 |
| East | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Primary | 4.4 | 6.1 | 4.9 |
| Secondary | 3.7 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
| More than secondary | 3.3 | 6.8 | 3.5 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Second | 4.4 | 6.3 | 5.1 |
| Middle | 4.2 | 6.5 | 5.1 |
| Fourth | 4.0 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Highest | 3.4 | 5.6 | 4.3 |
| Total | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 |

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

Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age group | Number of years preceding survey | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 |
| 10-14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 35 | 39 | 35 | 37 |
| 20-24 | 156 | 170 | 191 | 213 |
| 25-29 | 204 | 214 | 253 | 297 |
| 30-34 | 200 | 189 | 229 | [272] |
| 35-39 | 151 | 139 | [181] | |
| 40-44 | 74 | [76] | | |
| 45-49 | [11] | | | |

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0-4 year period, rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Number of children ever born | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of women | Mean number of children ever born | Mean number of living children | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ | | | | | |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 96.2 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,258 | 0.04 | 0.04 | |
| 20-24 | 58.1 | 29.8 | 10.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,414 | 0.56 | 0.54 | |
| 25-29 | 21.9 | 29.3 | 31.2 | 13.3 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,073 | 1.50 | 1.43 | |
| 30-34 | 7.5 | 13.0 | 29.0 | 27.8 | 14.6 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,118 | 2.57 | 2.44 | |
| 35-39 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 13.3 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 14.8 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,072 | 3.76 | 3.50 | |
| 40-44 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 17.2 | 15.1 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,488 | 4.70 | 4.23 | |
| 45-49 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 14.7 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 13.8 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 1,211 | 5.30 | 4.47 | |
| Total | 36.3 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 14,634 | 2.14 | 1.95 | |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 31.9 | 67.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73 | 0.69 | 0.68 | |
| 20-24 | 18.1 | 52.5 | 24.3 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 750 | 1.17 | 1.12 | |
| 25-29 | 7.1 | 29.7 | 39.7 | 17.5 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,297 | 1.86 | 1.78 | |
| 30-34 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 30.4 | 31.3 | 16.1 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,642 | 2.84 | 2.70 | |
| 35-39 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 12.4 | 25.0 | 23.9 | 16.3 | 10.1 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,690 | 4.02 | 3.74 | |
| 40-44 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 13.5 | 19.3 | 18.0 | 16.2 | 13.0 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,139 | 5.01 | 4.53 | |
| 45-49 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 19.7 | 15.4 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 809 | 5.69 | 4.88 | |
| Total | 4.5 | 14.8 | 20.3 | 19.1 | 14.4 | 9.9 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7,401 | 3.39 | 3.12 | |

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|----------------------------|---|
| | 7-17 | 18-23 | 24-35 | 36-47 | 48-59 | 60+ | | | |
| Mother's age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 | * |
| 20-29 | 7.2 | 13.6 | 30.1 | 24.5 | 14.0 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 1,513 | 35.6 |
| 30-39 | 4.6 | 9.3 | 26.9 | 19.7 | 12.9 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 3,655 | 41.4 |
| 40-49 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 12.2 | 40.9 | 100.0 | 1,034 | 51.2 |
| Sex of preceding birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5.0 | 9.6 | 25.9 | 20.7 | 13.2 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 3,130 | 41.3 |
| Female | 4.8 | 10.2 | 26.7 | 20.8 | 12.9 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 3,076 | 40.4 |
| Survival of preceding birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Living | 3.8 | 9.6 | 26.7 | 21.2 | 13.2 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 5,853 | 41.3 |
| Dead | 23.4 | 15.0 | 19.9 | 12.6 | 11.0 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 353 | 30.8 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-3 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 24.4 | 22.1 | 14.0 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 3,391 | 41.5 |
| 4-6 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 28.2 | 18.9 | 12.1 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 2,216 | 40.2 |
| 7+ | 3.4 | 13.0 | 30.4 | 19.6 | 11.1 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 598 | 37.3 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.6 | 12.4 | 23.8 | 17.3 | 12.2 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 998 | 40.4 |
| Rural | 4.6 | 9.4 | 26.8 | 21.4 | 13.2 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 5,208 | 40.9 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 8.1 | 13.4 | 23.3 | 17.1 | 11.4 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 816 | 39.3 |
| South | 3.5 | 7.8 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 15.2 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 1,222 | 44.2 |
| West | 5.6 | 12.1 | 30.9 | 21.1 | 9.7 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 1,579 | 36.6 |
| North | 3.7 | 7.8 | 25.9 | 20.2 | 16.3 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 930 | 43.1 |
| East | 4.5 | 8.9 | 26.2 | 20.9 | 13.8 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 1,659 | 41.7 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.6 | 7.7 | 30.4 | 19.4 | 13.6 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 889 | 40.7 |
| Primary | 4.1 | 10.0 | 25.5 | 21.1 | 13.0 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 4,279 | 42.0 |
| Secondary | 9.8 | 11.4 | 27.0 | 21.2 | 13.5 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 826 | 36.7 |
| More than secondary | 7.4 | 11.4 | 24.6 | 17.7 | 10.9 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 212 | 39.3 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.3 | 8.9 | 29.1 | 23.5 | 13.1 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 1,519 | 39.9 |
| Second | 4.8 | 8.8 | 28.6 | 22.4 | 10.9 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 1,221 | 39.8 |
| Middle | 3.6 | 9.2 | 26.4 | 20.5 | 15.9 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 1,248 | 42.3 |
| Fourth | 5.7 | 10.2 | 21.3 | 19.5 | 13.6 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 1,185 | 43.2 |
| Highest | 6.7 | 13.2 | 25.3 | 16.4 | 11.5 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 1,033 | 38.9 |
| Total | 4.9 | 9.9 | 26.3 | 20.7 | 13.1 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 6,206 | 40.8 |

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Months since birth | Percentage of births for which the mother is: | | | Number of births |
|--------------------|---|------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | Amenorrheic | Abstaining | Insusceptible ¹ | |
| <2 | 93.5 | 48.3 | 94.4 | 240 |
| 2-3 | 79.8 | 15.2 | 81.7 | 273 |
| 4-5 | 73.6 | 14.1 | 77.8 | 287 |
| 6-7 | 74.4 | 11.3 | 76.8 | 272 |
| 8-9 | 69.0 | 12.4 | 73.8 | 270 |
| 10-11 | 59.1 | 12.0 | 64.2 | 299 |
| 12-13 | 57.5 | 8.9 | 62.0 | 300 |
| 14-15 | 41.5 | 9.6 | 45.6 | 280 |
| 16-17 | 43.3 | 10.2 | 49.2 | 256 |
| 18-19 | 33.1 | 8.1 | 37.8 | 265 |
| 20-21 | 26.7 | 12.0 | 34.5 | 284 |
| 22-23 | 27.5 | 8.3 | 32.3 | 282 |
| 24-25 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 23.4 | 275 |
| 26-27 | 12.8 | 6.9 | 19.0 | 256 |
| 28-29 | 13.1 | 8.0 | 19.9 | 294 |
| 30-31 | 5.8 | 11.6 | 15.4 | 240 |
| 32-33 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 325 |
| 34-35 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 11.3 | 276 |
| Total | 40.6 | 11.9 | 45.8 | 4,974 |
| Median | 14.1 | a | 15.6 | na |
| Mean | 15.7 | 5.4 | 17.6 | na |

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Postpartum amenorrhea | Postpartum abstinence | Postpartum insusceptibility ¹ |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Mother's age | | | |
| 15-29 | 13.8 | 1.2 | 16.9 |
| 30-49 | 14.3 | a | 15.0 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 8.8 | (1.6) | 11.4 |
| Rural | 15.0 | a | 16.2 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 7.4 | (1.7) | 12.3 |
| South | 13.9 | a | 15.3 |
| West | 14.9 | a | 16.3 |
| North | 16.3 | a | 17.2 |
| East | 14.2 | a | 15.6 |
| Mother's education | | | |
| No education | 16.2 | * | 17.0 |
| Primary | 14.7 | a | 15.9 |
| Secondary | 13.6 | a | 15.5 |
| More than secondary | 8.4 | * | 8.7 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 17.8 | a | 18.9 |
| Second | 15.5 | a | 17.5 |
| Middle | 15.4 | a | 16.4 |
| Fourth | 12.8 | a | 14.0 |
| Highest | 7.9 | (1.9) | 9.6 |
| Total | 14.1 | a | 15.6 |

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Percentage menopausal ¹ | Number of women |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 30-34 | 4.4 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 5.4 | 2,072 |
| 40-41 | 5.5 | 678 |
| 42-43 | 7.9 | 559 |
| 44-45 | 9.8 | 505 |
| 46-47 | 19.3 | 435 |
| 48-49 | 41.3 | 522 |
| Total | 9.2 | 6,890 |

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

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Current age | Percentage who gave birth by exact age | | | | | Percentage who have never given birth | Number of women | Median age at first birth |
|-------------|--|-----|------|------|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.2 | na | na | na | na | 96.2 | 3,258 | a |
| 20-24 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 19.1 | na | na | 58.1 | 2,414 | a |
| 25-29 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 17.3 | 39.3 | 64.0 | 21.9 | 2,073 | 23.1 |
| 30-34 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 15.6 | 33.6 | 63.1 | 7.5 | 2,118 | 23.6 |
| 35-39 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 16.9 | 36.9 | 66.5 | 4.0 | 2,072 | 23.1 |
| 40-44 | 0.6 | 8.2 | 25.5 | 47.6 | 72.7 | 2.9 | 1,488 | 22.2 |
| 45-49 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 22.0 | 45.9 | 74.0 | 2.6 | 1,211 | 22.4 |
| 20-49 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 18.9 | na | na | 19.1 | 11,376 | a |
| 25-49 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 18.8 | 39.7 | 67.1 | 8.6 | 8,962 | 23.0 |

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women age 25-49 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Residence | |
| Urban | 23.9 |
| Rural | 22.8 |
| Province | |
| City of Kigali | 24.1 |
| South | 23.6 |
| West | 22.9 |
| North | 22.7 |
| East | 22.3 |
| Education | |
| No education | 21.8 |
| Primary | 22.6 |
| Secondary | 24.7 |
| More than secondary | a |
| Wealth quintile | |
| Lowest | 22.2 |
| Second | 22.7 |
| Middle | 22.6 |
| Fourth | 23.1 |
| Highest | 24.8 |
| Total | 23.0 |

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

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women age 15-19 who: | | Percentage who have begun childbearing | Number of women |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child | | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-17 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2,158 |
| 15 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 810 |
| 16 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 680 |
| 17 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 667 |
| 18 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 504 |
| 19 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 15.4 | 596 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 3.2 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 579 |
| Rural | 4.0 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 2,680 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 397 |
| South | 3.7 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 681 |
| West | 3.3 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 694 |
| North | 3.5 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 497 |
| East | 5.0 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 989 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | (8.6) | (16.5) | (25.1) | 32 |
| Primary | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 1,650 |
| Secondary | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 1,564 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | 13 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.7 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 497 |
| Second | 4.1 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 619 |
| Middle | 5.5 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 650 |
| Fourth | 2.5 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 678 |
| Highest | 2.2 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 814 |
| Total | 3.8 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 3,258 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Sex | Had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Married before age 15 | Gave birth/fathered a child before age 15 | Number |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | |
| Men | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,526 |

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** 10% of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child within 2 years, and 34% want to wait at least 2 years.
- **Limiting childbearing:** 51% of currently married women and 52% of currently married men want no more children or are sterilized.
- **Ideal family size:** In Rwanda, women desire slightly more children than men (3.5 children versus 3.1 children).
- **Unwanted births:** Of all births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 61% were wanted at the time of conception, 27% were mistimed, and 12% were unwanted.
- **Wanted births:** The wanted fertility rate is 3.1, while the total fertility rate is 4.1. This suggests that Rwandan women are currently having, on average, one more child than they want.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Forty-five percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child; 10% of these women want to have another child within 2 years, 34% want to wait at least 2 years, and 1% are undecided on when they would want another child. The majority of currently married women want to limit childbearing: 49% want no more children, 2% are sterilized, and 3% are infecund. Overall, 47% of currently married men age 15-49 want to have another child; 9% want to have another child within 2 years, 37% want to wait at least 2 years, and 1% are undecided with respect to time. Fifty-two percent of currently married men want no more children or are sterilized (**Table 6.1**).

Trends: With respect to number of living children, the percentage of currently married women with three living children who want no more children has increased slightly since 2014-15, from 54% to 58%, while the percentage of women with four living children who want no more children has increased from 75% to 78% (Figure 6.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman already has, the more likely she is to want no more children. Eighty-seven percent of currently married women with six or more children want no more children or are sterilized, as compared with 1% of women with no children (Figure 6.2).
- Women in rural areas are more likely than those in urban areas to want no more children (52% versus 47%). The pattern is similar among men (Table 6.2.1 and Table 6.2.2).
- By province, the percentage of women who want no more children is lowest in North (45%) and highest in South (56%).
- Women’s desire for a smaller family tends to decrease with increasing education. For example, among women who have three children, 60% of those with no education want no more children, as compared with 52% of those with more than a secondary education.
- The desire to limit childbearing generally decreases with increasing wealth; 45% of women in the highest wealth quintile want no more children, compared with 54% of women in the lowest quintile. There is no consistent pattern among men.

Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

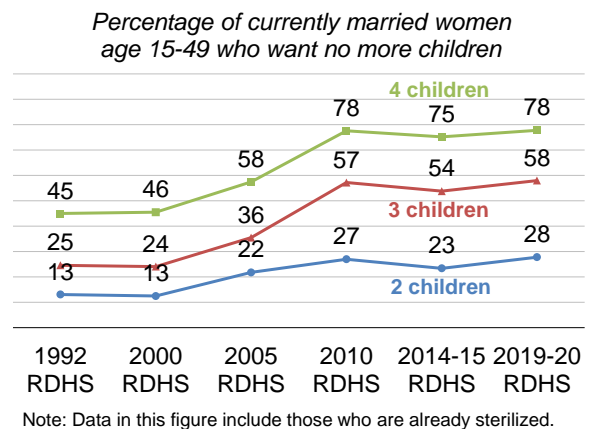
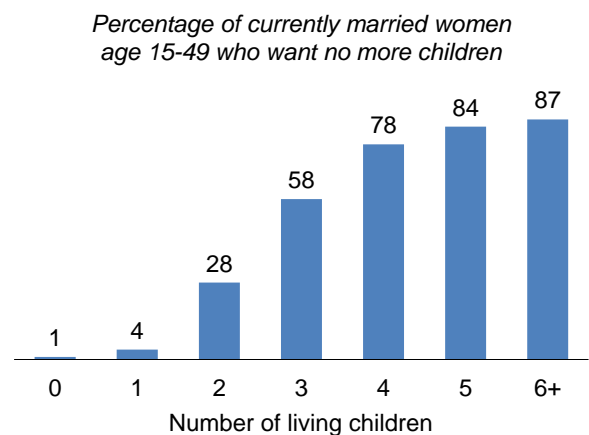


Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children



6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” Respondents who had children were asked “If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?”

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Rwanda, women desire more children than men (3.5 children and 3.1 children, respectively) (**Table 6.3**). The ideal family size is slightly larger among women and men who are currently married (**Figure 6.3**). Forty-two percent of women consider four or more children to be ideal, while 56% prefer to have three or fewer children.

Trends: The mean ideal number of children among currently married women changed only minimally between 2014-15 and 2019-20 (3.6 and 3.7, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, the more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. Women who have one child consider 3.0 children to be ideal on average. On the other hand, women with six or more children consider 4.9 children to be ideal (**Figure 6.4**). Among men and women with the same number of children, men consistently consider a slightly lower number of children to be ideal than women.
- By province, women’s mean ideal number of children is highest in West (3.7 children) and lowest in City of Kigali (3.3 children).
- The mean ideal number of children among women with no education is 4.1, as compared with 3.2 and 3.4 among women with a secondary education and women with more than a secondary education, respectively (**Table 6.4**).

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15-49

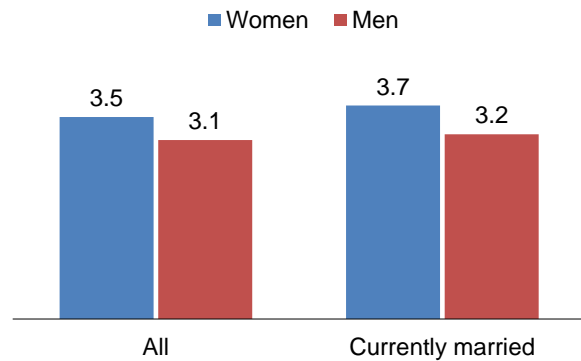
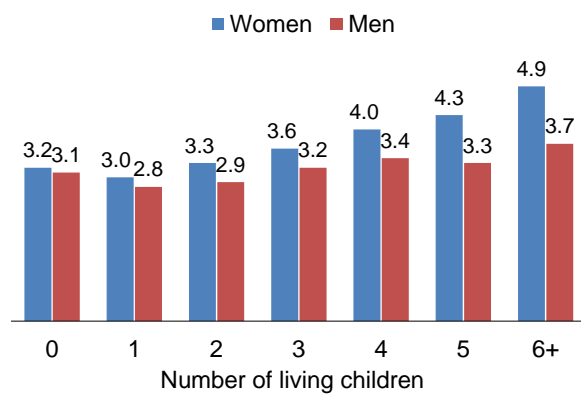


Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Most births were wanted at the time of conception (61%), while 27% were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date). Only 12% of births were not wanted at all (Table 6.5 and Figure 6.5).

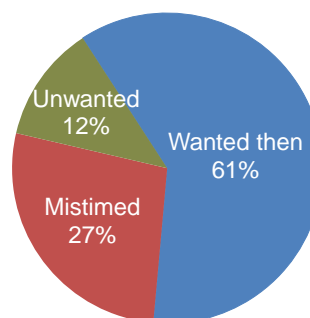
Trends: Over the past 5 years, the proportion of births that were wanted at the time of conception has slightly declined from 64% to 61%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely it is that her most recent birth was unwanted. Two percent of first births were unwanted, as compared with 29% of fourth- or higher-order births.
- The proportion of unwanted births ranges from 3% among women age 20-24 to 42% among women age 40-44 (Table 6.5).

Figure 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

The wanted fertility rate is a measure of the potential demographic impact of fertility that would have prevailed in the 3 years preceding the survey if all unwanted births were prevented. It is calculated in the same manner as the total fertility rate, except that only wanted births are included. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is fewer than the ideal number of children reported by the respondent.

The wanted fertility rate in Rwanda is 3.1 children, as compared with the actual total fertility rate of 4.1 children. In other words, on average, women in Rwanda have one more child than they want (Table 6.6).

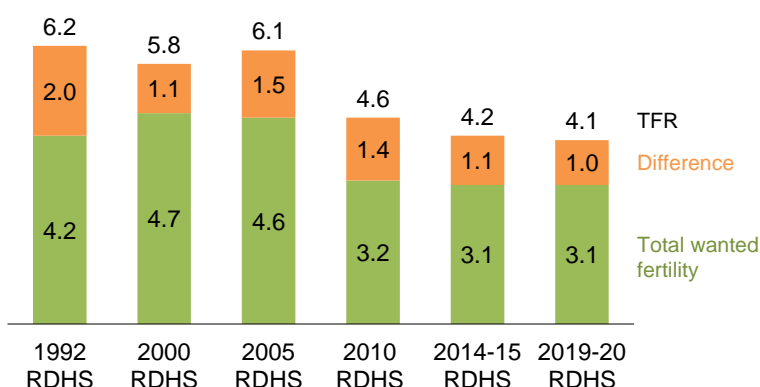
Trends: The total fertility rate in Rwanda has changed only minimally over the past 5 years (4.2 children in 2014-15 and 4.1 children in 2019-20). The gap between wanted and actual fertility has also remained relatively constant (1.1 in 2014-15 and 1.0 in 2019-20) (Figure 6.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is larger in rural areas (1.1 children) than in urban areas (0.6 children) (Table 6.6).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility narrows with increasing education, falling from 1.3 children among women with no education to 0.3 children among women with more than a secondary education (Table 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1** **Fertility preferences by number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1** **Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2** **Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3** **Ideal number of children by number of living children**
- **Table 6.4** **Mean ideal number of children**
- **Table 6.5** **Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6** **Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Desire for children | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total 15-49 | Total 15-59 |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Have another soon ² | 86.5 | 22.6 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 10.3 | na |
| Have another later ³ | 0.5 | 71.8 | 57.4 | 32.5 | 14.1 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 34.4 | na |
| Have another, undecided when | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | na |
| Undecided | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | na |
| Want no more | 0.9 | 3.4 | 27.5 | 56.9 | 73.4 | 79.3 | 82.1 | 48.8 | na |
| Sterilized ⁴ | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 2.1 | na |
| Declared infecund | 7.8 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 2.8 | na |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | na |
| Number | 193 | 1,144 | 1,650 | 1,522 | 1,194 | 806 | 893 | 7,401 | na |
| MEN⁵ | | | | | | | | | |
| Have another soon ² | 90.8 | 22.8 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 9.3 | 8.6 |
| Have another later ³ | 6.2 | 70.3 | 59.2 | 37.1 | 17.2 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 36.6 | 30.8 |
| Have another, undecided when | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Undecided | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Want no more | 0.9 | 4.0 | 29.4 | 56.1 | 77.8 | 88.0 | 91.1 | 51.7 | 57.9 |
| Sterilized ⁴ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Declared infecund | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 68 | 437 | 643 | 632 | 436 | 291 | 354 | 2,860 | 3,480 |

na = Not applicable

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization

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

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------|--|------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | (4.2) | 2.7 | 31.4 | 59.8 | 75.2 | 86.5 | 82.5 | 46.7 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 3.8 | 26.9 | 57.6 | 78.2 | 83.8 | 87.4 | 51.8 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | (4.3) | 2.9 | 33.9 | 63.4 | 79.8 | 92.1 | 80.3 | 48.9 |
| South | (0.0) | 2.6 | 31.5 | 66.7 | 86.4 | 89.7 | 94.5 | 55.6 |
| West | (0.0) | 3.8 | 24.8 | 49.5 | 73.8 | 82.3 | 80.1 | 51.4 |
| North | (0.0) | 5.0 | 23.0 | 54.0 | 74.0 | 74.6 | 83.9 | 45.0 |
| East | (0.0) | 3.8 | 26.5 | 56.6 | 76.1 | 84.9 | 92.6 | 51.3 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | 11.4 | 29.9 | 60.1 | 80.7 | 81.8 | 84.8 | 66.4 |
| Primary | 1.5 | 4.1 | 27.4 | 58.5 | 77.8 | 84.0 | 87.1 | 54.2 |
| Secondary | (0.0) | 2.1 | 27.2 | 56.1 | 69.6 | (90.1) | (90.8) | 30.4 |
| More than secondary | * | 2.2 | 31.8 | 51.7 | (86.6) | * | * | 36.8 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (0.0) | 5.2 | 32.3 | 63.7 | 81.3 | 84.3 | 88.0 | 54.2 |
| Second | (0.0) | 2.6 | 26.3 | 57.9 | 81.0 | 85.0 | 91.9 | 52.6 |
| Middle | (0.0) | 6.7 | 26.5 | 57.3 | 77.7 | 81.0 | 86.6 | 53.4 |
| Fourth | (4.4) | 1.4 | 23.6 | 56.9 | 74.9 | 86.1 | 83.4 | 49.2 |
| Highest | 0.0 | 2.6 | 29.9 | 54.6 | 74.3 | 84.5 | 83.1 | 45.4 |
| Total | 0.9 | 3.6 | 27.8 | 58.0 | 77.8 | 84.2 | 86.8 | 50.9 |

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------|--|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | * | 3.9 | 28.1 | 64.4 | 79.1 | (76.5) | 79.2 | 46.1 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 4.0 | 29.9 | 54.6 | 78.4 | 90.4 | 94.5 | 53.3 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | * | 2.7 | 30.6 | 59.8 | (84.8) | * | * | 47.0 |
| South | * | 3.0 | 34.7 | 59.3 | 76.2 | 95.6 | 92.6 | 53.2 |
| West | * | 8.0 | 19.7 | 49.2 | 80.3 | 77.2 | 92.5 | 52.3 |
| North | * | 4.4 | 28.4 | 63.3 | 79.7 | (91.1) | (96.2) | 51.9 |
| East | * | 1.8 | 32.0 | 53.6 | 75.4 | 91.6 | 93.0 | 53.8 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | (6.0) | 39.0 | 59.9 | 82.4 | (85.8) | 88.7 | 62.5 |
| Primary | (1.4) | 4.4 | 27.5 | 55.4 | 78.0 | 89.3 | 94.7 | 54.4 |
| Secondary | * | 3.6 | 33.0 | 54.5 | (73.3) | * | (85.7) | 35.9 |
| More than secondary | * | (0.0) | 29.3 | (63.8) | * | * | * | 36.2 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | 6.2 | 33.9 | 57.1 | 80.8 | 92.6 | 93.0 | 51.3 |
| Second | * | 3.9 | 33.6 | 50.2 | 82.8 | 89.3 | 99.1 | 53.2 |
| Middle | * | 6.0 | 30.1 | 57.7 | 72.3 | 86.1 | 90.9 | 54.1 |
| Fourth | * | 1.5 | 25.2 | 55.2 | 80.9 | 89.3 | 90.6 | 50.4 |
| Highest | * | 1.5 | 25.8 | 61.6 | 77.7 | (85.5) | 90.3 | 51.4 |
| Total 15-49 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 29.6 | 56.3 | 78.5 | 88.5 | 92.6 | 52.1 |
| 50-59 | * | * | * | 79.8 | 88.1 | 91.6 | 92.9 | 87.5 |
| Total 15-59 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 31.2 | 58.7 | 80.0 | 89.4 | 92.8 | 58.4 |

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| WOMEN¹ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| 2 | 22.2 | 25.5 | 19.8 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 18.1 |
| 3 | 42.1 | 50.0 | 39.6 | 33.0 | 21.7 | 22.0 | 14.4 | 36.4 |
| 4 | 25.0 | 17.3 | 30.8 | 37.6 | 36.3 | 32.7 | 35.6 | 28.7 |
| 5 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 15.2 | 12.5 | 7.2 |
| 6+ | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 25.6 | 6.1 |
| Non-numeric responses | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 1.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 5,120 | 2,064 | 2,164 | 1,880 | 1,417 | 967 | 1,022 | 14,634 |
| Mean ideal number of children for:² | | | | | | | | |
| All women | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Number of women | 5,067 | 2,040 | 2,138 | 1,847 | 1,378 | 923 | 959 | 14,352 |
| Currently married women | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Number of currently married women | 184 | 1,130 | 1,631 | 1,496 | 1,165 | 765 | 837 | 7,208 |
| MEN³ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| 2 | 27.2 | 35.2 | 26.0 | 18.1 | 25.5 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 25.7 |
| 3 | 43.4 | 47.7 | 50.2 | 40.1 | 25.7 | 38.6 | 39.3 | 42.4 |
| 4 | 22.1 | 13.1 | 19.7 | 33.2 | 31.9 | 22.9 | 25.2 | 23.2 |
| 5 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 7.1 | 4.7 |
| 6+ | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 1.8 |
| Non-numeric responses | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 2,868 | 543 | 679 | 646 | 450 | 298 | 362 | 5,846 |
| Mean ideal number of children for:² | | | | | | | | |
| All men | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| Number of men | 2,863 | 542 | 679 | 646 | 450 | 298 | 362 | 5,840 |
| Currently married men | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 |
| Number of currently married men | 68 | 437 | 643 | 632 | 436 | 291 | 354 | 2,860 |
| Mean ideal number of children for men 15-59:² | | | | | | | | |
| All men | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Number of men | 2,885 | 563 | 711 | 723 | 538 | 412 | 676 | 6,506 |
| Currently married men | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Number of currently married men | 78 | 451 | 665 | 704 | 517 | 399 | 664 | 3,479 |

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

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

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

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Mean | Number of women ¹ |
|---------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 15-19 | 3.2 | 3,231 |
| 20-24 | 3.0 | 2,394 |
| 25-29 | 3.2 | 2,058 |
| 30-34 | 3.4 | 2,092 |
| 35-39 | 3.8 | 2,025 |
| 40-44 | 4.1 | 1,418 |
| 45-49 | 4.4 | 1,134 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 3.4 | 2,851 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 11,501 |
| Province | | |
| City of Kigali | 3.3 | 2,102 |
| South | 3.4 | 3,035 |
| West | 3.7 | 3,131 |
| North | 3.6 | 2,179 |
| East | 3.5 | 3,905 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 4.1 | 1,324 |
| Primary | 3.6 | 8,342 |
| Secondary | 3.2 | 4,053 |
| More than secondary | 3.4 | 633 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 3.5 | 2,689 |
| Second | 3.5 | 2,710 |
| Middle | 3.5 | 2,701 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 2,906 |
| Highest | 3.4 | 3,345 |
| Total | 3.5 | 14,352 |

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Birth order and mother's age at birth | Planning status of birth | | | | Total | Number of births |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | Wanted then | Wanted later | Wanted no more | Missing | | |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 71.5 | 26.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,361 |
| 2 | 66.8 | 30.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,074 |
| 3 | 64.5 | 28.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,682 |
| 4+ | 46.0 | 25.3 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,076 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | |
| <20 | 46.6 | 47.4 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 524 |
| 20-24 | 63.6 | 33.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,915 |
| 25-29 | 67.1 | 27.6 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,379 |
| 30-34 | 61.2 | 26.5 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,303 |
| 35-39 | 56.2 | 18.3 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,500 |
| 40-44 | 47.0 | 11.5 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 534 |
| 45-49 | (30.3) | (8.7) | (60.9) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 40 |
| Total | 60.6 | 27.2 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,194 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Total wanted fertility rate | Total fertility rate |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 4.3 |
| Province | | |
| City of Kigali | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| South | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| West | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| North | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| East | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| Primary | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| Secondary | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| More than secondary | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 3.6 | 4.9 |
| Second | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| Middle | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| Fourth | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Highest | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Total | 3.1 | 4.1 |

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

Key Findings

- **Current contraceptive use:** Modern contraceptive use is higher among currently married women (58%) than among sexually active unmarried women (48%). The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method is 64% among currently married women.
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** About a third of women (30%) who began using a contraceptive method in the 5 years preceding the survey discontinued the method within 12 months. The most common reason for discontinuation was side effects/health concerns (30%).
- **Demand for family planning:** The total demand for family planning among currently married women is 78%; 75% of total demand is satisfied by modern methods.
- **Unmet need for family planning:** Unmet need for family planning is higher among sexually active unmarried women (37%) than among currently married women (14%).
- **Future use of contraception:** 61% of currently married women who are not using contraception intend to use family planning in the future.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods is universal among both women and men (99%-100%). On average, currently married women have heard of 12 methods, while currently married men have heard of 11 methods (**Table 7.1**). The most commonly known modern methods among currently married women are injectables (100%), pills (99%), male condoms (99%), implants (99%), and IUDs (93%). Ninety-seven percent of currently married women are aware of a traditional method of contraception. The most commonly known traditional method is rhythm (96%).

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is 64% among currently married women age 15-49. Most currently married women using contraception use a modern method (58%), while 6% use a traditional method. Fifty percent of sexually active unmarried women use a contraceptive method, with 48% using a modern method and 2% using a traditional method (**Table 7.3**).

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, the standard days method (SDM), the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception.

Implants and injectables are the most commonly used modern contraceptive methods among both currently married women (27% and 15%, respectively) and sexually active unmarried women (22% and 15%, respectively) (**Figure 7.1**).

Trends: Contraceptive use among currently married women increased from 53% in 2014-15 to 64% in 2019-20. Use of any modern method of contraception also increased, from 48% to 58% (**Figure 7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Only a small proportion of currently married women who do not have a child use a modern contraceptive method (3%). Among women with children, modern contraceptive use is higher among those with three or four children (66%) than among those with one or two children (62%) and those with five or more children (52%) (**Table 7.4**).
- Use of any contraceptive method is higher among currently married women in rural areas (65%) than among those in urban areas (61%).
- By province, modern contraceptive use among currently married women ranges from 54% in West to 65% in North (**Table 7.4**).

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

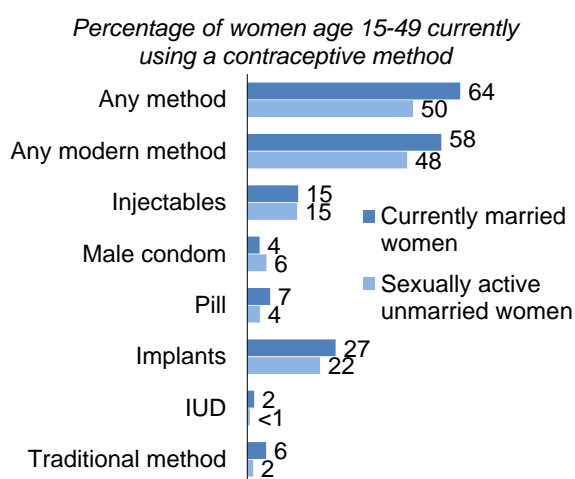
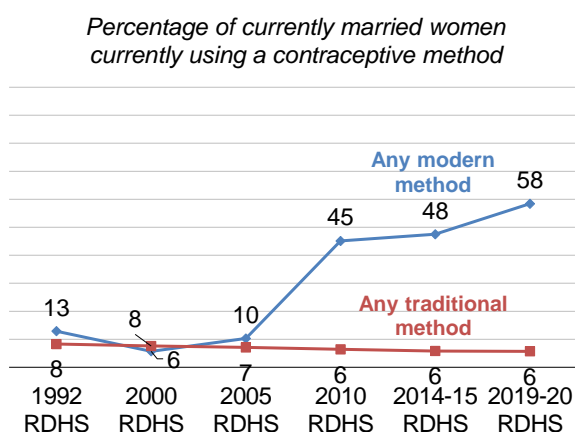


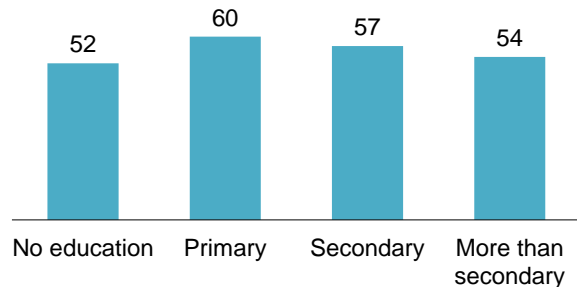
Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use



- There is no clear pattern by education or household wealth in modern contraceptive use among currently married women (Table 7.4 and Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3 Use of modern methods by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Among women using the rhythm method, 21% incorrectly perceived the fertile period to be right after a woman’s menstrual period has ended, while 27% correctly perceived the fertile period to be halfway between two menstrual periods (Table 7.5).

Among SDM users, 40% correctly perceived the fertile period to be halfway between two menstrual periods (Table 7.5).

Timing of Female Sterilization

Given the importance of female sterilization as a means of preventing unwanted pregnancies among women in high-risk groups, the Rwandan family planning program targets timely intervention. Overall, 2% of currently married women are sterilized. The median age at sterilization is 34.7 years (Table 7.7).

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

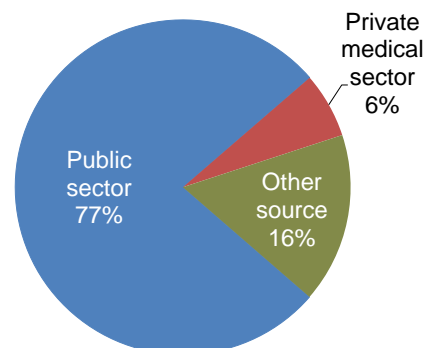
The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

In Rwanda, the public sector is a much more prominent source of modern contraceptive methods (77%) than the private sector (6%) (Figure 7.4). Other sources (particularly community health workers) provide 16% of modern methods.

Figure 7.4 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method



Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

In the public sector, IUDs, injectables, implants, pills, and male condoms are mainly obtained from government health centers (40%, 44%, 84%, 54%, and 39%, respectively), while provincial/district hospitals and referral hospitals are the main providers of female sterilization (71% and 19%, respectively). In the private sector, IUDs are primarily obtained from polyclinics (12%) or clinics (8%), whereas male condoms and pills are primarily obtained from pharmacies (10% each) (Table 7.8). With respect to other sources, injectables and pills are primarily obtained from community health workers (38% and 27%, respectively), while male condoms are mostly obtained from shops/bars (25%) (Table 7.8).

Social Marketing Brands

The majority of women who use pills or male condoms, are using a social marketing brand. Among women who use pills, 79% use Microgynon and 21% use Microlyte (**Table 7.9**). Among women who use male condoms, 43% use Prudence Plus, 39% use Love, and 11% use Plaisir Plus.

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Three in five women (61%) currently using modern contraceptive methods were informed about side effects associated with the method they used, and 57% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. A higher percentage (77%) were informed about other available methods. Overall, more than half of women (53%) currently using modern contraceptives were provided with all three types of information (**Table 7.10**).

Women who obtained their method from the public sector were more likely to receive all three types of information (54%) than those who obtained their method from the private medical sector (40%) or from other sources (43%). Of all types of public sector health facilities, women visiting health centers were most likely to be provided with all three types of information (56%). The percentage of women who received all three types of information was highest among IUD users (60%) and lowest among users of female sterilization (35%) (**Table 7.10**).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

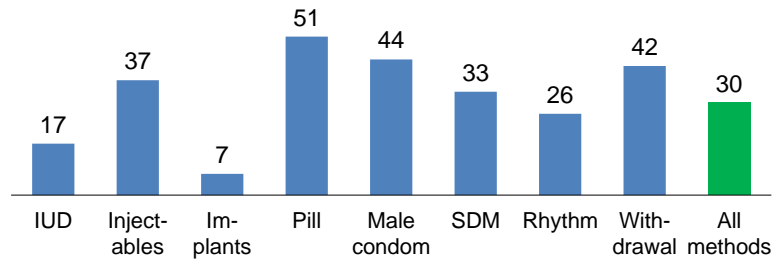
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

The overall 12-month contraceptive discontinuation rate was 30% in the 5 years preceding the survey (Table 7.11). The contraceptive discontinuation rate was highest for pills (51%), male condoms (44%), withdrawal (42%), and injectables (37%) (Figure 7.5).

The most common reason for discontinuation was side effects/health concerns (30%). Other prominent reasons cited for discontinuation included desire to become pregnant (28%) and desire for a more effective method (14%) (Table 7.12). Implants, injectables, and pills were mostly discontinued due to side effects/health concerns (46%, 38%, and 28%, respectively), while withdrawal was mostly discontinued due to method failure (39%). Most women discontinued SDM and rhythm because they desire to become pregnant (46% and 42%, respectively).

Figure 7.5 Contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months among women age 15-49



7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:

Unmet need for family planning
+ current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

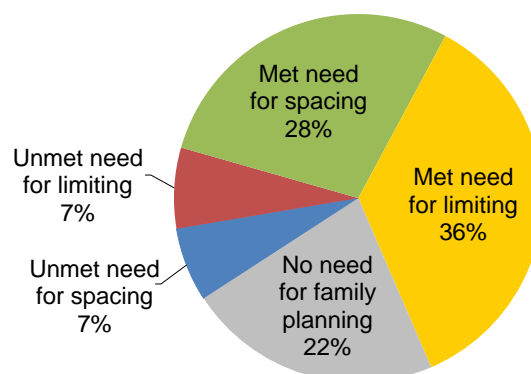
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

Seventy-eight percent of currently married women have a demand for family planning, 43% for limiting and 35% for spacing. Sixty-four percent of currently married women are already using contraception. However, 14% have an unmet need for family planning (7% each for limiting and for spacing) (Figure 7.6). If all currently married women who say they want to space or limit their children were to use a family planning method, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 64% to 83%. Seventy-five percent of the demand for family planning is satisfied by modern methods (Table 7.13.1).

Figure 7.6 Demand for family planning

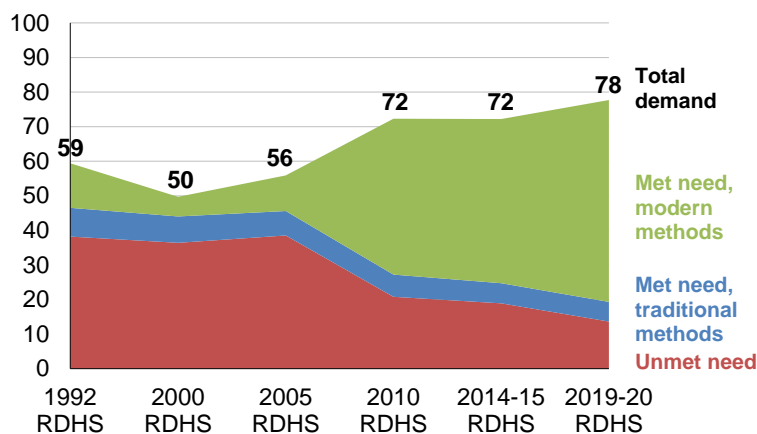
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning



Trends: Total demand for family planning among currently married women has increased since 2000, from 50% to 78%. Over the same period, the proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods has increased from 11% to 75%. Unmet need increased from 36% in 2000 to 39% in 2005 before consistently decreasing over time, to 14% in 2019-20 (Figure 7.7).

Figure 7.7 Trends in demand for family planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



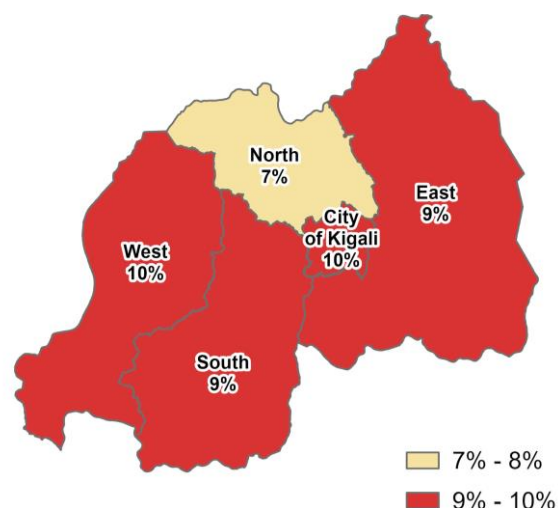
Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women is 15% in urban areas and 13% in rural areas. The percentage of demand satisfied with modern methods is 73% in urban areas and 76% in rural areas (Table 7.13.1).

- Demand for family planning is lowest among currently married women in the highest wealth quintile (73%) and highest in the lowest and second wealth quintiles (80% each) (**Table 7.13.1**).
- By province, unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 is highest in City of Kigali and West (16% each) and lowest in North (10%) (**Table 7.13.1**).
- Unmet need for family planning increases from 8% among currently married women age 15-19 to 17% among women age 40-44 before decreasing slightly to 15% among women age 45-49 (**Table 7.13.1**).
- Among all women, unmet need for family planning is highest in City of Kigali and West (10% each) and lowest in North (7%) (**Table 7.13.2** and **Figure 7.8**).
- Sexually active unmarried women have a higher demand for family planning than currently married women (87% versus 78%). They also have a higher unmet need (37% versus 14%) (**Table 7.13.1** and **Table 7.13.2**).

Figure 7.8 Unmet need for family planning by province

Percentage of all women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning



Decision Making about Family Planning

Among currently married women who are users of family planning, 88% reported that they decided jointly with their husband to use family planning, while only 10% said that they made their own decision (**Table 7.14**). Among currently married women who are nonusers, 59% decided jointly with their husband to not use family planning, 30% made their own decision, and only 4% reported that it was mainly their husband's decision to not use family planning (**Table 7.14**).

Future Use of Contraception

Sixty-one percent of currently married women who are not using contraception intend to use family planning in the future. However, 38% of women do not intend to use contraception in the future. Less than 1% of women are unsure about future use. Future intention to use contraception increases from 55% among women with no living children to a peak of 76% among those with two children before declining to 68% among those with three children and 49% among those with four or more children (**Table 7.15**).

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

The survey also collected information on exposure to family planning messages in the media and other sources among women and men age 15-49. The radio is the most common source of family planning messages in Rwanda, with 49% of women and 63% of men having heard a family planning message on the radio in the past few months. Among women, 11% reported having seen a family planning message on television and 8% saw one in a newspaper or magazine, while among men these proportions were 13% and 10%, respectively. On the other hand, 47% of women and 34% of men reported having no exposure to family planning messages through any of the four media sources (radio, television, newspaper/magazine, and mobile phone) in the past few months (**Table 7.16**).

7.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Eighty percent of women age 15-49 who are not using contraception said they did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or health facility staff member in the 12 months before the survey. Eleven percent were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, and 14% discussed family planning with a staff member during a health facility visit. Forty-one percent of women visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning with a health facility worker (**Table 7.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas are more likely than women in urban areas to have discussed family planning with a fieldworker (12% and 7%, respectively).
- The percentage of women who did not discuss family planning during a visit to a health facility ranges from a low of 37% in South to a high of 46% in North.
- The percentage of women who discussed family planning with a fieldworker was highest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (14%) and lowest among those in the highest quintile (7%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1** Knowledge of contraceptive methods
- **Table 7.2** Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.3** Current use of contraception by age
- **Table 7.4** Current use of contraception according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.5** Knowledge of fertile period
- **Table 7.6** Knowledge of fertile period by age
- **Table 7.7** Timing of sterilization
- **Table 7.8** Source of modern contraception methods
- **Table 7.9** Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms
- **Table 7.10** Informed choice
- **Table 7.11** Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates
- **Table 7.12** Reasons for discontinuation
- **Table 7.13.1** Need and demand for family planning among currently married women
- **Table 7.13.2** Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women
- **Table 7.14** Decision making about family planning
- **Table 7.15** Future use of contraception
- **Table 7.16** Exposure to family planning messages
- **Table 7.17** Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Method | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------|--|
| | All women | Currently married women | Sexually active unmarried women ¹ | All men | Currently married men | Sexually active unmarried men ¹ |
| Any method | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Any modern method | 98.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Female sterilization | 82.5 | 88.8 | 84.4 | 74.3 | 83.5 | 74.0 |
| Male sterilization | 77.9 | 89.0 | 79.2 | 76.0 | 89.0 | 75.8 |
| Pill | 95.7 | 99.4 | 97.8 | 89.5 | 97.2 | 88.9 |
| IUD | 80.5 | 92.6 | 85.1 | 71.0 | 83.4 | 72.7 |
| Injectables | 95.9 | 99.6 | 98.4 | 90.4 | 98.1 | 85.9 |
| Implants | 94.4 | 99.2 | 97.9 | 88.3 | 98.0 | 87.7 |
| Male condom | 96.5 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 99.6 | 100.0 |
| Female condom | 77.6 | 84.1 | 83.8 | 71.0 | 80.8 | 73.2 |
| Emergency contraception | 45.0 | 48.6 | 55.7 | 50.4 | 57.4 | 60.4 |
| Standard days method | 73.1 | 89.1 | 76.1 | 60.8 | 80.4 | 65.0 |
| Lactational amenorrhea (LAM) | 73.4 | 88.2 | 78.6 | 61.5 | 76.6 | 64.3 |
| Other modern method | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Any traditional method | 92.1 | 97.1 | 95.4 | 88.5 | 94.8 | 94.0 |
| Rhythm | 90.7 | 95.5 | 93.6 | 86.8 | 92.9 | 91.8 |
| Withdrawal | 71.7 | 89.4 | 81.9 | 70.2 | 88.2 | 75.0 |
| Other traditional method | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 10.1 |
| Number of respondents | 14,634 | 7,401 | 417 | 5,846 | 2,860 | 150 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-59 | na | na | na | 10.0 | 11.3 | 10.2 |
| Number of respondents | na | na | na | 6,513 | 3,480 | 153 |

na = Not applicable

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---|--------|---------------------|---|--------|
| | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ¹ | Number | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ¹ | Number |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 73 | * | * | 3 |
| 20-24 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 750 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 130 |
| 25-29 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,297 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 361 |
| 30-34 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,642 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 691 |
| 35-39 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 1,690 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 719 |
| 40-44 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,139 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 534 |
| 45-49 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 809 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 422 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,288 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 466 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 99.9 | 6,114 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2,394 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1,006 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 384 |
| South | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,559 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 584 |
| West | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,628 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 634 |
| North | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,201 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 477 |
| East | 100.0 | 99.9 | 2,007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 782 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 100.0 | 100.0 | 952 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Primary | 99.9 | 99.9 | 4,834 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2,022 |
| Secondary | 100.0 | 99.9 | 1,250 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 360 |
| More than secondary | 99.7 | 99.7 | 365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,443 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 541 |
| Second | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,397 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 545 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,509 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 624 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,520 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 604 |
| Highest | 99.9 | 99.8 | 1,532 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 546 |
| Total 15-49 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 7,401 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2,860 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | 100.0 | 100.0 | 620 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3,480 |

na = Not applicable

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

Table 7.3. Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Modern method | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | | Total | Number of women | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Any method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contraception | SDM | LAM | | | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 30.0 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 7.2 | 17.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 70.0 | 100.0 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 13.7 | 26.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 48.6 | 100.0 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 61.6 | 57.7 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 14.3 | 29.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 60.4 | 55.4 | 2.2 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 15.7 | 22.0 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 52.8 | 45.8 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 11.2 | 15.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 47.2 | 100.0 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 32.9 | 25.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 67.1 | 100.0 | 1,211 |
| Total | 38.6 | 35.1 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 9.1 | 16.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 61.4 | 100.0 | 14,634 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 52.7 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 40.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 73 |
| 20-24 | 64.5 | 61.9 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 16.7 | 36.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 750 |
| 25-29 | 66.6 | 63.0 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 17.8 | 33.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 1,297 |
| 30-34 | 69.8 | 65.2 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 15.9 | 32.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 1,642 |
| 35-39 | 66.9 | 61.2 | 2.5 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 16.8 | 23.8 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 1,690 |
| 40-44 | 62.4 | 54.0 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 18.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 1,139 |
| 45-49 | 46.0 | 35.2 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 10.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 809 |
| Total | 64.1 | 58.4 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 15.3 | 26.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 7,401 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (19.7) | (18.1) | (0.0) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (3.7) | (6.8) | (5.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.6) | (1.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (80.3) | 100.0 | 46 |
| 20-24 | 40.2 | 38.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 11.7 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 59.8 | 100.0 | 109 |
| 25+ | 59.2 | 57.2 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 18.3 | 27.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Total | 49.9 | 48.1 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 15.0 | 21.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 417 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

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

Table 7.4. Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | Total | Number of women | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------|------------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contraception | SDM | LAM | Any traditional method | Rhythm | | | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 363 |
| 1-2 | 66.8 | 62.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 17.5 | 31.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 2,782 |
| 3-4 | 71.9 | 65.9 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 17.5 | 29.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 2,610 |
| 5+ | 60.8 | 52.2 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 11.2 | 20.6 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 39.2 | 100.0 | 1,647 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 60.5 | 55.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 39.5 | 100.0 | 1,288 |
| Rural | 64.9 | 59.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 15.8 | 28.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 6,114 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 60.6 | 54.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 39.4 | 100.0 | 1,006 |
| South | 62.5 | 56.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 13.4 | 26.7 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 1,559 |
| West | 61.5 | 54.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 14.4 | 26.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 1,628 |
| North | 69.4 | 64.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 0.8 | 16.4 | 34.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 30.6 | 100.0 | 1,201 |
| East | 66.1 | 61.5 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 16.8 | 28.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 2,007 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 57.7 | 51.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 15.0 | 27.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 42.3 | 100.0 | 952 |
| Primary | 66.4 | 60.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 16.2 | 28.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 4,834 |
| Secondary | 61.8 | 57.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 14.2 | 24.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 1,250 |
| More than secondary | 59.4 | 53.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 15.0 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 365 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 64.1 | 60.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 15.8 | 35.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 1,443 |
| Second | 66.0 | 60.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 15.7 | 33.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 1,397 |
| Middle | 66.8 | 60.8 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 28.4 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 1,509 |
| Fourth | 65.4 | 59.2 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 15.4 | 23.8 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 1,520 |
| Highest | 58.6 | 51.8 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 41.4 | 100.0 | 1,532 |
| Total | 64.1 | 58.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 15.3 | 26.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 7,401 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 49.1 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.9 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Rural | 50.2 | 48.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 14.5 | 24.3 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 307 |
| Total | 49.9 | 48.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 15.0 | 21.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 417 |

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

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

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

Table 7.5 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, and all women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Perceived fertile period | Users of rhythm method | Users of SDM | All women |
|--|------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Just before her menstrual period begins | 7.9 | 7.5 | 8.1 |
| During her menstrual period | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Right after her menstrual period has ended | 21.3 | 28.8 | 18.8 |
| Halfway between two menstrual periods | 26.8 | 39.6 | 16.6 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| No specific time | 40.6 | 24.1 | 50.9 |
| Don't know | 2.2 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 270 | 112 | 14,634 |

SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period | Number of women |
|-------|---|-----------------|
| 15-19 | 10.2 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 17.4 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 19.9 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 18.2 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 17.6 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 20.3 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 17.3 | 1,211 |
| Total | 16.6 | 14,634 |

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

Table 7.7 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Years since operation | Age at time of sterilization | | | | | | Total | Number of women | Median age ¹ |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | <25 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | | | |
| <2 | (0.0) | (6.1) | (19.9) | (48.1) | (23.6) | (2.3) | (100.0) | 46 | (35.8) |
| 2-3 | (0.0) | (2.4) | (36.1) | (41.3) | (17.7) | (2.5) | (100.0) | 40 | (35.2) |
| 4-5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 | * |
| 6-7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 17 | * |
| 8-9 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 | * |
| 10+ | (1.7) | (26.5) | (45.5) | (26.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 30 | a |
| Total | 0.3 | 8.5 | 34.6 | 39.2 | 16.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 157 | 34.7 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

a = Not calculated due to censoring

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

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Source | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contraception | SDM | Total |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Public sector | 96.1 | * | 77.3 | 51.5 | 99.0 | 59.7 | 45.0 | * | * | 69.3 | 77.1 |
| Referral hospital | 19.0 | * | 12.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | * | * | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Provincial/district hospital | 70.7 | * | 24.7 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | * | * | 1.0 | 7.3 |
| Health center | 6.4 | * | 39.8 | 44.4 | 84.2 | 53.9 | 39.0 | * | * | 65.9 | 62.9 |
| Health post | 0.0 | * | 0.3 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | * | * | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Outreach | 0.0 | * | 0.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | * | * | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Private medical sector | 3.9 | * | 21.8 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 13.1 | 10.6 | * | * | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Polyclinic | 3.0 | * | 11.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | * | * | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Clinic | 0.6 | * | 7.6 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | * | * | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Dispensary | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | * | * | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Pharmacy | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | * | * | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| Family planning clinic | 0.0 | * | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | * | * | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Other private medical | 0.2 | * | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | * | * | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other source | 0.0 | * | 0.8 | 38.1 | 0.2 | 27.1 | 43.7 | * | * | 20.0 | 16.4 |
| Shop/bar | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 24.8 | * | * | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Church | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | * | 6.9 | 0.2 |
| Friend/relative | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.0 | * | * | 6.9 | 0.5 |
| Youth center | 0.0 | * | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | * | * | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Community health worker | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 37.9 | 0.1 | 26.7 | 13.5 | * | * | 5.3 | 13.9 |
| Other | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | * | * | 4.2 | 0.1 |
| Missing | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | * | * | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | * | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | * | * | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 157 | 13 | 173 | 1,339 | 2,419 | 552 | 349 | 3 | 9 | 112 | 5,126 |

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among pill users | | | | Among condom users ¹ | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Microgynon | Microlyte | Other | Number of women | Prudence Plus | Plaisir Plus | Generic | Love | Other | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| 20-24 | (66.1) | (33.9) | (0.0) | 38 | (53.4) | (19.1) | (6.9) | (18.6) | (2.0) | 48 |
| 25-29 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 0.0 | 88 | (36.2) | (15.1) | (13.9) | (30.2) | (4.6) | 42 |
| 30-34 | 77.3 | 21.9 | 0.8 | 126 | 48.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 3.3 | 72 |
| 35-39 | 80.8 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 141 | 45.0 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 39.2 | 4.2 | 79 |
| 40-44 | 84.6 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 99 | 35.4 | 11.9 | 4.1 | 45.7 | 3.0 | 52 |
| 45-49 | (89.6) | (10.4) | (0.0) | 42 | (29.2) | (3.3) | (0.0) | (67.4) | (0.0) | 37 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.6 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 120 | 38.3 | 18.3 | 8.7 | 31.3 | 3.4 | 75 |
| Rural | 77.6 | 22.2 | 0.2 | 421 | 44.5 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 40.7 | 2.8 | 265 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 85.7 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 94 | 36.8 | 16.5 | 9.3 | 31.3 | 6.1 | 58 |
| South | 76.4 | 22.8 | 0.9 | 121 | 35.0 | 15.2 | 5.2 | 41.1 | 3.5 | 76 |
| West | 69.5 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 83 | 57.8 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 33.5 | 1.0 | 64 |
| North | 87.5 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 85 | (30.2) | (15.0) | (5.6) | (42.1) | (7.1) | 44 |
| East | 77.9 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 159 | 49.7 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 98 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | (80.2) | (19.8) | (0.0) | 42 | * | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| Primary | 79.7 | 20.0 | 0.3 | 378 | 43.4 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 43.3 | 2.9 | 212 |
| Secondary | 76.6 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 96 | 45.6 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 31.5 | 1.7 | 77 |
| More than secondary | (78.7) | (21.3) | (0.0) | 25 | (33.5) | (27.3) | (12.4) | (17.8) | (9.0) | 28 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 67.3 | 32.7 | 0.0 | 74 | 48.2 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 53 |
| Second | 74.8 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 82 | 36.8 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 46.1 | 6.5 | 56 |
| Middle | 79.5 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 111 | 55.0 | 10.4 | 4.8 | 26.3 | 3.5 | 55 |
| Fourth | 80.4 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 145 | 32.7 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 53.0 | 0.8 | 83 |
| Highest | 87.0 | 12.2 | 0.8 | 128 | 46.5 | 16.0 | 5.5 | 27.9 | 4.1 | 94 |
| Total | 79.1 | 20.7 | 0.2 | 541 | 43.2 | 11.2 | 4.1 | 38.6 | 3.0 | 340 |

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Method/source | Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey: | | | | Number of women |
|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used | Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects | Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used | Percentage who were informed of all three (method information index) | |
| Method | | | | | |
| Female sterilization | 60.6 | 41.5 | 54.3 | 34.9 | 93 |
| IUD | 71.5 | 63.4 | 82.1 | 60.4 | 141 |
| Injectables | 60.5 | 56.8 | 80.3 | 53.6 | 1,136 |
| Implants | 61.6 | 58.2 | 76.5 | 53.6 | 2,313 |
| Pill | 59.4 | 55.0 | 78.0 | 52.3 | 487 |
| Initial source of method¹ | | | | | |
| Public sector | 62.0 | 58.1 | 77.9 | 54.1 | 3,890 |
| Referral hospital | 61.3 | 48.9 | 60.9 | 45.2 | 80 |
| Provincial/district hospital | 57.4 | 50.3 | 71.5 | 44.9 | 326 |
| Health center | 62.7 | 59.6 | 79.1 | 55.6 | 3,263 |
| Health post | 59.3 | 52.4 | 75.3 | 50.2 | 142 |
| Outreach | 58.4 | 48.8 | 77.6 | 48.8 | 79 |
| Private medical sector | 51.7 | 43.3 | 69.9 | 40.2 | 214 |
| Polyclinic | (55.7) | (46.8) | (75.3) | (42.3) | 29 |
| Clinic | 65.6 | 57.1 | 74.5 | 53.3 | 74 |
| Dispensary | (49.3) | (37.0) | (82.0) | (37.0) | 34 |
| Pharmacy | 34.3 | 24.9 | 52.6 | 23.9 | 53 |
| Family planning clinic | * | * | * | * | 17 |
| Other private medical | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Other source | 54.1 | 50.3 | 73.2 | 43.3 | 65 |
| Friend/relative | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Youth center | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Community health worker | 52.0 | 49.6 | 71.3 | 43.1 | 58 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Missing | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Total | 61.4 | 57.3 | 77.4 | 53.2 | 4,170 |

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Method | Method failure | Desire to become pregnant | Other fertility-related reasons ¹ | Side effects/health concerns | Wanted more effective method | Other method-related reasons ² | Other reasons | Any reason ³ | Switched to another method ⁴ | Number of episodes of use ⁵ |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| IUD | (1.0) | (4.1) | (0.3) | (7.6) | (1.1) | (0.5) | (2.0) | (16.5) | (2.0) | 212 |
| Injectables | 1.5 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 17.1 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 36.9 | 9.5 | 2,836 |
| Implants | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 2,738 |
| Pill | 4.8 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 16.2 | 14.2 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 50.9 | 22.2 | 1,389 |
| Male condom | 2.8 | 8.8 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 43.6 | 15.7 | 588 |
| Standard days method | (12.0) | (13.3) | (0.8) | (1.0) | (2.0) | (2.6) | (1.5) | (33.2) | (2.6) | 202 |
| Rhythm | 10.7 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 26.1 | 3.3 | 384 |
| Withdrawal | 14.0 | 9.6 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 41.5 | 11.8 | 460 |
| Other ⁶ | (3.5) | (5.1) | (3.1) | (0.5) | (5.0) | (2.8) | (0.7) | (20.8) | (5.3) | 184 |
| All methods | 3.1 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 29.7 | 9.0 | 8,992 |

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

⁴ A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

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

⁶ Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, female condom, and emergency contraception

Table 7.12 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Reason | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | SDM | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other ¹ | All methods |
|--|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|--------|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Became pregnant while using | 9.0 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 12.6 | 9.5 | 37.9 | 30.1 | 39.4 | 18.1 | 10.9 |
| Wanted to become pregnant | 38.0 | 29.9 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 25.7 | 45.7 | 41.8 | 25.1 | 31.0 | 27.9 |
| Husband/partner disapproved | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Wanted a more effective method | 8.9 | 10.6 | 15.0 | 18.3 | 26.5 | 5.0 | 10.7 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 14.2 |
| Side effects/health concerns | 33.4 | 38.3 | 45.6 | 28.4 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 30.1 |
| Lack of access/too far | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Cost too much | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Inconvenient to use | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 10.3 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 3.2 |
| Up to God/fatalistic | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Infrequent sex/husband away | 2.0 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 11.0 | 5.2 |
| Marital dissolution/separation | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Other | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 11.7 | 3.3 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of discontinuations | 105 | 2,393 | 882 | 1,176 | 357 | 133 | 215 | 334 | 55 | 5,650 |

SDM = Standard days method

¹ Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, female condom, and emergency contraception

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning ¹ | | | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied ² | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|--|--------------|-------|---|--------------|-------|-----------------|---|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 50.4 | 2.3 | 52.7 | 58.0 | 2.3 | 60.3 | 73 | 87.4 | 87.4 |
| 20-24 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 7.8 | 55.6 | 8.9 | 64.5 | 63.1 | 9.1 | 72.3 | 750 | 89.2 | 85.7 |
| 25-29 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 11.0 | 48.3 | 18.3 | 66.6 | 57.7 | 19.9 | 77.6 | 1,297 | 85.8 | 81.2 |
| 30-34 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 13.2 | 36.6 | 33.2 | 69.8 | 46.1 | 36.8 | 82.9 | 1,642 | 84.1 | 78.6 |
| 35-39 | 6.1 | 10.1 | 16.1 | 20.5 | 46.5 | 66.9 | 26.5 | 56.5 | 83.0 | 1,690 | 80.6 | 73.7 |
| 40-44 | 2.5 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 6.2 | 56.2 | 62.4 | 8.7 | 70.7 | 79.4 | 1,139 | 78.6 | 68.0 |
| 45-49 | 1.3 | 13.5 | 14.8 | 0.9 | 45.0 | 46.0 | 2.2 | 58.6 | 60.8 | 809 | 75.6 | 58.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.0 | 6.9 | 14.9 | 28.7 | 31.8 | 60.5 | 36.7 | 38.7 | 75.4 | 1,288 | 80.2 | 73.0 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 7.2 | 13.4 | 28.4 | 36.5 | 64.9 | 34.6 | 43.7 | 78.3 | 6,114 | 82.9 | 75.6 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 7.4 | 8.3 | 15.7 | 27.5 | 33.1 | 60.6 | 34.8 | 41.4 | 76.3 | 1,006 | 79.5 | 72.0 |
| South | 6.0 | 7.6 | 13.6 | 25.6 | 36.9 | 62.5 | 31.6 | 44.5 | 76.1 | 1,559 | 82.1 | 73.7 |
| West | 9.9 | 6.5 | 16.4 | 25.1 | 36.4 | 61.5 | 35.0 | 42.9 | 77.9 | 1,628 | 78.9 | 69.8 |
| North | 4.6 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 35.4 | 34.0 | 69.4 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 79.2 | 1,201 | 87.6 | 81.9 |
| East | 4.8 | 7.9 | 12.7 | 29.7 | 36.4 | 66.1 | 34.5 | 44.3 | 78.8 | 2,007 | 83.9 | 78.0 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.1 | 13.2 | 19.4 | 16.7 | 40.9 | 57.7 | 22.8 | 54.2 | 77.0 | 952 | 74.9 | 66.9 |
| Primary | 6.0 | 7.1 | 13.1 | 27.2 | 39.1 | 66.4 | 33.2 | 46.2 | 79.5 | 4,834 | 83.5 | 76.1 |
| Secondary | 7.8 | 3.9 | 11.6 | 41.2 | 20.6 | 61.8 | 49.0 | 24.4 | 73.4 | 1,250 | 84.1 | 78.0 |
| More than secondary | 9.8 | 2.7 | 12.6 | 31.3 | 28.1 | 59.4 | 41.1 | 30.9 | 72.0 | 365 | 82.5 | 74.6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.7 | 8.8 | 15.5 | 26.7 | 37.4 | 64.1 | 33.4 | 46.2 | 79.5 | 1,443 | 80.5 | 75.7 |
| Second | 6.0 | 7.5 | 13.5 | 28.8 | 37.2 | 66.0 | 34.7 | 44.8 | 79.5 | 1,397 | 83.0 | 76.2 |
| Middle | 5.2 | 6.9 | 12.1 | 28.9 | 37.9 | 66.8 | 34.1 | 44.8 | 78.8 | 1,509 | 84.7 | 77.1 |
| Fourth | 6.6 | 6.6 | 13.3 | 30.4 | 35.0 | 65.4 | 37.1 | 41.6 | 78.7 | 1,520 | 83.1 | 75.2 |
| Highest | 8.0 | 5.9 | 14.0 | 27.4 | 31.2 | 58.6 | 35.4 | 37.1 | 72.5 | 1,532 | 80.8 | 71.5 |
| Total | 6.5 | 7.1 | 13.6 | 28.4 | 35.7 | 64.1 | 35.0 | 42.8 | 77.8 | 7,401 | 82.5 | 75.2 |

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning ¹ | | | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied ² | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|--|--------------|--------|---|--------------|--------|-----------------|---|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 3,258 | 64.2 | 50.0 |
| 20-24 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 25.2 | 4.7 | 30.0 | 32.1 | 5.1 | 37.2 | 2,414 | 80.4 | 76.2 |
| 25-29 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 9.3 | 35.6 | 15.8 | 51.4 | 43.4 | 17.3 | 60.7 | 2,073 | 84.6 | 80.0 |
| 30-34 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 11.7 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 61.6 | 38.8 | 34.5 | 73.3 | 2,118 | 84.0 | 78.7 |
| 35-39 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 14.0 | 17.4 | 43.0 | 60.4 | 22.6 | 51.8 | 74.4 | 2,072 | 81.2 | 74.5 |
| 40-44 | 2.1 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 5.0 | 47.8 | 52.8 | 7.2 | 60.4 | 67.5 | 1,488 | 78.1 | 67.8 |
| 45-49 | 0.9 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 0.7 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 1.6 | 42.5 | 44.1 | 1,211 | 74.7 | 56.8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.3 | 3.6 | 8.9 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 33.1 | 21.4 | 20.6 | 42.0 | 2,909 | 78.8 | 72.3 |
| Rural | 4.8 | 4.4 | 9.1 | 17.8 | 22.2 | 40.0 | 22.6 | 26.5 | 49.1 | 11,725 | 81.4 | 74.0 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 5.8 | 4.6 | 10.4 | 15.4 | 18.4 | 33.8 | 21.2 | 23.0 | 44.2 | 2,166 | 76.5 | 70.2 |
| South | 4.7 | 4.4 | 9.1 | 17.1 | 22.3 | 39.4 | 21.9 | 26.7 | 48.5 | 3,065 | 81.2 | 71.2 |
| West | 6.2 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 15.6 | 21.0 | 36.6 | 21.8 | 25.1 | 46.9 | 3,174 | 78.1 | 69.0 |
| North | 3.6 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 21.8 | 21.3 | 43.1 | 25.4 | 24.3 | 49.7 | 2,226 | 86.7 | 81.1 |
| East | 4.2 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 17.8 | 21.8 | 39.6 | 22.0 | 26.4 | 48.4 | 4,003 | 81.8 | 76.7 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.0 | 10.1 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 32.5 | 45.5 | 18.0 | 42.6 | 60.6 | 1,377 | 75.1 | 67.3 |
| Primary | 5.0 | 4.8 | 9.8 | 18.3 | 25.8 | 44.2 | 23.3 | 30.6 | 54.0 | 8,529 | 81.8 | 74.6 |
| Secondary | 4.3 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 16.6 | 8.3 | 25.0 | 21.0 | 9.6 | 30.6 | 4,086 | 81.6 | 74.3 |
| More than secondary | 6.7 | 1.7 | 8.4 | 20.2 | 16.5 | 36.7 | 26.9 | 18.2 | 45.1 | 642 | 81.3 | 74.1 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.0 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 18.0 | 25.5 | 43.4 | 23.0 | 31.1 | 54.1 | 2,741 | 80.3 | 75.4 |
| Second | 4.7 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 17.9 | 22.5 | 40.4 | 22.6 | 27.2 | 49.9 | 2,756 | 80.9 | 73.6 |
| Middle | 4.4 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 18.4 | 23.4 | 41.7 | 22.7 | 27.5 | 50.3 | 2,757 | 83.0 | 75.6 |
| Fourth | 5.2 | 3.9 | 9.1 | 18.9 | 20.8 | 39.7 | 24.1 | 24.7 | 48.8 | 2,966 | 81.3 | 73.0 |
| Highest | 5.0 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 29.8 | 19.7 | 18.0 | 37.8 | 3,414 | 79.0 | 70.4 |
| Total | 4.9 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 17.4 | 21.2 | 38.6 | 22.3 | 25.4 | 47.7 | 14,634 | 81.0 | 73.7 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (59.1) | (0.0) | (59.1) | (19.7) | (0.0) | (19.7) | (78.8) | (0.0) | (78.8) | 46 | (25.0) | (23.0) |
| 20-24 | 43.3 | 3.9 | 47.2 | 34.4 | 5.8 | 40.2 | 77.8 | 9.7 | 87.4 | 109 | 46.0 | 44.3 |
| 25-29 | 23.4 | 2.4 | 25.8 | 29.9 | 31.7 | 61.6 | 53.3 | 34.1 | 87.4 | 84 | 70.5 | 70.5 |
| 30-34 | 11.3 | 13.1 | 24.4 | 29.9 | 39.3 | 69.2 | 41.3 | 52.3 | 93.6 | 68 | 73.9 | 71.0 |
| 35-39 | 7.2 | 12.1 | 19.3 | 9.5 | 60.9 | 70.4 | 16.7 | 73.0 | 89.8 | 53 | 78.5 | 76.8 |
| 40-44 | (0.7) | (43.0) | (43.7) | (0.0) | (45.6) | (45.6) | (0.7) | (88.6) | (89.3) | 35 | (51.0) | (45.7) |
| 45-49 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 | * | * |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.8 | 11.6 | 43.4 | 30.9 | 18.2 | 49.1 | 62.7 | 29.9 | 92.6 | 110 | 53.1 | 51.3 |
| Rural | 23.3 | 11.8 | 35.1 | 20.5 | 29.7 | 50.2 | 43.9 | 41.4 | 85.3 | 307 | 58.8 | 56.6 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 30.4 | 15.1 | 45.5 | 33.8 | 14.9 | 48.7 | 64.2 | 30.0 | 94.2 | 83 | 51.7 | 49.6 |
| South | 22.0 | 9.7 | 31.8 | 27.3 | 29.3 | 56.6 | 49.3 | 39.0 | 88.3 | 92 | 64.0 | 58.9 |
| West | 25.9 | 20.0 | 45.9 | 17.1 | 21.0 | 38.2 | 43.0 | 41.0 | 84.0 | 68 | 45.4 | 45.4 |
| North | (25.2) | (6.8) | (32.0) | (13.6) | (43.0) | (56.6) | (38.8) | (49.8) | (88.6) | 42 | (63.9) | (63.2) |
| East | 25.0 | 8.3 | 33.3 | 20.1 | 29.9 | 50.0 | 45.1 | 38.2 | 83.3 | 133 | 60.1 | 58.6 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | (9.4) | (18.8) | (28.3) | (5.5) | (36.0) | (41.4) | (14.9) | (54.8) | (69.7) | 38 | (59.4) | (59.4) |
| Primary | 22.8 | 13.8 | 36.6 | 21.5 | 29.3 | 50.8 | 44.3 | 43.1 | 87.4 | 272 | 58.2 | 55.6 |
| Secondary | 37.5 | 3.4 | 40.9 | 34.5 | 17.6 | 52.1 | 72.0 | 21.0 | 93.0 | 93 | 56.0 | 54.1 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | * |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.5 | 12.4 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 35.4 | 62.5 | 40.6 | 47.9 | 88.5 | 92 | 70.7 | 70.7 |
| Second | 23.6 | 18.0 | 41.6 | 13.5 | 25.7 | 39.2 | 37.1 | 43.7 | 80.8 | 79 | 48.5 | 44.4 |
| Middle | 20.5 | 13.0 | 33.4 | 23.6 | 29.3 | 53.0 | 44.1 | 42.3 | 86.4 | 69 | 61.3 | 60.1 |
| Fourth | 29.9 | 9.1 | 39.1 | 22.9 | 28.0 | 51.0 | 52.8 | 37.2 | 90.0 | 106 | 56.6 | 52.1 |
| Highest | 41.7 | 6.5 | 48.1 | 29.3 | 12.0 | 41.2 | 70.9 | 18.4 | 89.4 | 72 | 46.1 | 46.1 |
| Total | 25.6 | 11.7 | 37.3 | 23.3 | 26.6 | 49.9 | 48.9 | 38.4 | 87.2 | 417 | 57.2 | 55.1 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

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

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

Table 7.14 Decision making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning, and among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among currently married women who are current users of family planning | | | | | Number of women | Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning | | | | | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other/ don't know/ missing | Total | | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other/ don't know/ missing | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (10.6) | (84.6) | (4.9) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 39 | * | * | * | * | * | 17 |
| 20-24 | 6.6 | 91.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 484 | 26.2 | 57.6 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 118 |
| 25-29 | 8.4 | 88.6 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 864 | 21.7 | 66.3 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 243 |
| 30-34 | 8.5 | 88.9 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,146 | 28.6 | 61.1 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 322 |
| 35-39 | 10.9 | 86.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,131 | 30.1 | 61.0 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 406 |
| 40-44 | 10.9 | 85.6 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 711 | 35.1 | 56.6 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 378 |
| 45-49 | 13.3 | 83.5 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 372 | 33.6 | 53.1 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | 10 | 13.8 | 64.1 | 4.3 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 183 |
| 1-2 | 7.8 | 89.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,858 | 25.7 | 64.6 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 581 |
| 3-4 | 9.4 | 87.9 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,876 | 34.8 | 57.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 572 |
| 5+ | 13.5 | 82.8 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,002 | 35.2 | 53.2 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 583 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.5 | 86.2 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 778 | 30.6 | 55.3 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 368 |
| Rural | 9.4 | 87.8 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,967 | 30.1 | 59.8 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 1,551 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 12.5 | 84.7 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 610 | 34.9 | 55.0 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 306 |
| South | 9.7 | 87.9 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 974 | 32.6 | 54.7 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 410 |
| West | 11.7 | 84.5 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,001 | 29.6 | 56.9 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 451 |
| North | 7.7 | 90.3 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 833 | 24.2 | 64.9 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 250 |
| East | 7.8 | 89.1 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,327 | 28.9 | 63.5 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 502 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.2 | 82.0 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 549 | 33.3 | 54.2 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Primary | 9.3 | 87.6 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,208 | 32.1 | 58.0 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 1,187 |
| Secondary | 7.9 | 90.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 773 | 21.6 | 66.4 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 285 |
| More than secondary | 8.1 | 89.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 217 | 21.8 | 63.9 | 2.2 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.9 | 81.3 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 924 | 36.9 | 52.6 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 391 |
| Second | 11.2 | 86.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 923 | 32.2 | 54.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 338 |
| Middle | 8.5 | 89.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,007 | 31.0 | 60.2 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 353 |
| Fourth | 6.2 | 90.0 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 994 | 28.5 | 61.4 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 374 |
| Highest | 7.4 | 90.0 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 898 | 23.7 | 64.1 | 2.6 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 462 |
| Total | 9.6 | 87.5 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,746 | 30.2 | 58.9 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 1,919 |

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.15 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Intention to use in the future | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| Intends to use | 54.6 | 71.7 | 75.6 | 67.5 | 49.0 | 61.2 |
| Unsure | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Does not intend to use | 43.7 | 28.0 | 24.4 | 32.5 | 50.3 | 38.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 183 | 446 | 490 | 451 | 1,086 | 2,656 |

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.16 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------|-------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|
| | Radio | Television | News- paper/ magazine | Mobile phone | None of these four media sources | Number of women | Radio | Television | News- paper/ magazine | Mobile phone | None of these four media sources | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 38.4 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 56.6 | 3,258 | 50.8 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 45.5 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 49.4 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 4.4 | 46.1 | 2,414 | 62.3 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 5.5 | 32.8 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 52.8 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 4.6 | 43.3 | 2,073 | 61.6 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 3.4 | 35.4 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 54.5 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 43.5 | 2,118 | 68.9 | 15.9 | 12.4 | 4.9 | 30.1 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 53.4 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 44.7 | 2,072 | 68.2 | 14.0 | 9.0 | 2.9 | 30.2 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 53.3 | 11.8 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 44.1 | 1,488 | 71.0 | 17.1 | 10.9 | 3.9 | 27.2 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 52.3 | 10.0 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 46.4 | 1,211 | 76.2 | 14.6 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 22.1 | 447 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.0 | 25.3 | 12.9 | 4.6 | 37.2 | 2,909 | 66.9 | 29.8 | 18.2 | 3.2 | 27.5 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 47.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 49.8 | 11,725 | 61.9 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 35.9 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 53.7 | 25.2 | 12.7 | 5.7 | 38.9 | 2,166 | 59.7 | 27.5 | 15.7 | 3.2 | 34.3 | 879 |
| South | 45.5 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 52.3 | 3,065 | 61.2 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 38.0 | 1,239 |
| West | 52.7 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 3.7 | 44.2 | 3,174 | 62.4 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 34.4 | 1,268 |
| North | 48.6 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 49.0 | 2,226 | 66.0 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 4.7 | 31.7 | 886 |
| East | 47.8 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 49.5 | 4,003 | 64.6 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 32.8 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 40.2 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 59.1 | 1,377 | 53.1 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 45.8 | 420 |
| Primary | 47.1 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 51.2 | 8,529 | 61.3 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 36.7 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 55.4 | 16.5 | 15.4 | 5.4 | 38.7 | 4,086 | 66.3 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 3.9 | 28.9 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 61.6 | 43.2 | 32.2 | 8.0 | 24.9 | 642 | 77.3 | 44.6 | 42.3 | 7.4 | 17.2 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 69.5 | 2,741 | 45.4 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 52.4 | 924 |
| Second | 42.3 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 55.9 | 2,756 | 57.4 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 40.8 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 52.2 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 46.5 | 2,757 | 66.0 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 32.3 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 59.4 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 37.3 | 2,966 | 69.1 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 4.6 | 28.7 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 60.1 | 33.0 | 16.7 | 6.0 | 31.8 | 3,414 | 70.4 | 34.7 | 21.8 | 5.2 | 23.7 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 49.4 | 10.8 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 47.3 | 14,634 | 62.9 | 13.3 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 34.3 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 67.7 | 14.4 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 30.6 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 63.4 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 3.4 | 33.9 | 6,513 |

na = Not applicable

Table 7.17 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who: | | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | Discussed family planning | Did not discuss family planning | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 34.2 | 94.7 | 3,138 |
| 20-24 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 45.7 | 85.2 | 1,690 |
| 25-29 | 13.9 | 21.8 | 47.3 | 71.4 | 1,008 |
| 30-34 | 18.9 | 28.2 | 43.5 | 63.3 | 814 |
| 35-39 | 24.2 | 31.0 | 38.9 | 58.1 | 821 |
| 40-44 | 18.6 | 22.2 | 45.0 | 66.5 | 703 |
| 45-49 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 43.0 | 74.2 | 812 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.2 | 13.8 | 41.3 | 82.1 | 1,946 |
| Rural | 11.6 | 14.4 | 40.6 | 79.5 | 7,039 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 5.9 | 14.2 | 43.1 | 82.9 | 1,433 |
| South | 13.7 | 16.3 | 36.7 | 77.2 | 1,857 |
| West | 12.6 | 15.2 | 40.9 | 77.8 | 2,011 |
| North | 9.0 | 11.7 | 45.9 | 83.2 | 1,266 |
| East | 10.3 | 13.3 | 39.7 | 80.7 | 2,417 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 18.7 | 18.0 | 34.8 | 70.9 | 750 |
| Primary | 12.3 | 16.0 | 38.2 | 77.5 | 4,763 |
| Secondary | 6.6 | 10.5 | 44.7 | 86.0 | 3,066 |
| More than secondary | 6.5 | 15.3 | 51.7 | 81.6 | 406 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.0 | 15.5 | 31.5 | 76.1 | 1,550 |
| Second | 12.4 | 13.8 | 39.0 | 79.4 | 1,644 |
| Middle | 10.8 | 15.0 | 42.1 | 79.5 | 1,607 |
| Fourth | 11.4 | 15.7 | 44.7 | 78.2 | 1,790 |
| Highest | 6.6 | 12.2 | 44.1 | 84.7 | 2,395 |
| Total | 10.6 | 14.3 | 40.7 | 80.0 | 8,986 |

Key Findings

- **Current levels:** The infant mortality rate was 33 deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey. Under-5 mortality was 45 deaths per 1,000 live births, and child mortality was 13 deaths per 1,000 live births. This implies that about 1 in 22 children in Rwanda die before their 5th birthday.
- **Trends:** The under-5 mortality rate has decreased since 2014-15 (from 50 to 45 deaths per 1,000 live births). However, there has been no noticeable change in infant mortality or neonatal mortality.
- **High-risk fertility behavior:** 75% of currently married women have the potential for a high-risk birth. In the 5 years preceding the survey, 45% of infants were at elevated odds of dying from avoidable risks: 24% fell into a single high-risk category, and 21% fell into a multiple high-risk category. About 1 in 3 births were not in any high-risk category.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviors that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective birth history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they had given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.

- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, **Tables C.3-C.6**.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

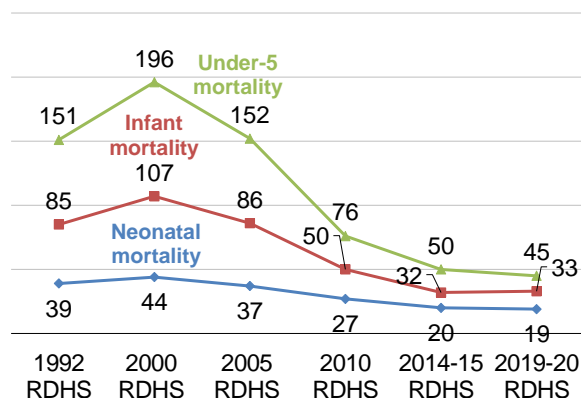
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

The 2019-20 RDHS results (**Table 8.1**) show that the infant mortality rate was 33 deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5 years preceding the survey. The child mortality rate was 13 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the under-5 mortality rate was 45 deaths per 1,000 live births. This implies that about 1 in 22 children in Rwanda die before their 5th birthday. With respect to other early childhood mortality rates, the neonatal mortality rate was 19 deaths per 1,000 live births and the postneonatal mortality rate was 14 deaths per 1,000.

Trends: Under-5 mortality declined from 196 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 45 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019-20 (**Figure 8.1**). Over the same period, the infant mortality rate declined from 107 to 33 deaths per 1,000 live births and the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 44 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey



Patterns by demographic characteristics

- The under-5 mortality rate is lower in City of Kigali and West (31 and 44 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) than in the other three provinces (56-57 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.2**).
- Under-5 mortality declines with increasing mother's education, from 62 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have no education to 17 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (**Figure 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality also decreases with increasing household wealth, from 72 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 30 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile.

8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

The demographic characteristics of both mothers and children have been found to play an important role in the survival of children. **Tables 8.2** and **8.3** present childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics (sex of the child, residence, mother's age at birth, birth order, previous birth interval, and infant's size at birth).

Patterns by demographic characteristics

- Overall, boys are slightly more likely than girls to die in childhood. For example, the under-5 mortality rate among boys is 47 deaths per 1,000 live births, as compared with 43 deaths per 1,000 live births among girls (**Table 8.2**).
- The under-5 mortality rate is higher in rural areas (48 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in urban areas (35 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- During the 10-year period preceding the survey, under-5 mortality was higher among children of mothers who were less than age 20 and age 40-49 at the time of the birth (69 and 89 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) than among children of mothers who were age 20-29 and age 30-39 (47 deaths per 1,000 live births in each group) (**Table 8.3**).

Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by province

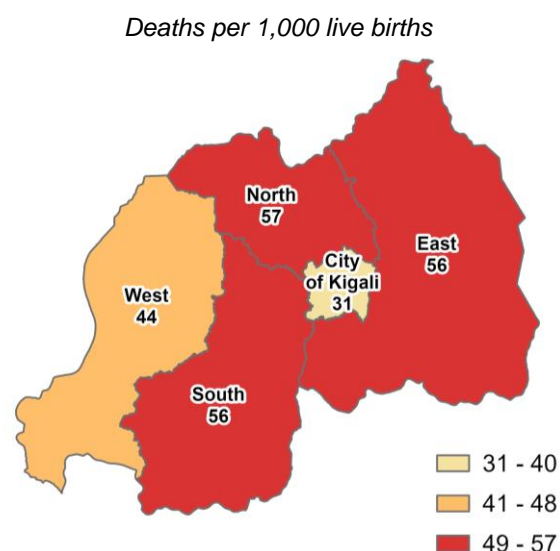
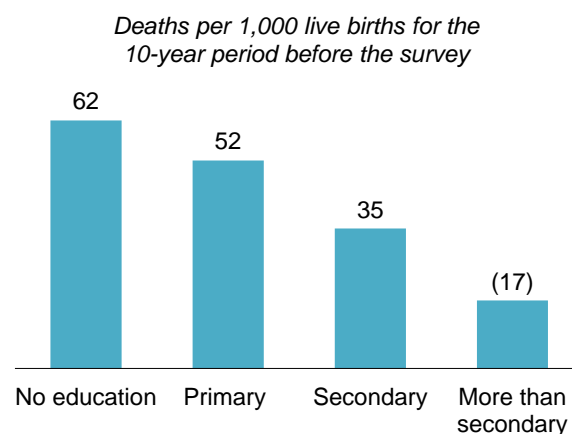


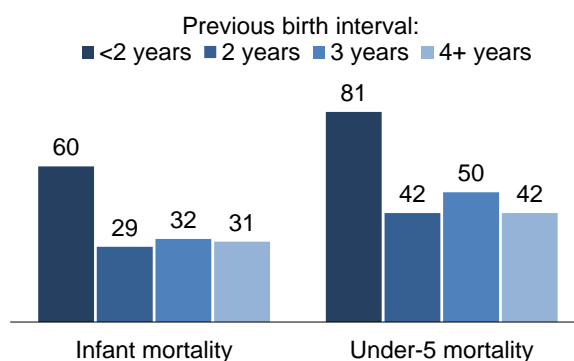
Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by mother's education



- Under-5 mortality is highest among children whose mothers have given birth to seven or more children (86 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- The under-5 mortality rate is highest among children with birth intervals of less than 2 years (81 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.4**).

Figure 8.4 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey

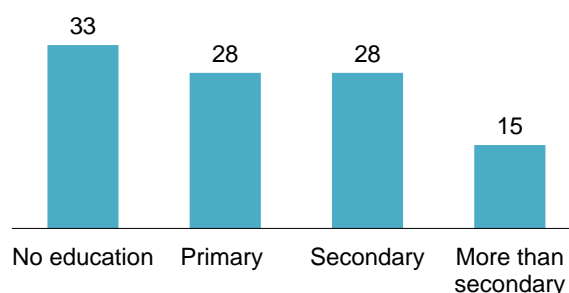
The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is attributable to one cause or the other. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and offers a better measure of the level of mortality and quality of antenatal care (ANC) services at delivery. During the 5 years before the survey, the perinatal mortality rate was 28 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Perinatal mortality is highest among children whose mothers were age 40-49 at the time of the birth (48 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Table 8.4**).
- The perinatal mortality rate is relatively high for first pregnancies (30 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and is highest among women with a pregnancy interval of less than 15 months (39 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (29 versus 24 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is highest for mothers with no education (33 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) and lowest for mothers with more than a secondary education (15 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Figure 8.5**).

Figure 8.5 Perinatal mortality by mother's education

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



8.4 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

Findings from scientific studies have confirmed a strong relationship between a child's chance of dying and specific fertility behaviors, meaning that the survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. The probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). The risk is elevated when a child is born to a mother who has a combination of these risk characteristics.

Table 8.5 presents the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey who fall into different risk categories: not in any high-risk category, in an unavoidable risk category, in a single high-risk category, or in a multiple high-risk category.

In the 5 years before the survey, 45% of infants in Rwanda were at elevated odds of dying from avoidable risks: 24% were in a single high-risk category, and 21% were in a multiple high-risk category. Thirty-two percent of births were not in any high-risk category, while 24% were in the unavoidable risk category.

The risk ratio is higher for children in a multiple high-risk category than for children in a single high-risk category (1.37 versus 1.11). Risk ratios are highest for births in which the mother was younger than age 18 (1.83) and births in which the mother was older than age 34, the birth interval was less than 24 months, and the birth order was higher than three (1.79).

Overall, 75% of currently married women have the potential for a high-risk birth, with 25% falling into a single high-risk category and 50% falling into a multiple high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1** **Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2** **Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3** **Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4** **Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5** **High-risk fertility behavior**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Years preceding the survey | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 0-4 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 13 | 45 |
| 5-9 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 18 | 55 |
| 10-14 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 28 | 75 |

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

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

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Child's sex | | | | | |
| Male | 21 | 15 | 35 | 12 | 47 |
| Female | 17 | 13 | 30 | 14 | 43 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 15 | 13 | 28 | 7 | 35 |
| Rural | 20 | 14 | 34 | 15 | 48 |
| Total | 19 | 14 | 33 | 13 | 45 |

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

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

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|--|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| <20 | 23 | 21 | 45 | 25 | 69 |
| 20-29 | 19 | 13 | 33 | 15 | 47 |
| 30-39 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 15 | 47 |
| 40-49 | 34 | 27 | 61 | (29) | (89) |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| 1 | 20 | 14 | 33 | 16 | 49 |
| 2-3 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 13 | 43 |
| 4-6 | 22 | 12 | 35 | 17 | 51 |
| 7+ | 32 | 29 | 61 | 26 | 86 |
| Previous birth interval² | | | | | |
| <2 years | 37 | 23 | 60 | 22 | 81 |
| 2 years | 17 | 12 | 29 | 13 | 42 |
| 3 years | 19 | 13 | 32 | 18 | 50 |
| 4+ years | 19 | 11 | 31 | 12 | 42 |
| Birth size³ | | | | | |
| Small/very small | 39 | 21 | 60 | na | na |
| Average or larger | 13 | 12 | 25 | na | na |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 13 | 11 | 23 | 7 | 31 |
| South | 28 | 12 | 41 | 16 | 56 |
| West | 17 | 16 | 32 | 12 | 44 |
| North | 24 | 15 | 40 | 18 | 57 |
| East | 21 | 14 | 35 | 22 | 56 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| No education | 24 | 16 | 40 | 23 | 62 |
| Primary | 22 | 15 | 37 | 16 | 52 |
| Secondary | 17 | 11 | 28 | 7 | 35 |
| More than secondary | 6 | 3 | 9 | (8) | (17) |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 25 | 20 | 45 | 28 | 72 |
| Second | 25 | 19 | 44 | 13 | 57 |
| Middle | 20 | 10 | 31 | 13 | 43 |
| Fourth | 19 | 10 | 29 | 11 | 40 |
| Highest | 13 | 8 | 21 | 9 | 30 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

na = Not available

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

² Excludes first-order births

³ Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Number of stillbirths ¹ | Number of early neonatal deaths ² | Perinatal mortality rate ³ | Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | |
| <20 | 5 | 5 | 21 | 488 |
| 20-29 | 46 | 56 | 26 | 3,913 |
| 30-39 | 45 | 53 | 28 | 3,461 |
| 40-49 | 14 | 11 | 48 | 516 |
| Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴ | | | | |
| First pregnancy | 32 | 27 | 30 | 1,970 |
| <15 | 22 | 24 | 39 | 1,168 |
| 15-26 | 16 | 14 | 22 | 1,377 |
| 27-38 | 11 | 19 | 25 | 1,211 |
| 39+ | 30 | 40 | 26 | 2,650 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 20 | 14 | 24 | 1,456 |
| Rural | 90 | 110 | 29 | 6,921 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 15 | 7 | 19 | 1,165 |
| South | 21 | 32 | 31 | 1,685 |
| West | 23 | 30 | 26 | 2,022 |
| North | 17 | 22 | 31 | 1,274 |
| East | 34 | 33 | 30 | 2,232 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| No education | 13 | 19 | 33 | 959 |
| Primary | 69 | 83 | 28 | 5,435 |
| Secondary | 26 | 19 | 28 | 1,626 |
| More than secondary | 2 | 3 | 15 | 357 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 24 | 34 | 29 | 1,972 |
| Second | 22 | 31 | 32 | 1,635 |
| Middle | 27 | 22 | 30 | 1,621 |
| Fourth | 15 | 24 | 25 | 1,613 |
| Highest | 22 | 13 | 23 | 1,536 |
| Total | 111 | 124 | 28 | 8,377 |

¹ Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

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

³ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000

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

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Risk category | Births in the 5 years preceding the survey | | Percentage of currently married women ¹ |
|---|--|------------|--|
| | Percentage of births | Risk ratio | |
| Not in any high-risk category | 31.5 | 1.00 | 21.4 ^a |
| Unavoidable risk category | | | |
| First-order births between age 18 and age 34 | 23.5 | 1.02 | 3.7 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | 45.0 | 1.23 | 74.9 |
| Single high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 only | 1.5 | 1.83 | 0.1 |
| Mother's age >34 only | 3.7 | 1.07 | 6.3 |
| Birth interval <24 months only | 5.8 | 1.18 | 9.5 |
| Birth order >3 only | 12.7 | 1.00 | 9.2 |
| Subtotal | 23.7 | 1.11 | 25.0 |
| Multiple high-risk category | | | |
| Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ² | 0.0 | * | 0.0 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months | 0.2 | * | 0.5 |
| Age >34 and birth order >3 | 16.1 | 1.29 | 36.3 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 2.1 | 1.79 | 7.5 |
| Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 2.9 | 1.63 | 5.6 |
| Subtotal | 21.4 | 1.37 | 49.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | na | 100.0 |
| Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 | 1.6 | 1.79 | 0.1 |
| Mother's age >34 | 22.1 | 1.29 | 50.6 |
| Birth interval <24 months | 11.1 | 1.38 | 23.0 |
| Birth order >3 | 33.8 | 1.24 | 58.6 |
| Number of births/women | 8,324 | na | 7,401 |

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care coverage:** 98% of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider during the pregnancy for their most recent birth. Forty-seven percent had at least four ANC visits.
- **Components of antenatal care:** High proportions of women who received antenatal care services had their blood pressure measured (89%), a urine sample taken (85%), and a blood sample taken (98%).
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** 79% of women who gave birth in the 5 years preceding the survey had a sufficient number of tetanus toxoid injections to ensure that their most recent birth was protected against neonatal tetanus.
- **Delivery:** 93% of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a health facility. Ninety-four percent of births were assisted by a skilled provider. Fifteen percent of health facility births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered via cesarean section.
- **Maternal postnatal check:** Among women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 70% received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth.
- **Newborn postnatal check:** 75% of infants born in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Ensuring access to a continuum of care for women during the antenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum periods is critical for maternal and newborn survival and is a priority of the Ministry of Health. The 2019-20 RDHS obtained information on key indicators of maternal and newborn care in Rwanda. These findings will help policymakers and program implementers in assessing current policies and programs as well as in decision making to improve maternal and newborn health care services in Rwanda.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses/midwives, and auxiliary nurses/midwives.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

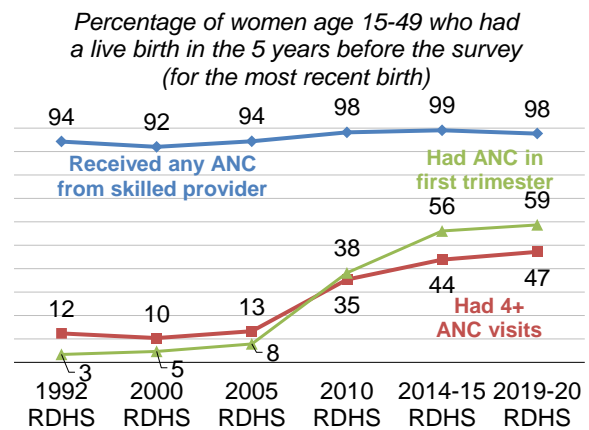
Access to quality ANC services during pregnancy can help prevent maternal deaths. ANC visits allow providers to identify and manage infections as well as obstetric complications and to provide preventive injections, medications, and supplements to women. During ANC visits, women receive education about health behaviors during pregnancy, counseling on pregnancy danger signs, and information on family planning. Ninety-eight percent of women age 15-49 received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth (**Table 9.1**). The majority of women (93%) received ANC from nurses/midwives, while 5% received care from doctors.

Trends: Coverage of ANC from a skilled provider has remained nearly universal over the past decade (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women receiving antenatal care services from a skilled provider decreases slightly with age.
- Use of ANC services increases slightly with increasing education and household wealth. Ninety-five percent of women with no education received ANC services from a skilled provider, as compared with more than 99% of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 96% of women in the lowest wealth quintile received ANC from a skilled provider, compared with more than 99% of women in the highest quintile.

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage



9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

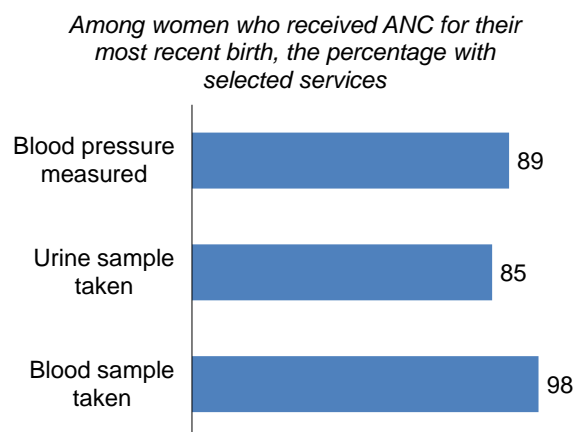
Forty-seven percent of women had at least four ANC visits for their most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey (**Table 9.2**). Urban women (49%) were slightly more likely than rural women (47%) to have four or more ANC visits. The majority of pregnant women (59%) had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester. Twenty-seven percent of women started ANC in the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy, and 10% did not seek care until the sixth or seventh month. Urban women (60%) were more likely than rural women (58%) to seek ANC services in the first trimester.

Trends: The proportion of women with four or more ANC visits increased from 35% in 2010 to 47% in 2019-20 (**Figure 9.1**). Within the same time period, the proportion of women with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy increased from 38% to 59%.

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

Eighty-one percent of women took iron tablets or syrup during their most recent pregnancy, while 43% took intestinal parasite drugs (Table 9.3). Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, 89% had their blood pressure checked, 85% had a urine sample taken, and 98% had a blood sample taken (Figure 9.2). There was some variation by background characteristics in the components of ANC. Younger women were less likely than older women to have their blood pressure checked. In general, women living in urban areas, women at higher educational levels, and women in the higher wealth quintiles were more likely than their counterparts to have their blood pressure measured and blood and urine samples taken.

Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care



Trends: The proportion of women who receive iron tablets or syrup has increased since 2010, from 73% to 81%. In contrast, the proportion of women receiving intestinal parasite drugs decreased from 49% in 2014-15 to 43% in 2019-20.

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Neonatal tetanus, a leading cause of death among neonates in developing countries, is often due to failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery. Thirty-four percent of women with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey received two or more tetanus toxoid injections to protect their last live birth against neonatal tetanus. Seventy-nine percent of women's most recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus (Table 9.4).

Trends: The proportion of mothers whose births were protected against neonatal tetanus has declined slightly since 2010, from 83% to 79%, while the proportion of women receiving two or more doses of tetanus toxoid has not changed (34%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more likely than rural women to have received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid (40% versus 32%).
- The proportion of women receiving two or more doses of tetanus toxoid increases with increasing education, from 24% among those with no education to 51% among those with more than a secondary education.

- Protection against neonatal tetanus increases with increasing wealth, from 76% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 82% among women in the highest wealth quintile.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

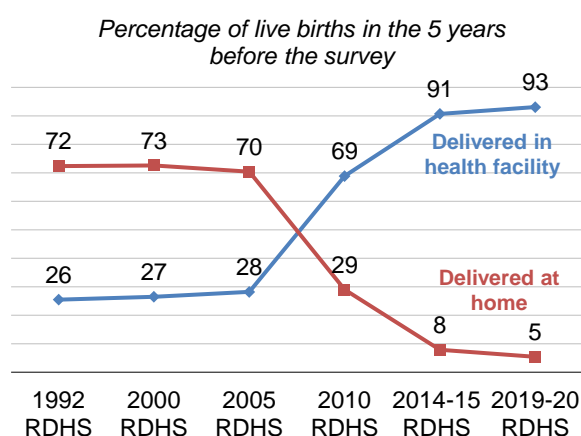
Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

In order to reduce maternal and newborn mortality, deliveries should occur in facilities where providers can manage obstetric and newborn complications that may arise during delivery. Ninety-three percent of women in Rwanda delivered their last live birth in a health facility (Table 9.5). Of these women, 91% delivered in a public facility and only 2% in a private facility. Five percent of women delivered at home.

Trends: The percentage of deliveries taking place at health facilities has increased over time, from 28% in 2005 and 69% in 2010 to 91% in 2014-15 and 93% in 2019-20 (Figure 9.3).

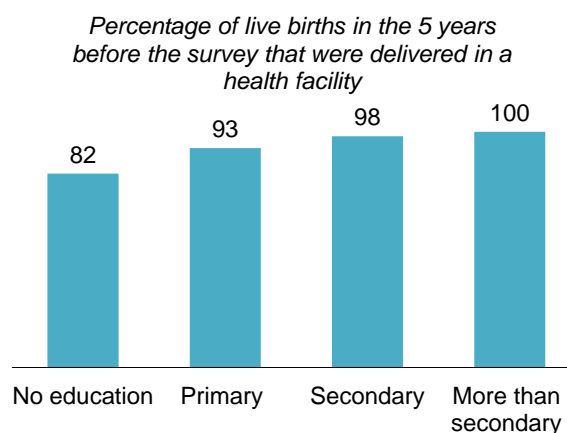
Figure 9.3 Trends in place of birth



Patterns by background characteristics

- Only 3% of births to mothers less than age 20 were delivered at home, as compared with 5% of births to mothers age 20-34 and 8% to mothers age 35-49.
- First-order births are more likely (98%) to occur in a health facility than sixth- and higher-order births (81%).
- Ninety-seven percent of most recent births to mothers with four or more ANC visits were delivered at a health facility, compared with only 39% of births to mothers with no ANC visits.
- Ninety-eight percent of urban births were delivered in a health facility, as compared with 92% of rural births.
- Births to mothers with more than a secondary education (100%) were more likely to be delivered at a facility than births to mothers with no education (82%) (Figure 9.4).
- Facility deliveries are higher in City of Kigali (97%) and North (96%) than in the other provinces (92% each).

Figure 9.4 Health facility births by mother's education



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses/midwives, and auxiliary nurses/midwives.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Assistance from a skilled birth attendant during delivery is considered a key factor in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. In Rwanda, 94% of deliveries are assisted by a skilled provider (71% by nurses/midwives and 22% by doctors) (Table 9.6). Unskilled providers such as traditional birth attendants assist in only a small percentage of deliveries, and 3% of births receive no assistance. Relatives of pregnant women assist in 3% of deliveries (Table 9.6 and Figure 9.5).

Trends: The proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants has increased since 2005, from 28% in 2005, 69% in 2010, and 91% in 2014-15 to 94% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-order births (99%) are more likely than sixth- and higher-order births (83%) to be delivered by a skilled provider (Table 9.6).
- Ninety-eight percent of most recent births to mothers with four or more ANC visits were delivered with the assistance of a skilled provider, as compared with only 43% of births to mothers with no ANC visits.
- Ninety-seven percent of births in City of Kigali and in North, each are attended by a skilled provider, compared with 93%-94% of births in the other provinces.
- The proportion of births attended by skilled providers increases with increasing mother's education, from 85% among births to mothers with no education to more than 99% among births to mothers with more than a secondary education.
- Skilled assistance at delivery also increases with increasing household wealth, from 89% among births to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% among births to mothers in the highest quintile (Figure 9.6).

Figure 9.5 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey

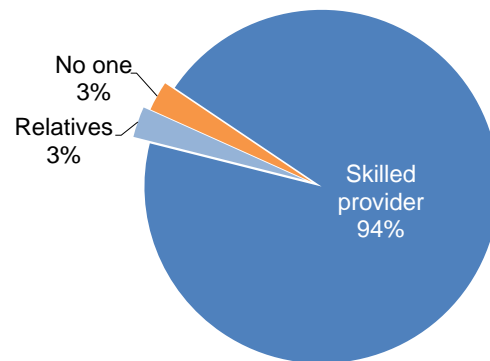
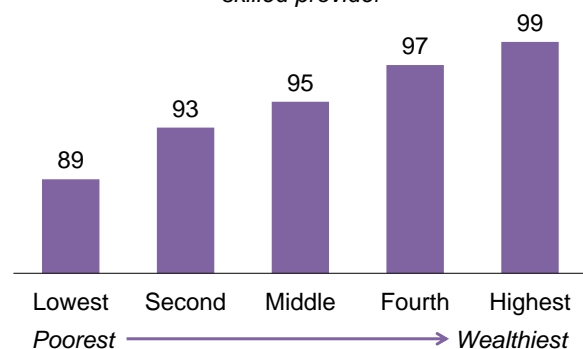


Figure 9.6 Skilled assistance at delivery by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



9.4.3 Thermal Care for Newborns

To prevent hypothermia, newborns should be kept warm. Skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth can help newborns regulate their temperature. Among the most recent live births in the 5 years preceding the survey, 75% of newborns had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth (Table 9.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is only a small difference by residence in the percentage of newborns receiving skin-to-skin thermal care (74% in urban areas and 75% in rural areas).
- Eighty percent of live births delivered at health facilities receive skin-to-skin thermal care, compared with 11% of births delivered elsewhere.
- Seventy-seven percent of most recent births to mothers with four or more ANC visits received skin-to-skin thermal care, compared with only 34% of births to mothers with no ANC visits.

9.4.4 Delivery by Cesarean

Access to cesarean sections can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications of labor. WHO advises that cesarean sections be done only when medically necessary and does not recommend a target rate for countries to achieve at the population level. Research conducted by WHO has shown that increases in countries' cesarean section rates up to 10% are associated with a decline in maternal and neonatal mortality. However, increases in cesarean section rates beyond 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015a). The cesarean section delivery rate in Rwanda is 15%. For 9% of total births, the decision to have a cesarean section was made after the onset of labor, while for 6% of births the decision was made before the onset of labor (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: There has been an increase over the years in the proportion of births delivered by cesarean section (2% in 1992 and 2000, 3% in 2005, 7% in 2010, 13% in 2014-15, and 15% in 2019-20).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Cesarean section deliveries are most common (19%) among first-order births and decrease as birth order increases.
- The proportion of cesarean section deliveries is higher in urban areas (25%) than in rural areas (13%).
- Nineteen percent of most recent births to mothers with four or more ANC visits were delivered via cesarean section, as compared with only 3% of births to mothers with no ANC visits.
- By province, the cesarean section rate is highest in City of Kigali (25%) and lowest in North (12%).
- The proportion of cesarean section deliveries increases with increasing education and wealth (**Table 9.7**).

Duration of Stay in Health Facility after Birth

Table 9.8 shows that about two-thirds (68%) of women who had a vaginal delivery in a health facility stayed in the health facility 1-2 days after delivery, and 27% stayed for 3 or more days. Eighty-seven percent of women who gave birth by cesarean section stayed at the health facility for 3 or more days.

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

Globally, approximately half of maternal deaths occur within the first 24 hours after delivery. In line with WHO guidelines, Rwanda's safe motherhood program recommends that women who deliver in a health facility receive a postnatal health care check within the first 24 hours after delivery, while those who give birth outside a health facility should be referred for postnatal checks in health facilities within 12 hours after delivery.

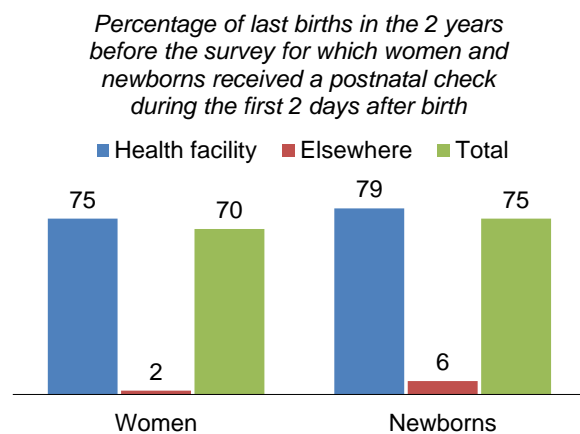
In Rwanda, 70% of mothers who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey reported seeing someone for a check within the first 2 days after birth, with 55% reporting that they were checked within 4 hours after giving birth (**Table 9.9**). Most women (70%) receiving postnatal care reported seeing a doctor, nurse, or midwife for their postnatal check; less than 1% reported seeing another type of skilled provider. Thirty percent of women received no postnatal check (**Table 9.10**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery has increased over the last decade, from 18% in 2010 and 43% in 2014-15 to 70% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The higher the birth order, the less likely a woman will have a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth.
- Women who deliver in a health facility (75%) are much more likely to receive a postnatal health check within 2 days of delivery than women who deliver elsewhere (2%) (**Figure 9.7**).
- The proportion of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increases with increasing education and wealth.

Figure 9.7 Postnatal care by place of delivery



9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Proper care for newborns is essential to reduce neonatal problems and death. According to WHO, postnatal care services for newborns should start immediately after birth because many neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life (WHO 2015b).

Seventy-five percent of infants born in the 2 years before the survey received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth; however, 25% did not receive a postnatal check (**Table 9.11**). The majority (74%) of babies who received a postnatal check were seen by a doctor, nurse, or midwife (**Table 9.12**). Eighty-five percent of newborns had at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal health check within 2 days of birth than those delivered elsewhere (79% versus 6%) (**Figure 9.7**).
- Only 64% of newborns in West received postnatal care during the first 2 days after birth, as compared with 83% of newborns in East.
- Socioeconomic disparities exist among women whose babies received a postnatal check. Eighty-seven percent of babies born to women with more than a secondary education received postnatal care within the first 2 days after birth, compared with only 67% of babies born to women with no education. Babies born to women in the lowest wealth quintile were less likely (70%) to receive postnatal care within 2 days of birth than babies born to women in the highest quintile (82%).
- The proportion of newborns with at least two signal functions performed increases with increasing mother's education and wealth but decreases with birth order and mother's age at birth (**Table 9.13**).

9.6 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Nearly half of women (49%) in Rwanda report at least one problem associated with accessing health care for themselves. The least and most common problems women face in accessing health care are getting permission to go for treatment (4%) and getting money for treatment (40%), respectively (**Table 9.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- More women in rural areas (52%) than urban areas (35%) have problems in accessing health care.
- Women with five or more children more often reported getting money for treatment (52%) and distance to a health facility (25%) as problems than women with no children (33% and 19%, respectively).
- Overall, women from City of Kigali less often reported having at least one problem in accessing health care than those from the other provinces (36% versus 49%-53%) (**Table 9.14**).
- The proportion of women who reported at least one problem in accessing health care decreases with increasing education and wealth.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1** Antenatal care
- **Table 9.2** Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit
- **Table 9.3** Components of antenatal care
- **Table 9.4** Tetanus toxoid injections
- **Table 9.5** Place of delivery
- **Table 9.6** Assistance during delivery
- **Table 9.7** Cesarean section
- **Table 9.8** Duration of stay in health facility after birth
- **Table 9.9** Timing of first postnatal check for the mother
- **Table 9.10** Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother
- **Table 9.11** Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn
- **Table 9.12** Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn
- **Table 9.13** Content of postnatal care for newborns
- **Table 9.14** Problems in accessing health care

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Antenatal care provider | | | | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹ | Number of women |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|-------|--|-----------------|
| | Doctor | Nurse/midwife | Auxiliary midwife | No ANC | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 1.4 | 97.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 354 |
| 20-34 | 4.6 | 92.8 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 4,423 |
| 35-49 | 4.9 | 92.1 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 1,525 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 5.8 | 92.5 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 1,518 |
| 2-3 | 4.9 | 92.9 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 2,617 |
| 4-5 | 3.6 | 93.7 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 1,328 |
| 6+ | 2.5 | 92.4 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 839 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.6 | 83.0 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 1,123 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 95.0 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 5,179 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 14.0 | 82.8 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 866 |
| South | 3.1 | 94.2 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 1,305 |
| West | 2.9 | 94.1 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 1,425 |
| North | 2.4 | 96.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 1,004 |
| East | 3.4 | 94.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 1,702 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.7 | 93.5 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 698 |
| Primary | 1.8 | 95.7 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 4,071 |
| Secondary | 6.8 | 91.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 1,258 |
| More than secondary | 44.4 | 54.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 275 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.4 | 94.9 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 1,448 |
| Second | 1.0 | 95.9 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 1,217 |
| Middle | 1.7 | 96.3 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 1,224 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 96.1 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 1,234 |
| Highest | 18.8 | 80.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 1,178 |
| Total | 4.5 | 92.9 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 6,302 |

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

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker, community health mother and child.

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit | Residence | | Total |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Number of ANC visits | | | |
| None | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| 1 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| 2-3 | 46.2 | 46.4 | 46.4 |
| 4+ | 49.2 | 46.8 | 47.2 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit | | | |
| No antenatal care | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| <4 | 59.8 | 58.4 | 58.7 |
| 4-5 | 27.4 | 26.6 | 26.8 |
| 6-7 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| 8+ | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 1,123 | 5,179 | 6,302 |
| Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Number of women with ANC | 1,099 | 5,061 | 6,160 |

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth: | | | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Took iron tablets or syrup | Took intestinal parasite drugs | Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Arm circumference measured | Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 76.3 | 40.6 | 354 | 88.2 | 84.5 | 97.7 | 70.7 | 350 |
| 20-34 | 81.5 | 43.5 | 4,423 | 88.8 | 85.3 | 97.6 | 70.1 | 4,325 |
| 35-49 | 79.0 | 42.2 | 1,525 | 91.5 | 82.3 | 98.2 | 67.9 | 1,484 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 80.1 | 41.2 | 1,518 | 88.6 | 88.5 | 98.0 | 69.9 | 1,497 |
| 2-3 | 82.8 | 44.7 | 2,617 | 89.4 | 85.6 | 97.7 | 70.3 | 2,570 |
| 4-5 | 80.6 | 43.7 | 1,328 | 89.4 | 81.3 | 97.8 | 69.8 | 1,294 |
| 6+ | 75.0 | 39.7 | 839 | 90.5 | 79.0 | 97.3 | 66.4 | 799 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 80.0 | 41.4 | 1,123 | 95.6 | 90.6 | 98.4 | 66.6 | 1,099 |
| Rural | 80.8 | 43.3 | 5,179 | 88.0 | 83.3 | 97.6 | 70.2 | 5,061 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 76.7 | 34.7 | 866 | 96.8 | 91.6 | 98.7 | 61.4 | 841 |
| South | 83.1 | 44.7 | 1,305 | 92.1 | 87.1 | 98.6 | 68.2 | 1,273 |
| West | 78.8 | 42.1 | 1,425 | 86.8 | 80.3 | 96.1 | 70.5 | 1,392 |
| North | 87.6 | 53.8 | 1,004 | 87.4 | 87.1 | 96.5 | 77.7 | 993 |
| East | 78.1 | 40.3 | 1,702 | 86.9 | 81.1 | 98.7 | 69.2 | 1,661 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 76.7 | 43.9 | 698 | 87.5 | 76.0 | 97.4 | 68.8 | 661 |
| Primary | 80.3 | 42.9 | 4,071 | 88.0 | 83.2 | 97.5 | 69.6 | 3,979 |
| Secondary | 84.1 | 42.7 | 1,258 | 92.9 | 91.2 | 98.4 | 72.1 | 1,244 |
| More than secondary | 80.3 | 42.3 | 275 | 98.3 | 95.1 | 99.1 | 59.9 | 274 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 74.6 | 42.8 | 1,448 | 84.7 | 78.1 | 96.4 | 70.5 | 1,387 |
| Second | 82.3 | 43.2 | 1,217 | 88.3 | 82.5 | 97.7 | 70.3 | 1,183 |
| Middle | 80.7 | 43.8 | 1,224 | 86.7 | 85.0 | 97.9 | 69.0 | 1,201 |
| Fourth | 84.3 | 44.3 | 1,234 | 91.8 | 86.7 | 98.4 | 70.4 | 1,217 |
| Highest | 82.3 | 40.7 | 1,178 | 96.3 | 91.6 | 98.5 | 67.5 | 1,172 |
| Total | 80.6 | 43.0 | 6,302 | 89.4 | 84.6 | 97.7 | 69.6 | 6,160 |

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹ | Number of mothers |
|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| Age at birth | | | |
| <20 | 52.8 | 60.2 | 354 |
| 20-34 | 37.8 | 79.9 | 4,423 |
| 35-49 | 16.8 | 81.8 | 1,525 |
| Birth order | | | |
| 1 | 60.5 | 62.5 | 1,518 |
| 2-3 | 33.1 | 85.2 | 2,617 |
| 4-5 | 19.4 | 86.0 | 1,328 |
| 6+ | 9.0 | 80.2 | 839 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 39.7 | 80.6 | 1,123 |
| Rural | 32.3 | 78.9 | 5,179 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 38.9 | 80.6 | 866 |
| South | 36.8 | 82.3 | 1,305 |
| West | 31.7 | 76.7 | 1,425 |
| North | 32.7 | 80.0 | 1,004 |
| East | 30.5 | 77.8 | 1,702 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 23.5 | 79.8 | 698 |
| Primary | 30.3 | 79.4 | 4,071 |
| Secondary | 46.1 | 77.0 | 1,258 |
| More than secondary | 50.6 | 85.0 | 275 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 31.0 | 75.6 | 1,448 |
| Second | 32.8 | 78.8 | 1,217 |
| Middle | 27.9 | 79.9 | 1,224 |
| Fourth | 37.6 | 80.4 | 1,234 |
| Highest | 39.3 | 82.2 | 1,178 |
| Total | 33.6 | 79.2 | 6,302 |

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

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Health facility | | Home | Other | Total | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births |
|--|-----------------|----------------|------|-------|-------|---|------------------|
| | Public sector | Private sector | | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 95.7 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 485 |
| 20-34 | 92.1 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 6,004 |
| 35-49 | 86.2 | 2.6 | 8.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 1,836 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 95.7 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 2,118 |
| 2-3 | 91.8 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 3,391 |
| 4-5 | 90.0 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 1,749 |
| 6+ | 80.4 | 1.0 | 14.9 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 1,066 |
| Antenatal care visits¹ | | | | | | | |
| None | 37.6 | 1.7 | 58.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 39.3 | 142 |
| 1-3 | 91.5 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 3,184 |
| 4+ | 93.4 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 2,975 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.2 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 1,454 |
| Rural | 91.4 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 6,870 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 88.2 | 8.7 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 1,164 |
| South | 90.4 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 1,672 |
| West | 90.9 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 2,009 |
| North | 95.0 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 1,267 |
| East | 90.7 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 2,212 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 82.0 | 0.3 | 14.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 957 |
| Primary | 92.6 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 5,401 |
| Secondary | 94.7 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 1,607 |
| More than secondary | 74.0 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 360 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 86.7 | 0.3 | 10.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 1,961 |
| Second | 91.1 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 1,624 |
| Middle | 93.5 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 1,607 |
| Fourth | 96.3 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 1,608 |
| Highest | 88.1 | 10.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 1,525 |
| Total | 91.0 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 8,324 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, and percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹ | Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth | Number of births |
|--|---|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|---|--|------------------|
| | Doctor | Nurse/midwife | Auxiliary midwife | Community Health Worker | Community Health mother & child | Other ³ | No one | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 20.9 | 76.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 79.8 | 485 |
| 20-34 | 22.8 | 71.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 75.7 | 6,004 |
| 35-49 | 19.9 | 68.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 72.2 | 1,836 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 29.5 | 68.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 76.7 | 2,118 |
| 2-3 | 23.0 | 71.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 76.6 | 3,391 |
| 4-5 | 16.5 | 75.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 74.5 | 1,749 |
| 6+ | 13.6 | 68.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 68.6 | 1,066 |
| Antenatal care visits¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 4.3 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 29.5 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 42.7 | 33.9 | 142 |
| 1-3 | 20.4 | 71.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 75.3 | 3,184 |
| 4+ | 26.4 | 70.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 77.0 | 2,975 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 23.7 | 75.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 7,754 |
| Public facility | 22.3 | 77.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 80.5 | 7,575 |
| Private facility | 84.5 | 15.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 179 |
| Elsewhere | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 44.5 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 11.0 | 571 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 38.0 | 59.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 74.0 | 1,454 |
| Rural | 18.7 | 73.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 75.4 | 6,870 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 36.6 | 60.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 73.7 | 1,164 |
| South | 22.9 | 68.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 71.5 | 1,672 |
| West | 19.0 | 72.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 75.1 | 2,009 |
| North | 16.5 | 79.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 78.0 | 1,267 |
| East | 19.9 | 72.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 77.1 | 2,212 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 12.3 | 70.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 70.6 | 957 |
| Primary | 18.6 | 74.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 76.0 | 5,401 |
| Secondary | 30.5 | 67.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 78.3 | 1,607 |
| More than secondary | 63.4 | 36.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 61.9 | 360 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.0 | 73.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 72.0 | 1,961 |
| Second | 15.4 | 76.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 75.6 | 1,624 |
| Middle | 17.4 | 76.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 77.4 | 1,607 |
| Fourth | 25.5 | 70.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 77.7 | 1,608 |
| Highest | 40.9 | 57.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 73.8 | 1,525 |
| Total | 22.1 | 71.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 75.2 | 8,324 |

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

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker, community health mother and child.

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

³ TBA and relatives

Table 9.7 Cesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by cesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labor pains, and percentage delivered by C-section decided on after the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage delivered by C-section | Timing of decision to conduct C-section | | Number of births |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| | | Before onset of labor pains | After onset of labor pains | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | |
| <20 | 12.8 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 485 |
| 20-34 | 15.6 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 6,004 |
| 35-49 | 13.3 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 1,836 |
| Birth order | | | | |
| 1 | 19.4 | 4.3 | 15.1 | 2,118 |
| 2-3 | 16.4 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 3,391 |
| 4-5 | 11.4 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 1,749 |
| 6+ | 7.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 1,066 |
| Antenatal care visits¹ | | | | |
| None | 2.9 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 142 |
| 1-3 | 13.8 | 5.4 | 8.5 | 3,184 |
| 4+ | 18.5 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 2,975 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | 1 |
| Place of delivery | | | | |
| Health facility | 16.0 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 7,754 |
| Public facility | 15.1 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 7,575 |
| Private facility | 55.5 | 38.9 | 16.6 | 179 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 25.0 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 1,454 |
| Rural | 12.8 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 6,870 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 25.1 | 14.3 | 10.8 | 1,164 |
| South | 15.6 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 1,672 |
| West | 12.6 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 2,009 |
| North | 12.1 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 1,267 |
| East | 12.8 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 2,212 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| No education | 8.7 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 957 |
| Primary | 12.6 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 5,401 |
| Secondary | 19.7 | 8.0 | 11.8 | 1,607 |
| More than secondary | 45.1 | 25.3 | 19.7 | 360 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.4 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 1,961 |
| Second | 10.9 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 1,624 |
| Middle | 11.6 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 1,607 |
| Fourth | 16.2 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 1,608 |
| Highest | 27.3 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 1,525 |
| Total | 14.9 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 8,324 |

Note: The question on C-section was asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 9.8 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Type of delivery | <6 hours | 6-11 hours | 12-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3+ days | Total | Number of women |
|------------------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| Vaginal birth | 1.8 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 68.2 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 4,891 |
| Cesarean section | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 994 |

Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹ | | | | | | No postnatal check ² | Total | Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of women |
|---------------------------|--|------------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---|-----------------|
| | Less than 4 hours | 4-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3-6 days | 7-41 days | Don't know/missing | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 58.2 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 185 |
| 20-34 | 55.0 | 11.9 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 71.1 | 2,237 |
| 35-49 | 53.9 | 11.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 813 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 58.0 | 12.2 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 834 |
| 2-3 | 55.8 | 11.5 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 1,295 |
| 4-5 | 55.2 | 11.3 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 689 |
| 6+ | 45.5 | 11.4 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 59.2 | 418 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 58.3 | 12.3 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 3,042 |
| Elsewhere | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 193 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.3 | 13.5 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 526 |
| Rural | 54.4 | 11.2 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 2,710 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 55.0 | 15.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 422 |
| South | 59.9 | 10.4 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 689 |
| West | 41.2 | 13.0 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 58.5 | 775 |
| North | 47.8 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 67.0 | 477 |
| East | 66.9 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 873 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 50.6 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 326 |
| Primary | 53.7 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 69.8 | 2,047 |
| Secondary | 58.9 | 11.2 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 708 |
| More than secondary | 60.7 | 17.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 155 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 51.8 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 754 |
| Second | 50.4 | 12.0 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 657 |
| Middle | 57.2 | 10.8 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 613 |
| Fourth | 57.8 | 13.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 73.7 | 641 |
| Highest | 58.3 | 14.2 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 571 |
| Total | 54.9 | 11.6 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 28.3 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 3,236 |

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, community health worker, and community health mother and child

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days

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

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check | | | | Total | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|--|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | Doctor/nurse/midwife | Auxiliary midwife | Community health worker/ community health mother and child | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | |
| <20 | 71.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 185 |
| 20-34 | 71.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 2,237 |
| 35-49 | 68.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 813 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 834 |
| 2-3 | 71.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 1,295 |
| 4-5 | 70.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 100.0 | 689 |
| 6+ | 58.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 418 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 74.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 3,042 |
| Elsewhere | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 193 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 72.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 526 |
| Rural | 69.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 2,710 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 73.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 422 |
| South | 73.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 689 |
| West | 58.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 41.5 | 100.0 | 775 |
| North | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 477 |
| East | 78.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 873 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 62.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Primary | 69.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 2,047 |
| Secondary | 73.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 708 |
| More than secondary | 81.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 65.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 754 |
| Second | 66.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 657 |
| Middle | 71.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 613 |
| Fourth | 73.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 641 |
| Highest | 76.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 571 |
| Total | 70.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 29.6 | 100.0 | 3,236 |

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹ | | | | | | No postnatal check ² | Total | Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of births |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|---------------------------------|-------|--|------------------|
| | Less than 1 hour | 1-3 hours | 4-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3-6 days | Don't know | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 44.0 | 19.7 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 185 |
| 20-34 | 38.2 | 23.9 | 9.1 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 2,237 |
| 35-49 | 35.7 | 23.6 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 813 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 42.3 | 25.7 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 834 |
| 2-3 | 39.2 | 21.7 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 1,295 |
| 4-5 | 34.0 | 26.4 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 689 |
| 6+ | 31.2 | 20.6 | 11.1 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 66.0 | 418 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 40.2 | 24.9 | 9.8 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 3,042 |
| Elsewhere | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 193 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.7 | 28.5 | 10.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 526 |
| Rural | 38.5 | 22.7 | 9.0 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 2,710 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 33.2 | 24.6 | 13.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 422 |
| South | 38.8 | 25.4 | 9.8 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 689 |
| West | 24.2 | 26.3 | 10.1 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 775 |
| North | 34.4 | 24.9 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 477 |
| East | 53.5 | 18.6 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 873 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 28.0 | 27.2 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 67.0 | 326 |
| Primary | 38.2 | 22.1 | 9.5 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 2,047 |
| Secondary | 41.1 | 24.2 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 708 |
| More than secondary | 39.1 | 32.8 | 11.2 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 155 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 37.8 | 21.3 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 754 |
| Second | 32.4 | 24.2 | 9.8 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 29.2 | 100.0 | 70.6 | 657 |
| Middle | 42.5 | 21.6 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 613 |
| Fourth | 38.5 | 24.5 | 10.5 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 77.6 | 641 |
| Highest | 38.7 | 27.2 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 571 |
| Total | 37.9 | 23.6 | 9.3 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 3,236 |

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or community health mother and child

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

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

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check | | | | | Total | Number of births |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|-------|------------------|
| | Doctor/nurse/ midwife | Auxiliary midwife | Community health worker/ community health mother and child | Traditional birth attendant | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 75.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 185 |
| 20-34 | 74.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 2,237 |
| 35-49 | 72.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 813 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 80.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 834 |
| 2-3 | 74.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 1,295 |
| 4-5 | 72.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 689 |
| 6+ | 64.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 418 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 78.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 3,042 |
| Elsewhere | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 193 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 76.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 526 |
| Rural | 73.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 2,710 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 73.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 422 |
| South | 77.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 689 |
| West | 63.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 775 |
| North | 72.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 477 |
| East | 82.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 873 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 65.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Primary | 73.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 2,047 |
| Secondary | 77.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 708 |
| More than secondary | 86.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 68.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 754 |
| Second | 69.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 657 |
| Middle | 76.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 613 |
| Fourth | 77.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 641 |
| Highest | 81.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 571 |
| Total | 74.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 3,236 |

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after birth: | | | | | | Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth | Number of births |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|
| | Cord examined | Temperature measured | Counseling on danger signs | Counseling on breastfeeding | Observation of breastfeeding | Weighed ¹ | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 66.0 | 57.2 | 42.8 | 72.0 | 82.3 | 96.4 | 89.6 | 185 |
| 20-34 | 64.1 | 51.1 | 46.8 | 70.4 | 79.1 | 96.0 | 85.7 | 2,237 |
| 35-49 | 62.5 | 47.8 | 47.9 | 70.2 | 76.0 | 92.3 | 83.5 | 813 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 64.6 | 54.6 | 46.0 | 71.4 | 83.5 | 98.7 | 88.9 | 834 |
| 2-3 | 64.7 | 51.4 | 46.9 | 71.7 | 79.1 | 96.8 | 86.4 | 1,295 |
| 4-5 | 64.4 | 49.2 | 49.6 | 70.4 | 76.3 | 94.2 | 83.5 | 689 |
| 6+ | 58.8 | 42.3 | 44.0 | 64.9 | 70.7 | 84.4 | 78.2 | 418 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 66.3 | 52.5 | 48.8 | 73.4 | 81.9 | 98.7 | 89.0 | 3,042 |
| Elsewhere | 24.2 | 20.8 | 16.8 | 23.8 | 25.5 | 39.2 | 28.4 | 193 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.3 | 56.0 | 49.2 | 73.0 | 82.7 | 98.6 | 89.7 | 526 |
| Rural | 63.0 | 49.5 | 46.4 | 70.0 | 77.7 | 94.5 | 84.5 | 2,710 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 62.9 | 52.7 | 44.5 | 72.3 | 79.6 | 98.0 | 87.2 | 422 |
| South | 64.7 | 54.0 | 51.0 | 73.2 | 79.8 | 94.5 | 84.2 | 689 |
| West | 61.6 | 44.4 | 44.1 | 67.4 | 72.5 | 95.2 | 82.1 | 775 |
| North | 59.5 | 44.0 | 43.3 | 67.9 | 77.6 | 96.4 | 84.0 | 477 |
| East | 67.8 | 56.0 | 49.1 | 71.6 | 82.9 | 93.5 | 89.0 | 873 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 55.2 | 44.4 | 45.2 | 61.9 | 71.4 | 87.2 | 77.0 | 326 |
| Primary | 63.5 | 49.6 | 45.6 | 70.3 | 77.5 | 95.0 | 84.9 | 2,047 |
| Secondary | 66.9 | 54.3 | 49.2 | 74.9 | 83.8 | 98.0 | 89.2 | 708 |
| More than secondary | 71.8 | 59.4 | 55.6 | 70.6 | 83.2 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 155 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 61.1 | 48.4 | 43.7 | 66.9 | 74.5 | 91.0 | 80.8 | 754 |
| Second | 60.0 | 44.5 | 44.8 | 67.4 | 76.4 | 94.4 | 83.0 | 657 |
| Middle | 63.8 | 49.3 | 46.4 | 71.2 | 78.4 | 96.4 | 86.6 | 613 |
| Fourth | 64.8 | 55.4 | 49.3 | 73.8 | 81.1 | 95.7 | 87.4 | 641 |
| Highest | 70.8 | 56.5 | 51.1 | 74.3 | 83.5 | 99.4 | 90.4 | 571 |
| Total | 63.8 | 50.6 | 46.9 | 70.5 | 78.5 | 95.1 | 85.4 | 3,236 |

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

Table 9.14 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Problems in accessing health care | | | | | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Getting permission to go for treatment | Getting money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | At least one problem accessing health care | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.5 | 33.2 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 43.1 | 3,258 |
| 20-34 | 4.0 | 40.4 | 21.3 | 13.4 | 48.9 | 6,604 |
| 35-49 | 3.3 | 44.7 | 22.8 | 12.3 | 52.0 | 4,771 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 4.5 | 32.9 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 42.8 | 5,368 |
| 1-2 | 3.6 | 41.7 | 20.6 | 12.4 | 49.4 | 4,150 |
| 3-4 | 3.3 | 43.6 | 24.1 | 12.9 | 51.3 | 3,184 |
| 5+ | 3.5 | 51.6 | 24.5 | 12.6 | 58.6 | 1,932 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.4 | 35.2 | 19.0 | 16.3 | 44.4 | 5,914 |
| Married or living together | 3.2 | 40.6 | 22.2 | 12.1 | 49.0 | 7,401 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 4.9 | 59.9 | 25.7 | 15.7 | 65.6 | 1,318 |
| Employed last 12 months | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 3.9 | 33.5 | 17.9 | 15.1 | 41.9 | 3,908 |
| Employed for cash | 3.9 | 43.7 | 22.2 | 13.8 | 51.6 | 7,588 |
| Employed not for cash | 3.7 | 40.0 | 22.7 | 13.5 | 49.8 | 3,138 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.7 | 28.2 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 34.5 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 3.7 | 43.2 | 24.5 | 15.1 | 52.1 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 4.1 | 28.1 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 35.7 | 2,166 |
| South | 3.5 | 44.8 | 20.9 | 11.6 | 51.8 | 3,065 |
| West | 5.6 | 44.1 | 21.6 | 17.5 | 52.9 | 3,174 |
| North | 4.3 | 39.5 | 22.7 | 15.3 | 50.7 | 2,226 |
| East | 2.4 | 40.5 | 25.6 | 14.6 | 48.6 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.9 | 58.8 | 28.4 | 15.3 | 66.0 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 3.8 | 44.9 | 23.3 | 15.2 | 53.3 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 3.5 | 29.3 | 17.1 | 12.5 | 38.5 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 2.0 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 14.1 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.9 | 66.7 | 31.0 | 19.4 | 73.1 | 2,741 |
| Second | 4.0 | 51.1 | 26.6 | 17.0 | 59.9 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 3.2 | 39.8 | 24.4 | 15.0 | 50.0 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 3.2 | 32.3 | 18.0 | 11.6 | 41.5 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 3.2 | 17.2 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 25.0 | 3,414 |
| Total | 3.9 | 40.2 | 21.2 | 14.1 | 48.6 | 14,634 |

Key Findings

- **Vaccinations:** 96% of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations by the time of the survey, while 84% had received all age-appropriate vaccinations.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):** Advice or treatment was sought for 73% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. For 33% of these children, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day.
- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought for 62% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. For 34% of these children, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day.
- **Diarrhea:** Advice or treatment was sought for 52% of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey; 42% of children with diarrhea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 27% received no treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Rwanda.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's fecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

Low birth weight is closely associated with fetal and neonatal morbidity, inhibited growth and cognitive development, and chronic diseases later in life (Negrato et al. 2013). Birth weight is a good summary measure of multifaceted public health problems including long-term maternal malnutrition, ill health, and poor health care during pregnancy. In this survey, information on birth weight was collected through either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's assessment of her child's weight was necessary because information on birth weight was rarely available for home deliveries. Children are considered to have a low birth weight if they weigh less than 2.5 kilograms (kg) at birth. Although mothers' estimates of

their child's birth weight are subjective and findings must be interpreted with caution, these estimates are a useful proxy for a child's birth weight.

Information on birth weight was obtained for 95% of births (**Table 10.1**). Of the children with known birth weights, 7% weighed less than 2.5 kg at birth (**Table 10.1**). Mothers also provided estimates of their baby's size at birth. According to mothers' reports, 3% of births were very small, 15% were smaller than average, and 81% were average or larger.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Babies born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to be of low birth weight (10%) than babies born to mothers age 20-34 or 35-49 (7% each).
- First-order births (10%) are more likely than second- or higher-order births (6%-7%) to have a low birth weight.
- Children born to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have a low birth weight (9%) than children born to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (4%).

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis.
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus.
- Three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth).
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine.

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

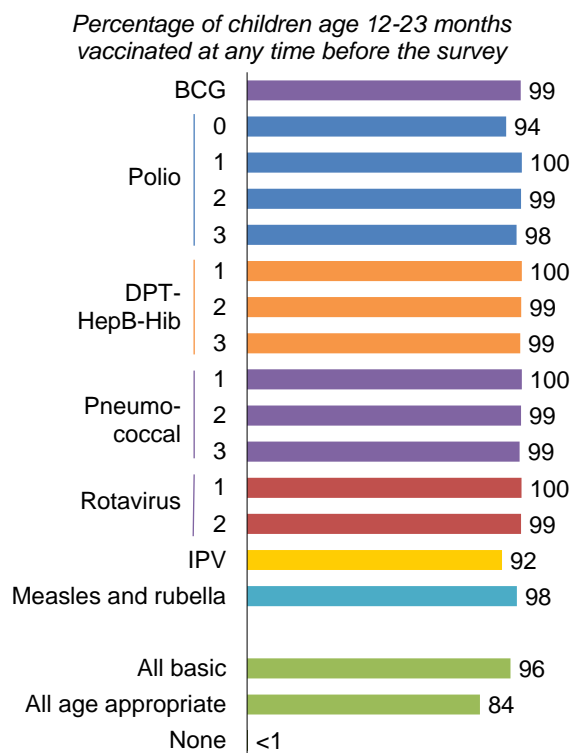
Immunization coverage is one of the indicators used to monitor progress toward reductions in child morbidity and mortality, as it is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions. In Rwanda, routine childhood vaccines include BCG (tuberculosis), DPT-HepB-Hib or pentavalent (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b), oral polio vaccine or OPV (poliomyelitis), inactivated polio vaccine or IPV (poliomyelitis), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine or PCV, rotavirus or RV, and measles and rubella (MR). In the 5 years preceding the survey, Rwanda continued to intensify its focus on polio eradication and strengthening routine immunization. Several supplemental vaccination campaigns were conducted to rapidly increase coverage of specific vaccines and preempt or respond to potential disease outbreaks. The inactivated polio vaccine, which serves as a booster for oral polio vaccine, was introduced in Rwanda in 2018. The aim was to boost children's immunity against type 1 and type 3 wild poliovirus (WPV) and tackle the risk of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV).

The 2019-20 RDHS collected information on vaccination coverage in two ways: from vaccination cards shown to the interviewer and from mothers' verbal reports. If the cards were available, the interviewer copied the vaccination dates directly into the questionnaire. When there was no vaccination card for the child or if a vaccine had not been recorded on the vaccination card as being given, the respondent was asked to recall the vaccines given to her child. In the 2019-20 RDHS, the large majority of vaccination dates were directly copied from vaccination cards (97% among children age 12-23 months and 93% among children age 24-35 months).

Based on data collected by vaccination card or mother's report, **Table 10.2** shows that 96% of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey, while 93% received the basic vaccinations by the appropriate age of 12 months.

With respect to coverage of specific vaccines among children age 12-23 months, 99% received the BCG vaccine, 100% received the first dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, and 99% received the third dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, reflecting a dropout rate of 1%. In addition, 98% of children received the measles and rubella vaccine, 94% received the recommended polio 0 dose at birth, 100% received the first dose of oral polio vaccine, and 98% received the third dose of oral polio vaccine. Ninety-two percent of children received a dose of IPV. Nearly all children (99%) received the third dose of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine and the second dose of the rotavirus vaccine. Overall, 84% of children received all of the vaccinations for which they were eligible by age (Figure 10.1).

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

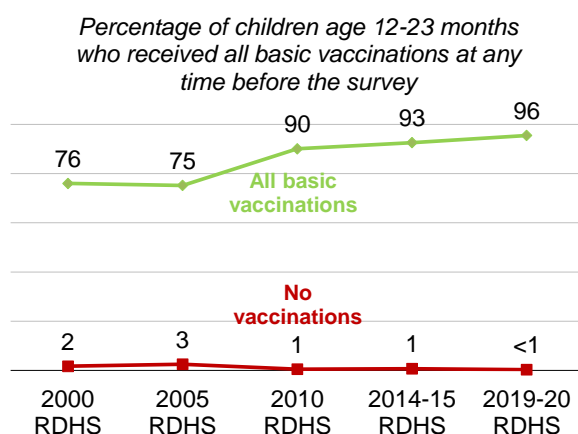


Trends: Vaccination coverage in Rwanda has improved over the years. The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations increased from 75% in 2005 to 96% in 2019-20 (Figure 10.2). The percentage of children who received no vaccinations declined from 3% to less than 1% during the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Because of nearly universal vaccination coverage, variations by background characteristics among children age 12-23 months are minimal (Table 10.3).
- Urban children age 12-23 months are slightly more likely to receive all basic vaccinations than rural children (97% versus 95%).

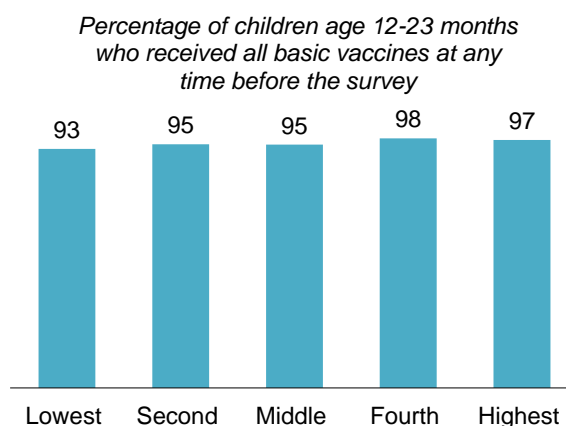
Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations



- Children from households in the highest and fourth wealth quintiles are slightly more likely to receive all basic vaccinations than those from households in the lowest wealth quintile (97%-98% and 93%, respectively) (**Figure 10.3**).
- By province, vaccination coverage among children age 12-23 months is highest in City of Kigali and South (97% each) and lowest in North (94%).

Among children age 24-35 months, nearly 7 in 10 (69%) received all age-appropriate vaccinations. This includes 94% who received a second dose of measles and rubella. Rwanda has now surpassed 90% for three targets that are part of Sustainable Development Goal 3.b.1: coverage exceeds 90% for the third dose of DPT-containing vaccine and the third dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine among children age 12-23 months, and the second dose of measles-containing vaccine among children age 24-35 months (see SDG table).

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by household wealth



Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are critical tools in ensuring that children receive all recommended vaccinations according to schedule. **Table 10.4** shows that nearly all children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months were reported to have ever had a vaccination card. However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview; overall, interviewers were able to see a vaccination card for 97% of children age 12-23 months and 93% of children age 24-35 months.

Since there are high percentages of vaccination card ownership and availability, there are only minimal variations by background characteristics.

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in Rwanda and throughout the world. Pneumonia is the most serious outcome of ARI in young children.

Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths caused by pneumonia. Rwanda is engaging in substantial efforts to reduce pneumonia morbidity and mortality. Integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) and integrated community case management of childhood illness (ICCMCI) are among the initiatives that have been implemented by the Rwandan government to address common childhood illnesses.

The prevalence of ARI symptoms was estimated by asking mothers whether their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short or rapid breathing in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. The data gathered were based on perceptions of illness by mothers.

Table 10.5 shows that 2% of children under age 5 had ARI symptoms in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 73% of children with ARI symptoms; however, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for only one-third (33%) of children. Almost two-thirds (63%) of children with ARI symptoms were taken to a public sector health facility for advice or treatment, while 8% were taken to a private medical sector provider; advice or treatment was sought from other sources for 3% of children (**Table 10.6**).

10.4 FEVER

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Fever is a major manifestation of malaria and other acute infections in children. Malaria contributes to high levels of morbidity and mortality in young children. While fever can occur year-round, malaria is more prevalent after the end of the rainy season. Rwanda has changed its policy from presumptive treatment of fever as malaria to confirming malaria with a rapid diagnostic test before treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Table 10.7 shows the percentage of children under age 5 with a fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey and the percentage receiving various treatments, by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 5, 19% had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for 34% of these children, while 40% took antibiotic drugs.¹

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of fever varies by age, increasing from 14% among children less than age 6 months to 25% among children age 6-11 months, peaking at 27% among children age 12-23 months, and then declining among older children.
- There is no difference in fever prevalence by sex of the child.
- Advice or treatment was more likely to be sought for children in urban areas (69%) than for children in rural areas (61%). Similarly, urban children were more likely than rural children to be taken for advice or treatment the same day or the next day (44% versus 32%).
- By province, the prevalence of fever varies from a low of 15% in City of Kigali to a high of 23% in West. Among children with fever, the percentage of children for whom advice or treatment was sought was highest in City of Kigali (72%) and lowest in North (53%).
- Care seeking for children with fever increases with increasing household wealth. For example, 52% of children in the lowest wealth quintile were taken for advice or treatment, as compared with 77% of children in the highest wealth quintile. Similarly, the likelihood of a child receiving an antibiotic increases with increasing household wealth.

10.5 DIARRHEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhea and Treatment-seeking Behavior

Diarrhea remains a leading cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries, including Rwanda. Dehydration caused by diarrhea is a major cause of illness and death among young children, even though the condition can be easily treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Exposure to diarrhea-

¹ For details on rapid diagnostic testing for malaria, please see Chapter 12.

causing pathogens is frequently related to consumption of contaminated water and to unhygienic practices in food preparation and disposal of excreta. The combination of high cause-specific mortality and the existence of an effective remedy makes diarrhea and its treatment a priority concern for health services.

Table 10.8 shows that 14% of children under age 5 were reported to have had diarrhea in the 2-week period before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 52% of children who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 6-11 months (23%) and 12-23 months (25%) were more likely than younger children (less than age 6 months) and older children (age 24-59 months) to have had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.
- The prevalence of diarrhea is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (15% versus 12%).
- By province, diarrhea prevalence is highest in West (18%) and lowest in East (11%).
- Children of mothers with no education were almost three times as likely as children of mothers with more than a secondary education to have had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey (17% versus 6%).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

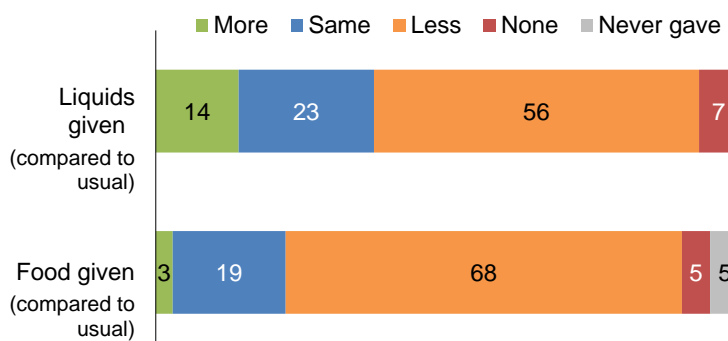
To reduce dehydration and minimize the effects of diarrhea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhea and to increase the amount of fluids given.

Table 10.9 shows the percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by feeding practices. Only 14% of children were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. Twenty-three percent received the same amount of liquids. It is of concern that 56% were given somewhat less or much less liquid than usual, and 7% were given no liquids.

Twenty-two percent of children with diarrhea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same amount of food or more food than usual. However, 68% were given much less or somewhat less food than usual and 5% were given no food (**Figure 10.4**).

Figure 10.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy and Other Treatments

Deaths from diarrhea can easily be averted with early and proper treatment. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is the most common and simplest treatment for diarrhea. Depending on illness severity, treatment

may involve administration of antibiotics, oral rehydration therapy, and intravenous solutions. Zinc supplementation, which helps reduce the severity, frequency, and duration of diarrhea episodes, was introduced in Rwanda in 2010.

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.10 shows that 42% of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey received some form of ORT (ORS packets, recommended home fluids, or increased fluids). Thirty-seven percent of children with diarrhea were given zinc, and 19% received a combination of ORS and zinc. Antibiotics were given to 4% of children with diarrhea. Twenty-seven percent of children with diarrhea did not receive any treatment (**Figure 10.5**).

Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought, 80% were taken to a public sector health facility for advice or treatment, and 16% were taken to a private health sector provider; advice or treatment was sought from other sources for 4% of children (**Table 10.11**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought changed held steady between 2014-15 and 2019-20 (53% and 52%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural areas were more likely to be treated with ORT than those in urban areas (43% versus 36%).
- Children living in City of Kigali were less likely to receive continued feeding and ORT (10%) than those living in the other provinces (19%-23%).

10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

ORS is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhea. **Table 10.12** presents information on the percentage of women who know about ORS packets. In Rwanda, 81% of women know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhea.

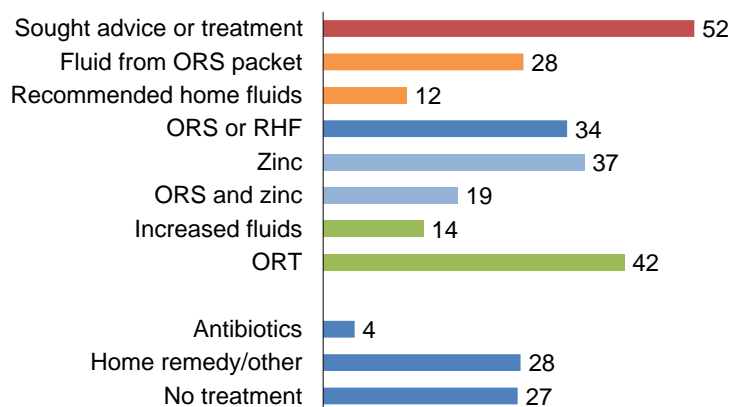
Trends: The percentage of women who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhea has decreased from 91% in 2010 to 80% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who know of ORS packets rises with age, from 54% among women age 15-19 to 85% among women age 35-49.

Figure 10.5 Treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

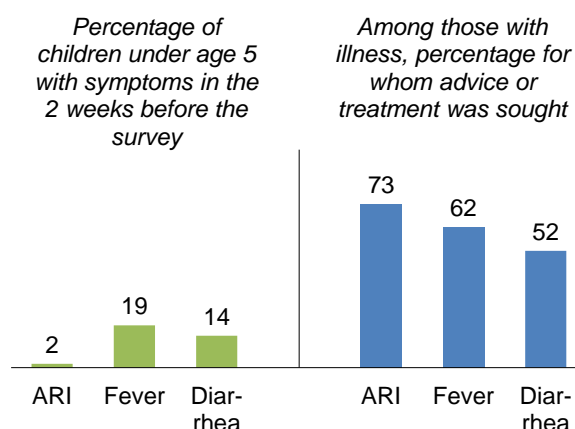


- Knowledge of ORS packets is higher among urban women (86%) than among women in rural areas (80%).
- The percentage of women with knowledge of ORS packets increases with increasing education and household wealth.

10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

During the 2 weeks before the survey, 2% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI, while 19% had a fever and 14% had diarrhea. Advice or treatment was sought for 73% of children with ARI, 62% of children with a fever, and 52% of children with diarrhea (**Figure 10.6**).

Figure 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness



10.7 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Globally, nearly 90% of the diarrheal disease burden is estimated to be linked to poor water, sanitation, and hygiene provision. Proper disposal of children's feces is important in preventing the spread of diseases. If feces are left uncontained, diseases may spread by direct contact or animal contact (WHO/UNICEF 2013).

Table 10.13 presents the percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter.

Eighty-four percent of children's stools were disposed of appropriately; 3% of children used a toilet or latrine, 79% of children's stools were put or rinsed into the toilet or latrine, and 2% were buried. Five percent of children's stools were thrown into the garbage, 6% were in the clothes and washed, 2% were left in the open, and 3% were put or rinsed into a drain or ditch.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-five percent of children in households with improved sanitation facilities have their stools disposed of appropriately, as compared with only 67% of children in households practicing open defecation.
- The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately is lower in North (76%) than in the other provinces (83%-88%).
- Children from households in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles (88% and 85%, respectively) are more likely than those from households in the lowest and second quintiles (81% and 82%, respectively) to have their stools disposed of appropriately.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1** **Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2** **Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.3** **Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.4** **Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5** **Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.6** **Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.7** **Prevalence and treatment of fever**
- **Table 10.8** **Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea**
- **Table 10.9** **Feeding practices during diarrhea**
- **Table 10.10** **Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea**
- **Table 10.11** **Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea**
- **Table 10.12** **Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids**
- **Table 10.13** **Disposal of children's stools**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth | | | | Total | Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ¹ | Number of births | Among births with a reported birth weight ¹ | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|---|------------------|--|------------------|
| | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know | | | | Percentage less than 2.5 kg | Number of births |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 3.0 | 20.7 | 75.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 485 | 10.0 | 469 |
| 20-34 | 2.4 | 15.2 | 81.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 6,004 | 6.8 | 5,733 |
| 35-49 | 3.3 | 14.6 | 81.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 1,836 | 6.6 | 1,676 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2.9 | 20.6 | 76.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 2,118 | 9.5 | 2,075 |
| 2-3 | 2.4 | 13.5 | 83.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 3,391 | 5.9 | 3,262 |
| 4-5 | 2.7 | 13.3 | 83.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 1,749 | 6.0 | 1,641 |
| 6+ | 3.0 | 14.5 | 80.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 1,066 | 6.5 | 901 |
| Mother's smoking status | | | | | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco | (8.2) | (4.5) | (87.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (89.8) | 42 | (9.2) | 38 |
| Does not smoke | 2.6 | 15.5 | 81.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 8,282 | 6.9 | 7,841 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.8 | 13.7 | 83.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 1,454 | 6.2 | 1,425 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 15.8 | 80.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 6,870 | 7.1 | 6,453 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 3.3 | 15.0 | 81.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 1,164 | 7.3 | 1,137 |
| South | 3.2 | 17.1 | 79.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 1,672 | 7.6 | 1,560 |
| West | 2.1 | 15.2 | 82.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 2,009 | 6.2 | 1,904 |
| North | 2.9 | 16.2 | 80.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 1,267 | 6.8 | 1,220 |
| East | 2.3 | 14.0 | 82.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 2,212 | 7.0 | 2,058 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.7 | 15.0 | 81.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 957 | 7.3 | 827 |
| Primary | 2.8 | 15.7 | 80.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 5,401 | 7.6 | 5,116 |
| Secondary | 2.6 | 15.6 | 81.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 1,607 | 5.4 | 1,577 |
| More than secondary | 1.6 | 11.2 | 87.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 360 | 3.0 | 359 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.9 | 16.9 | 79.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 1,961 | 8.7 | 1,771 |
| Second | 3.3 | 18.3 | 77.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 1,624 | 7.8 | 1,507 |
| Middle | 2.8 | 14.5 | 82.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 1,607 | 8.0 | 1,541 |
| Fourth | 2.3 | 14.6 | 82.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 1,608 | 5.9 | 1,552 |
| Highest | 2.1 | 12.2 | 85.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 1,525 | 3.9 | 1,508 |
| Total | 2.7 | 15.4 | 81.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 8,324 | 6.9 | 7,879 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Vaccine | Children age 12-23 months: | | | | Children age 24-35 months: | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------|--|
| | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3,4} | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3,4} |
| | Vaccination card ¹ | Mother's report | Either source | | Vaccination card ¹ | Mother's report | Either source | |
| BCG | 96.7 | 2.6 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 92.4 | 6.9 | 99.2 | 98.6 |
| DPT-HepB-Hib | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 97.1 | 2.5 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 92.7 | 6.7 | 99.5 | 99.3 |
| 2 | 97.0 | 2.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 92.7 | 6.3 | 99.0 | 98.8 |
| 3 | 96.7 | 2.3 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 92.6 | 6.1 | 98.7 | 97.9 |
| Polio | | | | | | | | |
| OPV 0 (birth dose) | 91.5 | 2.5 | 93.9 | 93.6 | 87.9 | 6.3 | 94.2 | 93.6 |
| OPV 1 | 97.1 | 2.5 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 92.7 | 6.5 | 99.3 | 99.1 |
| OPV 2 | 97.0 | 2.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 92.7 | 5.9 | 98.5 | 98.3 |
| OPV 3 | 96.4 | 1.3 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 92.5 | 3.5 | 95.9 | 95.7 |
| IPV | 90.1 | 2.3 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 75.1 | 4.7 | 79.8 | 79.4 |
| Pneumococcal | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 97.1 | 2.5 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 92.7 | 6.8 | 99.4 | 99.3 |
| 2 | 97.0 | 2.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 92.6 | 6.7 | 99.3 | 99.1 |
| 3 | 96.6 | 2.3 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 92.3 | 6.3 | 98.6 | 97.9 |
| Rotavirus | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 96.9 | 2.6 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 92.3 | 6.7 | 99.0 | 98.8 |
| 2 | 96.8 | 2.5 | 99.3 | 98.7 | 92.2 | 6.5 | 98.8 | 97.8 |
| Measles and Rubella | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 95.2 | 2.5 | 97.8 | 95.5 | 91.9 | 6.4 | 98.3 | 95.4 |
| 2 | na | na | na | na | 88.1 | 5.7 | 93.8 | 92.4 |
| All basic vaccinations⁵ | 94.3 | 1.2 | 95.5 | 92.9 | 91.2 | 3.2 | 94.3 | 91.1 |
| All age-appropriate vaccinations⁶ | 83.4 | 1.1 | 84.4 | 81.3 | 67.5 | 1.8 | 69.4 | 66.0 |
| No vaccinations | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | na | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | na |
| Number of children | 1,588 | 45 | 1,633 | 1,633 | 1,516 | 115 | 1,631 | 1,631 |

na = Not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

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

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles and rubella vaccine 2 which should be received by age 24 months

⁵ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles and rubella

⁶ For children age 12-23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles and rubella vaccine. For children age 24-35 months, all of the just-mentioned vaccinations plus a second dose of measles and rubella vaccine.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age-appropriate vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Children age 12-23 months: | | | | | | | | | | Children age 24-35 months: | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|------|-------|--|
| | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | OPV ¹ | | | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | Measles and rubella 1 | All basic vaccinations ² | All age-appropriate vaccinations ³ | No vaccinations | Number of children | Measles and rubella 2 | All age-appropriate vaccinations ⁴ | Number of children | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 99.1 | 99.6 | 98.7 | 92.8 | 99.6 | 99.0 | 97.6 | 92.2 | 99.6 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 97.3 | 94.7 | 83.2 | 0.3 | 835 | 93.1 | 68.8 | 851 | |
| Female | 99.4 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 95.1 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 97.8 | 92.7 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 98.3 | 96.4 | 85.7 | 0.4 | 797 | 94.5 | 70.0 | 780 | |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 96.4 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 98.0 | 91.4 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 98.6 | 96.1 | 85.3 | 0.1 | 439 | 96.3 | 67.9 | 425 | |
| 2-3 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 94.5 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 93.5 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 98.7 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 98.5 | 96.7 | 86.6 | 0.4 | 652 | 94.8 | 72.1 | 689 | |
| 4-5 | 98.7 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 92.1 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 98.1 | 93.0 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 97.1 | 94.8 | 83.0 | 0.3 | 323 | 90.5 | 67.9 | 325 | |
| 6+ | 98.5 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 90.1 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 96.8 | 90.6 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 94.9 | 92.0 | 78.3 | 0.7 | 219 | 89.7 | 65.1 | 192 | |
| Vaccination card⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seen | 99.4 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 94.1 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 92.7 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 97.9 | 97.0 | 85.7 | 0.1 | 1,588 | 94.8 | 72.7 | 1,516 | |
| Not seen/no card | (93.1) | (90.9) | (87.4) | (82.7) | (91.3) | (83.4) | (46.4) | (84.0) | (91.0) | (84.7) | (81.2) | (93.1) | (91.4) | (91.4) | (44.2) | (38.8) | (6.9) | 45 | 80.4 | 25.8 | 115 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.2 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 96.8 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 91.7 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 97.0 | 88.1 | 0.8 | 269 | 93.3 | 71.7 | 319 | |
| Rural | 99.2 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 92.6 | 99.7 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 97.7 | 95.2 | 83.7 | 0.2 | 1,364 | 93.9 | 68.8 | 1,312 | |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 95.7 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 95.5 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 97.5 | 97.1 | 91.2 | 1.0 | 209 | 92.2 | 77.4 | 244 | |
| South | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.8 | 99.3 | 98.6 | 93.9 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 97.3 | 85.3 | 0.0 | 346 | 97.6 | 73.2 | 311 | |
| West | 98.9 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 95.1 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 97.3 | 94.6 | 89.1 | 0.3 | 385 | 92.6 | 71.6 | 387 | |
| North | 99.3 | 99.3 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 97.2 | 78.5 | 99.3 | 98.8 | 97.1 | 98.8 | 98.3 | 96.8 | 93.8 | 73.4 | 0.3 | 262 | 94.0 | 55.2 | 247 | |
| East | 99.4 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 97.1 | 94.1 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 97.8 | 95.2 | 83.1 | 0.3 | 431 | 92.8 | 68.1 | 442 | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 98.5 | 99.1 | 98.5 | 90.3 | 99.1 | 98.5 | 96.2 | 93.4 | 99.1 | 98.5 | 97.7 | 99.1 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 95.0 | 83.6 | 0.9 | 159 | 89.2 | 65.8 | 180 | |
| Primary | 99.2 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 96.1 | 99.7 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 97.4 | 95.3 | 83.5 | 0.2 | 1,058 | 93.9 | 69.3 | 1,059 | |
| Secondary | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 97.3 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 97.6 | 92.3 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 98.7 | 96.5 | 87.2 | 0.2 | 340 | 95.5 | 70.5 | 314 | |
| More than secondary | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 95.8 | 89.4 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 95.8 | 87.1 | 1.9 | 75 | 95.0 | 73.3 | 78 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 99.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 96.2 | 99.7 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 97.3 | 93.4 | 80.2 | 0.0 | 357 | 92.5 | 65.6 | 403 | |
| Second | 98.7 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 91.6 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 97.3 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 97.9 | 95.2 | 81.2 | 0.7 | 351 | 94.0 | 72.4 | 280 | |
| Middle | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 96.9 | 95.1 | 84.3 | 0.0 | 323 | 92.3 | 66.7 | 323 | |
| Fourth | 99.4 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.4 | 96.1 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 95.8 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 91.2 | 0.3 | 338 | 95.9 | 72.3 | 286 | |
| Highest | 99.2 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 96.8 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 89.0 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 98.7 | 96.9 | 85.8 | 0.8 | 264 | 94.5 | 71.3 | 339 | |
| Total | 99.2 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 99.0 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 97.7 | 92.4 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 98.8 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 97.8 | 95.5 | 84.4 | 0.3 | 1,633 | 93.8 | 69.4 | 1,631 | |

Notes: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on their vaccination card or reported by their mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

² BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles and rubella vaccine

³ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles and rubella vaccine

⁴ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of measles and rubella vaccine

⁵ Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

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

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Children age 12-23 months | | | Children age 24-35 months | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹ | Number of children | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹ | Number of children |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 99.8 | 97.2 | 835 | 99.5 | 91.8 | 851 |
| Female | 99.8 | 97.2 | 797 | 99.5 | 94.2 | 780 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 99.9 | 96.8 | 439 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 425 |
| 2-3 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 652 | 99.3 | 93.9 | 689 |
| 4-5 | 99.7 | 98.0 | 323 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 325 |
| 6+ | 99.3 | 97.2 | 219 | 98.2 | 92.4 | 192 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.8 | 98.4 | 269 | 99.8 | 92.8 | 319 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 97.0 | 1,364 | 99.4 | 93.0 | 1,312 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 99.7 | 98.4 | 209 | 99.7 | 94.0 | 244 |
| South | 100.0 | 98.3 | 346 | 99.8 | 96.3 | 311 |
| West | 100.0 | 98.0 | 385 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 387 |
| North | 100.0 | 96.1 | 262 | 99.6 | 89.3 | 247 |
| East | 99.4 | 95.8 | 431 | 98.7 | 90.8 | 442 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 99.1 | 97.2 | 159 | 98.2 | 91.7 | 180 |
| Primary | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1,058 | 99.9 | 93.8 | 1,059 |
| Secondary | 99.8 | 95.4 | 340 | 98.8 | 90.7 | 314 |
| More than secondary | 98.8 | 97.7 | 75 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 78 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 100.0 | 96.4 | 357 | 98.9 | 91.2 | 403 |
| Second | 99.6 | 97.1 | 351 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 280 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 97.2 | 323 | 99.6 | 94.1 | 323 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 98.1 | 338 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 286 |
| Highest | 99.4 | 97.4 | 264 | 99.3 | 92.3 | 339 |
| Total | 99.8 | 97.2 | 1,633 | 99.5 | 92.9 | 1,631 |

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ² | Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| <6 | 2.4 | 791 | * | * | 19 |
| 6-11 | 2.4 | 836 | * | * | 20 |
| 12-23 | 2.3 | 1,633 | (79.1) | (39.4) | 37 |
| 24-35 | 1.4 | 1,631 | * | * | 23 |
| 36-47 | 1.3 | 1,594 | * | * | 21 |
| 48-59 | 1.0 | 1,535 | * | * | 16 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 1.8 | 4,046 | 66.7 | 29.4 | 74 |
| Female | 1.6 | 3,974 | 79.7 | 36.3 | 62 |
| Mother's smoking status | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | (5.1) | 37 | * | * | 2 |
| Does not smoke | 1.7 | 7,983 | 72.3 | 32.4 | 135 |
| Cooking fuel | | | | | |
| Electricity or gas | 0.3 | 238 | * | * | 1 |
| Charcoal | 1.2 | 1,466 | * | * | 18 |
| Wood/straw ³ | 1.9 | 6,308 | 73.8 | 31.0 | 118 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 1,411 | * | * | 14 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 6,608 | 71.1 | 27.1 | 123 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 1.2 | 1,133 | * | * | 13 |
| South | 1.2 | 1,610 | * | * | 19 |
| West | 2.6 | 1,940 | 67.2 | 40.3 | 51 |
| North | 1.6 | 1,214 | * | * | 19 |
| East | 1.6 | 2,123 | (82.2) | (20.5) | 34 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| No education | 2.1 | 913 | * | * | 19 |
| Primary | 1.9 | 5,197 | 69.0 | 26.4 | 99 |
| Secondary | 1.0 | 1,555 | * | * | 16 |
| More than secondary | 0.9 | 354 | * | * | 3 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.1 | 1,866 | (66.8) | (35.7) | 40 |
| Second | 2.5 | 1,542 | (63.8) | (29.2) | 38 |
| Middle | 1.9 | 1,560 | * | * | 30 |
| Fourth | 0.9 | 1,560 | * | * | 13 |
| Highest | 1.0 | 1,491 | * | * | 15 |
| Total | 1.7 | 8,020 | 72.7 | 32.5 | 137 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, kiosk/shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

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

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| | Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ |
| Public sector | 63.2 | 85.7 |
| Government referral hospital | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Provincial/district hospital | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| Health center | 40.9 | 55.5 |
| Health post | 8.0 | 10.8 |
| Community health worker | 11.8 | 16.0 |
| Private sector | 8.1 | 11.0 |
| Polyclinic | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Pharmacy | 5.3 | 7.2 |
| Private clinic | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Dispensary | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Other sources | 3.1 | 4.2 |
| Traditional practitioner | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Church | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Friend/relative | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Number of children | 137 | 101 |

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with fever: | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought same or next day | Percentage who took antibiotic drugs | Number of children with fever |
| Age in months | | | | | | |
| <6 | 14.0 | 791 | 54.1 | 25.4 | 38.4 | 111 |
| 6-11 | 24.9 | 836 | 64.0 | 30.6 | 43.6 | 208 |
| 12-23 | 26.8 | 1,633 | 65.6 | 35.6 | 37.4 | 437 |
| 24-35 | 18.6 | 1,631 | 61.3 | 33.1 | 42.8 | 304 |
| 36-47 | 16.4 | 1,594 | 58.8 | 35.0 | 39.0 | 261 |
| 48-59 | 12.1 | 1,535 | 64.3 | 36.0 | 37.6 | 186 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.0 | 4,046 | 63.6 | 32.0 | 40.9 | 770 |
| Female | 18.5 | 3,974 | 61.0 | 35.2 | 38.5 | 736 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.0 | 1,411 | 68.9 | 43.6 | 43.3 | 212 |
| Rural | 19.6 | 6,608 | 61.2 | 32.0 | 39.1 | 1,295 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 15.4 | 1,133 | 71.8 | 43.7 | 50.0 | 175 |
| South | 16.2 | 1,610 | 61.6 | 30.1 | 38.1 | 260 |
| West | 22.8 | 1,940 | 63.3 | 36.6 | 32.7 | 443 |
| North | 21.1 | 1,214 | 53.3 | 29.8 | 36.9 | 257 |
| East | 17.5 | 2,123 | 63.4 | 30.4 | 46.2 | 372 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.9 | 913 | 57.1 | 29.9 | 39.1 | 164 |
| Primary | 19.3 | 5,197 | 59.0 | 30.7 | 35.0 | 1,005 |
| Secondary | 18.9 | 1,555 | 72.6 | 40.9 | 52.5 | 294 |
| More than secondary | 12.2 | 354 | (89.3) | (65.9) | (63.1) | 43 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.5 | 1,866 | 52.3 | 24.5 | 29.1 | 364 |
| Second | 21.6 | 1,542 | 56.5 | 28.1 | 31.5 | 333 |
| Middle | 20.3 | 1,560 | 62.3 | 33.8 | 41.5 | 316 |
| Fourth | 17.6 | 1,560 | 70.5 | 36.9 | 48.2 | 275 |
| Highest | 14.7 | 1,491 | 77.4 | 52.6 | 56.6 | 219 |
| Total | 18.8 | 8,020 | 62.3 | 33.6 | 39.7 | 1,507 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, kiosk/shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage with diarrhea | Number of children | Among children under age 5 with diarrhea: | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Number of children with diarrhea |
| Age in months | | | | |
| <6 | 6.7 | 791 | (42.5) | 53 |
| 6-11 | 22.9 | 836 | 46.8 | 191 |
| 12-23 | 25.0 | 1,633 | 58.6 | 408 |
| 24-35 | 14.6 | 1,631 | 50.5 | 238 |
| 36-47 | 9.5 | 1,594 | 45.1 | 151 |
| 48-59 | 6.5 | 1,535 | 52.8 | 99 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 14.8 | 4,046 | 51.9 | 600 |
| Female | 13.6 | 3,974 | 51.9 | 541 |
| Source of drinking water² | | | | |
| Improved | 13.9 | 6,309 | 51.8 | 878 |
| Unimproved | 15.4 | 1,711 | 52.1 | 263 |
| Type of toilet facility³ | | | | |
| Improved sanitation facility | 13.5 | 5,721 | 55.3 | 772 |
| Unimproved facility | 16.2 | 2,057 | 44.8 | 334 |
| Open defecation | 14.4 | 242 | (45.7) | 35 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 11.5 | 1,411 | 46.0 | 163 |
| Rural | 14.8 | 6,608 | 52.9 | 978 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 11.7 | 1,133 | 42.8 | 133 |
| South | 13.1 | 1,610 | 52.4 | 211 |
| West | 18.4 | 1,940 | 53.3 | 358 |
| North | 16.2 | 1,214 | 50.7 | 197 |
| East | 11.4 | 2,123 | 55.3 | 242 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| No education | 16.9 | 913 | 44.4 | 154 |
| Primary | 14.7 | 5,197 | 51.5 | 762 |
| Secondary | 13.0 | 1,555 | 59.4 | 202 |
| More than secondary | 6.3 | 354 | * | 22 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.7 | 1,866 | 46.6 | 311 |
| Second | 16.5 | 1,542 | 45.9 | 255 |
| Middle | 15.3 | 1,560 | 54.2 | 239 |
| Fourth | 12.9 | 1,560 | 63.0 | 201 |
| Highest | 9.0 | 1,491 | 55.0 | 135 |
| Total | 14.2 | 8,020 | 51.9 | 1,141 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, kiosk/shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

² See Table 2.1.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 2.2.1 for definition of categories.

Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Amount of liquids given | | | | | | Total | Amount of food given | | | | | | Total | Number of children with diarrhea | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------|------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Don't know | | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Never gave food | | | Don't know |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | (12.9) | (44.8) | (7.8) | (7.8) | (26.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (7.6) | (4.0) | (7.6) | (0.0) | (80.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 53 |
| 6-11 | 7.5 | 22.9 | 23.6 | 36.8 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 16.4 | 19.0 | 47.7 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 191 |
| 12-23 | 11.1 | 21.0 | 29.6 | 31.3 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 19.6 | 23.0 | 48.3 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 408 |
| 24-35 | 19.0 | 21.6 | 28.5 | 26.5 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 21.5 | 30.4 | 40.1 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 238 |
| 36-47 | 19.9 | 19.5 | 31.0 | 24.4 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 20.5 | 32.6 | 40.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 151 |
| 48-59 | 20.2 | 30.3 | 31.7 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 22.7 | 37.3 | 31.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 13.6 | 22.7 | 28.3 | 28.6 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 20.0 | 24.8 | 42.0 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 600 |
| Female | 14.8 | 23.7 | 27.0 | 27.3 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 18.5 | 26.2 | 42.4 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 541 |
| Breastfeeding status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 10.9 | 22.6 | 25.5 | 31.8 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 17.2 | 20.5 | 45.5 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 696 |
| Not breastfeeding | 19.3 | 24.0 | 31.2 | 22.1 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 22.5 | 33.3 | 37.0 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 445 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.9 | 27.1 | 31.1 | 25.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 37.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Rural | 14.2 | 22.5 | 27.2 | 28.4 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 18.5 | 25.1 | 43.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 978 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 9.6 | 24.0 | 31.3 | 29.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 24.8 | 45.7 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 133 |
| South | 14.7 | 28.0 | 24.4 | 25.4 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 22.4 | 27.6 | 36.5 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 211 |
| West | 14.8 | 18.3 | 31.7 | 29.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 16.2 | 25.9 | 45.0 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 358 |
| North | 17.3 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 27.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 20.1 | 25.2 | 41.8 | 2.2 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 197 |
| East | 12.7 | 24.5 | 25.8 | 27.4 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 18.9 | 23.8 | 41.3 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.8 | 25.1 | 28.7 | 26.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 20.7 | 28.7 | 42.1 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Primary | 13.4 | 21.7 | 28.3 | 29.4 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 17.5 | 24.8 | 45.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 762 |
| Secondary | 16.4 | 26.9 | 22.7 | 25.4 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 32.9 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 202 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 22 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.8 | 20.6 | 26.4 | 29.9 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 16.5 | 24.8 | 46.3 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Second | 11.6 | 21.1 | 30.8 | 29.9 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 18.4 | 27.6 | 42.0 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 255 |
| Middle | 12.7 | 23.3 | 30.6 | 28.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 18.4 | 27.7 | 42.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 239 |
| Fourth | 16.6 | 25.7 | 23.7 | 24.7 | 8.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 20.0 | 24.0 | 39.7 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Highest | 16.4 | 29.0 | 25.8 | 25.1 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 28.1 | 21.5 | 36.2 | 1.9 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Total | 14.2 | 23.2 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 19.3 | 25.5 | 42.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,141 |

Notes: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhea |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS liquid | Recommended home fluids (RHF) | Either ORS or RHF | Zinc | ORS and zinc | ORS or increased fluids | ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids) | Continued feeding and ORT ¹ | Anti-biotic drugs | Anti-motility drugs | Intra-venous solution | Home remedy/ other | No treatment | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | (13.3) | (6.2) | (16.9) | (16.0) | (1.9) | (26.2) | (29.7) | (2.8) | (1.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (9.1) | (52.5) | 53 |
| 6-11 | 23.4 | 9.6 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 13.1 | 27.0 | 31.0 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 29.1 | 34.8 | 191 |
| 12-23 | 32.8 | 12.9 | 39.5 | 41.3 | 22.6 | 38.6 | 45.1 | 20.1 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 22.7 | 408 |
| 24-35 | 28.7 | 11.6 | 35.2 | 38.3 | 19.6 | 40.8 | 46.4 | 21.6 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 27.8 | 25.5 | 238 |
| 36-47 | 21.0 | 13.9 | 29.4 | 38.6 | 16.6 | 35.9 | 41.9 | 22.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 23.2 | 151 |
| 48-59 | 33.5 | 10.3 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 24.7 | 44.8 | 47.4 | 31.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 27.6 | 99 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 28.1 | 10.2 | 34.0 | 35.5 | 18.6 | 36.6 | 41.7 | 19.0 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 30.0 | 26.0 | 600 |
| Female | 27.8 | 13.3 | 34.4 | 37.7 | 19.0 | 36.9 | 42.6 | 19.6 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 24.9 | 28.5 | 541 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.2 | 3.8 | 26.0 | 27.6 | 14.3 | 33.4 | 35.8 | 22.8 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 33.4 | 163 |
| Rural | 28.8 | 13.0 | 35.5 | 38.0 | 19.6 | 37.3 | 43.2 | 18.7 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 26.1 | 978 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 19.7 | 3.5 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 7.2 | 25.0 | 26.6 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 35.2 | 34.4 | 133 |
| South | 29.9 | 10.6 | 34.0 | 34.3 | 20.2 | 39.3 | 43.4 | 23.2 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 31.7 | 26.3 | 211 |
| West | 30.0 | 14.3 | 38.1 | 42.3 | 22.2 | 38.1 | 45.1 | 18.8 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 26.2 | 358 |
| North | 24.5 | 13.9 | 32.3 | 37.3 | 15.3 | 37.6 | 43.6 | 20.2 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 29.7 | 197 |
| East | 30.7 | 11.4 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 21.9 | 38.2 | 43.8 | 20.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 35.0 | 23.4 | 242 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 24.5 | 14.1 | 33.1 | 29.4 | 14.2 | 37.2 | 42.0 | 19.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 30.4 | 154 |
| Primary | 27.7 | 11.4 | 34.1 | 36.8 | 18.7 | 35.9 | 41.9 | 18.5 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 28.6 | 26.5 | 762 |
| Secondary | 31.5 | 9.8 | 34.8 | 43.2 | 24.1 | 40.0 | 43.2 | 21.7 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 202 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 25.9 | 10.4 | 31.1 | 32.2 | 16.8 | 35.3 | 39.6 | 14.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 28.5 | 311 |
| Second | 25.0 | 13.8 | 33.5 | 34.6 | 18.0 | 33.9 | 41.5 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 27.5 | 31.3 | 255 |
| Middle | 30.8 | 11.8 | 38.4 | 41.1 | 22.0 | 38.0 | 44.7 | 24.4 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 25.9 | 239 |
| Fourth | 31.9 | 11.9 | 37.5 | 43.5 | 21.3 | 40.0 | 44.8 | 17.9 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 22.0 | 201 |
| Highest | 27.5 | 9.9 | 29.9 | 31.8 | 15.6 | 38.2 | 40.5 | 24.4 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 26.3 | 135 |
| Total | 28.0 | 11.7 | 34.1 | 36.5 | 18.8 | 36.7 | 42.1 | 19.3 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 1,141 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

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

Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Among children with diarrhea | Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought | Among children with diarrhea who received ORS ¹ |
| Public sector | 42.5 | 80.0 | 86.0 |
| Provincial/district hospital | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Health center | 28.2 | 53.2 | 61.7 |
| Health post | 6.8 | 12.9 | 10.4 |
| Community health worker | 7.5 | 14.1 | 15.0 |
| Private sector | 8.6 | 16.2 | 7.5 |
| Polyclinic | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Pharmacy | 7.0 | 13.1 | 5.0 |
| Private clinic | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Dispensary | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Other sector | 2.2 | 4.1 | 0.7 |
| Kiosk/shop | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Traditional practitioner | 1.4 | 2.6 | 0.4 |
| Friend/relative | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Number of children | 1,141 | 606 | 319 |

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids | Number of women |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Age | | |
| 15-19 | 53.9 | 125 |
| 20-24 | 68.6 | 968 |
| 25-34 | 82.2 | 3,002 |
| 35-49 | 85.8 | 2,207 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 86.0 | 1,123 |
| Rural | 79.7 | 5,179 |
| Province | | |
| City of Kigali | 84.9 | 866 |
| South | 82.7 | 1,305 |
| West | 80.7 | 1,425 |
| North | 71.0 | 1,004 |
| East | 83.2 | 1,702 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 77.5 | 698 |
| Primary | 80.3 | 4,071 |
| Secondary | 82.1 | 1,258 |
| More than secondary | 90.5 | 275 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 72.6 | 1,448 |
| Second | 79.2 | 1,217 |
| Middle | 79.8 | 1,224 |
| Fourth | 86.1 | 1,234 |
| Highest | 88.2 | 1,178 |
| Total | 80.8 | 6,302 |

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Manner of disposal of children's stools | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately ¹ | Number of children |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|--|--------------------|
| | Child used toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Buried | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Left in the open | In the clothes and washed | Other | | | |
| Age of child in months | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 0.5 | 48.6 | 2.4 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 3.9 | 17.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 51.4 | 238 |
| 2-3 | 0.3 | 56.5 | 2.3 | 8.8 | 10.8 | 3.3 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 59.2 | 265 |
| 4-5 | 0.6 | 65.4 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 10.6 | 2.8 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 278 |
| 6-8 | 3.1 | 77.8 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 412 |
| 9-11 | 4.5 | 83.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 405 |
| 12-17 | 3.2 | 88.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 797 |
| 18-23 | 5.0 | 90.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 750 |
| 6-23 | 4.0 | 86.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 2,363 |
| Type of toilet facility² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved sanitation facility | 3.2 | 80.6 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 2,223 |
| Unimproved facility | 3.2 | 77.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 826 |
| Open defecation | 0.9 | 57.2 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 96 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.6 | 81.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 510 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 78.6 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 2,635 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 3.1 | 79.8 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 412 |
| South | 3.1 | 83.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 669 |
| West | 5.9 | 75.0 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 759 |
| North | 1.6 | 72.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 455 |
| East | 1.4 | 82.7 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 849 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.3 | 78.6 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 317 |
| Primary | 3.1 | 79.1 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 1,985 |
| Secondary | 2.8 | 79.7 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 689 |
| More than secondary | 5.9 | 77.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 154 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.4 | 75.2 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 729 |
| Second | 2.9 | 77.1 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 633 |
| Middle | 3.8 | 78.8 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 602 |
| Fourth | 2.7 | 84.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 626 |
| Highest | 3.9 | 80.6 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 555 |
| Total | 3.1 | 79.1 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 3,145 |

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

² See Table 2.2.1 for definition of categories.

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** 33% of Rwandan children age 6-59 months are stunted (short for their age), 1% are wasted (thin for their height), 8% are underweight (thin for their age), and 6% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- **Breastfeeding:** Nearly all (99%) children born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some point; 81% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Minimum acceptable diet:** Only 22% of children age 6-23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day.
- **Anemia:** 37% of children age 6-59 months and 13% of women age 15-49 are anemic.
- **Nutritional status of women:** 6% of women age 15-49 are thin (a body mass index [BMI] below 18.5), while 26% are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0).

This chapter focuses on nutritional status and anemia among children and adults. It also reports on infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding, as well as micronutrient supplementation and deworming for children and pregnant women.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared against the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). A well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while a poorly nourished population will differ from the reference population. Three indices—height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age—can be expressed in standard deviation units (Z-scores) from the median of the reference population, with values greater than two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time. The most direct causes of stunting are inadequate nutrition (not eating enough or eating foods that lack growth-promoting nutrients) and recurrent infections or chronic diseases that cause poor nutrient intake and absorption.

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, is a measure of overnutrition and results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age reflecting both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute nutritional status. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the Z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (i.e., a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean Z-scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

11.1.1 Anthropometry Training and Data Collection

Laboratory technicians and nurses were trained to measure the height and weight of children and adults. Training on child height measurement included a standardization exercise although not all that participated in the exercise collected anthropometric data in the field; results of these exercises are provided in **Appendix Table C.7**.

Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length); older children and adults were measured standing up (height). Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 878U). Height and length were measured with a Shorr Board® measuring board.

Height and weight measurements were obtained for 4,052 (unweighted) children under age 5 who were eligible to be measured in the 2019-20 RDHS subsample households. The analysis of anthropometric indices (height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age) included valid dates of birth and measures of both height and weight. Valid height-for-age measurements were taken for 99.7% of eligible children. Valid weight-for-height measurements were taken for 99.7% of eligible children. Valid weight-for-age measurements were taken for 99.7% of eligible children. **Appendix Table C.8** provide additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

To assess precision of measurements, one child per cluster was randomly selected to be measured a second time. A difference of 1 centimeter or less between the two height measurements was defined as an acceptable level of precision. Children with a Z-score of less than -3 or more than 3 for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were flagged and measured a second time. Re-measurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height and weight measurements.

Calculation of Z-scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for re-measurement and on the second measurement among children flagged for re-measurement. The re-measurement completion rate was 99% for both children randomly selected for re-measurement and those flagged for re-measurement. **Appendix Table C.9** provides additional information on re-measurement data.

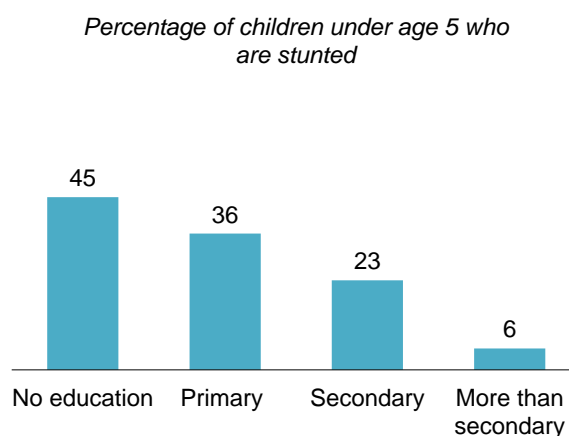
11.1.2 Levels of Child Malnutrition

Table 11.1 shows that 33% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age) and 9% are severely stunted. One percent are wasted (too thin for their height), and less than 1% are severely wasted. Eight percent of children are underweight (too thin for their age), with 1% being severely underweight. Six percent of children are overweight.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of stunting generally increases from 16% among children less than age 6 months to a peak of 40% among children age 24-35 months. This represents the impact of undernutrition in the first 1,000 days of life. Wasting, on the other hand, is most prevalent (3%) among children age 6-8 months.
- The proportions of children who are stunted and underweight declined substantially with increasing mother's educational level. For instance, the prevalence of stunting among children whose mothers have no education is 45% compared with 6% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education (**Figure 11.1**).
- Stunting and underweight are inversely related to household wealth. For example, 49% of children in the lowest wealth quintile are stunted, as compared with 11% of children in the highest quintile. Similarly, 12% of children in the lowest wealth quintile are underweight, as compared with only 2% of children in the highest quintile.

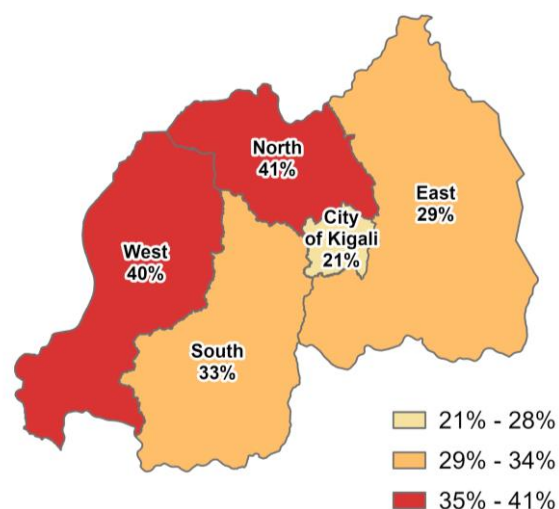
Figure 11.1 Stunting in children by mother's education



- By province, the proportion of children who are stunted is highest in West and North (40% and 41%, respectively) (Figure 11.2). City of Kigali and South have the highest prevalence of wasted children (2% each), whereas South has the highest prevalence of underweight children (10%).
- Children reported to be small or very small at birth have a higher prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight than children reported to be average or larger at birth. For example, 60% of children reported to be very small at birth are stunted, as compared with 30% of children reported to be average or larger at birth. Children reported to be very small at birth have nearly a five times higher prevalence of underweight as those reported to be average or larger at birth (29% versus 6%).
- Children whose mothers are thin (a body mass index [BMI] below 18.5) have a higher prevalence of wasting and underweight than children whose mothers have a normal BMI and children whose mothers are overweight or obese. Six percent of children whose mothers are thin are wasted, while 18% are underweight. The corresponding percentages among children whose mothers have a normal BMI are 1% and 8%.
- A higher proportion of children in rural areas than urban areas are stunted (36% versus 20%) and underweight (9% versus 4%).

Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by province

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour of life), exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular breast milk.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that 99% of last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some point. Nearly 9 in 10 children (85%) children were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 97% were breastfed within 1 day of birth. Only a small proportion of children (4%) received a prelacteal feed.

Trends: The percentage of children ever breastfed has remained at 99% since 2010. The percentage of children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth increased from 71% in 2010 to 81% in 2014-15 and 85% in 2019-20. The percentage of children receiving a prelacteal feed has consistently decreased over time, from 37% in 2005 to only 4% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Early initiation of breastfeeding is more common among children whose deliveries were assisted by health personnel (86%) than among those whose deliveries were assisted by no one (82%) or by others (72%). Early initiation of breastfeeding is also more common among children delivered in a health facility (86%) than those delivered at home (79%).
- A higher proportion of infants in rural areas started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth (86%) and a lower proportion received a prelacteal feed (3%) than infants in urban areas (81% and 8%, respectively).
- City of Kigali has the highest proportion of children receiving a prelacteal feed (9%).
- Early initiation of breastfeeding is most common among children in the lowest wealth quintile (88%) and least common among those in the highest quintile (80%). In contrast, 9% of children in the highest quintile received a prelacteal feed, as compared with only 2% of children in each of the other four quintiles.

11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Continued Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children during their first 6 months of life. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months prevents infections such as diarrhea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Feeding complementary foods within the first 6 months will have the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk are modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years of life.

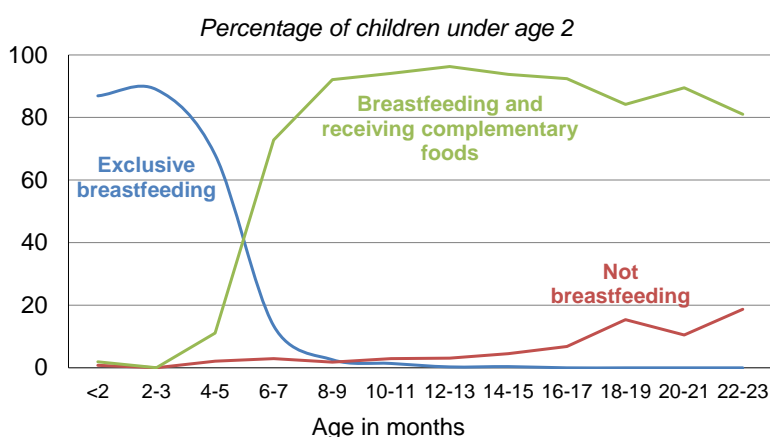
Exclusive breastfeeding

Proportion of children age 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk.

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Breastfeeding status was ascertained for last-born children under age 2 who are currently living with their mother. More than 4 in 5 children (81%) under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding declines with age, from 87% and 89%, respectively, among children age 0-1 months and 2-3 months to 68% among those age 4-5 months. Only 2% of children age 0-5 months are breastfeeding and consuming plain water only, 8% are consuming non-milk liquids and 4% are consuming other milk; these practices tend to decrease the practice of exclusive breastfeeding. The proportion of children who are breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods generally first increases with age (peaking at 94% among children age 9-11 months and 12-17 months) and then falls to 85% among children age 18-23 months (as older children stop breastfeeding). Ninety percent of children age 12-23 months are breastfeeding. The proportions of children less than age 1 who are not breastfeeding are very small (0%-3%). Only 5% of children age 12-17 months and 15% of those age 18-23 months are not breastfed (Table 11.3, Table 11.4, and Figure 11.3).

Figure 11.3 Breastfeeding practices by age



Trends: The percentage of children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed has remained above 80% since 1992.

11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of any breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years before the survey is 26.2 months, while the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (either exclusively breastfed or breastfed and receiving plain water and/or non-milk liquids) is 5.9 months (**Table 11.5**). The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 5.4 months.

Trends: The median duration of any breastfeeding has decreased slightly since 2014-15, from 28.3 months to 26.2 months, while the median durations of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding have remained unchanged.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of any breastfeeding is 26.7 months among children in rural areas, as compared with 24.4 months among children in urban areas.
- By province, the median duration of any breastfeeding is longest among children in South (30.3 months) and shortest among children in City of Kigali (24.4 months).
- The median duration of any breastfeeding decreases with increasing mother's education, from 27.4 months among children whose mothers have no education to 23.9 months among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education. A similar pattern is observed for median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and median duration of predominant breastfeeding.
- The median duration of any breastfeeding does not show a linear pattern with household wealth.

11.2.4 Bottle Feeding

The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases disease risk among children. Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2 (WHO 2005).

Bottle feeding

Proportion of children age 0-23 months who are fed from a bottle with a nipple.

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Three percent of children age 0-1 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. The proportion of children using a bottle with a nipple peaks at age 6-8 months (13%) before dropping to 4% at age 18-23 months. Overall, 7% of children age 0-23 months are fed from a bottle with a nipple (**Table 11.3** and **Table 11.4**).

11.2.5 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished, and during this time it is important that they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that nutrient requirements are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain

micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs be part of the daily diet or eaten as often as possible (WHO 2003).

Eighty one percent of children age 6-8 months are fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (**Table 11.4**). **Table 11.6** indicates the types of foods and liquids consumed by children under age 2 during the day and night before the interview by their age and breastfeeding status.

The most common foods given to children age 6 to 23 months are fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A (82% among breastfeeding children and 84% among nonbreastfeeding children). Children less often consume meat, fish, and poultry (19% among breastfeeding children and 27% among nonbreastfeeding children). Forty-seven percent of breastfeeding children are given food made from grains, as compared with 62% of nonbreastfeeding children. In addition, 47% of breastfeeding children and 49% of nonbreastfeeding children are given food made from roots and tubers. However, only 8% of breastfeeding children and 9% of nonbreastfeeding children are fed eggs.

11.2.6 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, and Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency. The indicators are defined in the box below.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers (WHO 2008). The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6-8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum dietary diversity

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who received a minimum of five out of eight food groups during the previous day.

Minimum meal frequency

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semisolid, or soft food (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

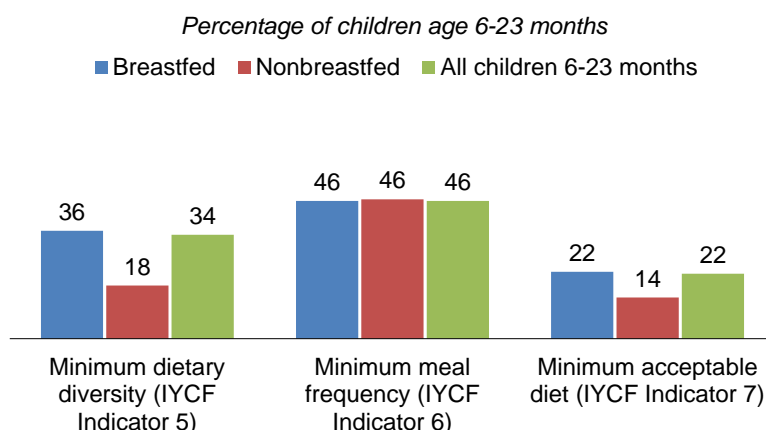
Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and appropriate milk feeds together constitute a child's minimum acceptable diet. Twenty-two percent of children age 6-23 months living with their mother were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. Thirty-four percent of children had an adequately diverse diet in which they had been given foods from at least five food groups, and 46% had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (Table 11.7 and Figure 11.4).

Figure 11.4 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet



Patterns by background characteristics

- More breastfed children are fed a minimum acceptable diet than nonbreastfed children (22% versus 14%).
- The proportion of children in urban areas (32%) fed according to the minimum acceptable dietary standards is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (19%).
- The proportion of children fed a minimum acceptable diet ranges from 14% in North to 31% in City of Kigali.
- The proportion of children fed a minimum acceptable diet rises with increasing mother's education (from 9% among children whose mothers have no education to 43% among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education) and increasing household wealth (from 10% among children in the lowest quintile to 39% among children in the highest quintile).

11.3 ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anemia in children

| Anemia status | Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter* |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Anemic | <11.0 |
| Mildly anemic | 10.0-10.9 |
| Moderately anemic | 7.0-9.9 |
| Severely anemic | <7.0 |
| Not anemic | 11.0 or higher |

*Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 meters.

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Anemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of hemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is a common cause of anemia and is estimated to be responsible for half of all anemia cases in women and children globally. Other causes of anemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions such as thalassemia. Anemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health and economic consequences (Balarajan et al. 2011). Severe anemia leads to increased mortality. The

HemoCue® Hb 201+ device was used to measure hemoglobin levels from a finger-stick blood sample, which was then used to determine anemia levels in the population.

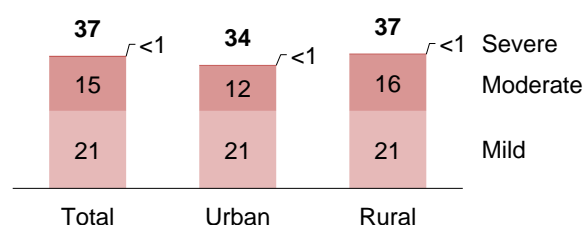
In the 2019-20 RDHS, hemoglobin testing was performed for children age 6-59 months using the methodology described in Chapter 1. The testing was successfully completed for nearly all eligible children (99.8%). Thirty-seven percent of children had anemia, with 21% having mild anemia, 15% having moderate anemia, and less than 1% having severe anemia (**Table 11.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anemia declines gradually with age, from 70% among children age 6-8 months to 24% among those age 48-59 months.
- Children in rural areas (37%) have a slightly higher prevalence of anemia than those in urban areas (34%) (**Figure 11.5**).
- The prevalence of anemia is highest in North and West (41% each) and lowest in South (32%).
- The prevalence of anemia decreases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

Figure 11.5 Childhood anemia by residence

Percentage of children age 6-59 months



11.4 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation.

The information collected on food consumption among children age 6-23 months is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients in their daily diet: iron and vitamin A. Iron plays an important role in numerous biological systems and iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia, which has serious health consequences for children. Vitamin A supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease and slows recovery from illness.

Table 11.9 presents information on consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and iron during the previous day among children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother. It also provides information on micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children age 6-59 months. Overall, 84% of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A during the previous day, and 24% consumed foods rich in iron. Eighteen percent of children age 6-23 months were given Ongera intungamubiri (multiple micronutrient powders). Eighty-seven percent of children age 6-59 months were given vitamin A supplements in the past 6 months, and 82% were given deworming medication in the past 6 months.

Trends: The percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed foods rich in vitamin A increased from 74% in 2014-15 to 84% in 2019-20. Similarly, the percentage of children consuming foods rich in iron increased from 20% to 24% in the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fewer children age 6-8 months received a vitamin A supplement than those age 9-59 months (62% versus 80%-90%).

- The proportion of children in City of Kigali given vitamin A supplements and deworming medication is lower than children in the other provinces.
- The proportions of children consuming foods rich in vitamin A and iron increase with increasing mother's education and household wealth. For example, only 11% of children whose mothers have no education consumed foods rich in iron, as compared with 50% of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education. Similarly, 9% of children in the lowest wealth quintile consumed foods rich in iron, compared with 47% of children in the highest quintile.

11.5 WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. It is well known that chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and is related to heightened morbidity and mortality. In addition, chronic undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overnutrition has adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

| Status | BMI |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Too thin for height | Less than 18.5 |
| Normal | Between 18.5 and 24.9 |
| Overweight | Between 25.0 and 29.9 |
| Obese | Greater than or equal to 30.0 |

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Short stature

Proportion of women with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The 2019-20 RDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight among women age 15-49. These data were used to calculate measures of nutritional status such as maternal height and body mass index (BMI). The results showed that 68% of women have a normal BMI, while 6% are thin and 26% are overweight or obese; the mean BMI among women is 23.3. Three percent of women are of short stature (**Table 11.10**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who are thin has declined slightly over the past 15 years, from 10% in 2005 to 7% each in 2010 and 2014-15 and 6% in 2019-20. The proportion of women who are overweight or obese has increased during that period, from 12% in 2005 and 16% in 2010 to 21% in 2014-15 and 26% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of short stature decreases with increasing education and wealth, while the prevalence of overweight or obesity rises with increasing education and wealth. For example, 22% of women with no education are overweight or obese, as compared with 52% of those with more than a secondary

education. Similarly, 13% of women in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese, compared with 44% of women in the highest quintile.

- The proportion of women who are of normal weight declines with age, from 75% among those age 15-19 to 60% among those age 40-49. More younger women (age 15-19) than older women (age 40-49) are thin (11% versus 7%).
- The percentage of women who are overweight or obese is higher in urban than rural areas (42% versus 22%). Women in City of Kigali are more likely to be overweight or obese than women in the other provinces (43% versus 20%-27%).

11.6 ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN WOMEN

Hemoglobin levels below which women are considered anemic

| Respondents | Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter* |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Non-pregnant women age 15-49 | Less than 12.0 |
| Pregnant women age 15-49 | Less than 11.0 |
| *Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 meters. | |

The procedure used to measure anemia among women age 15-49 was similar to that used for children age 6-59 months except that capillary blood was collected exclusively from a finger prick. The methodology employed for hemoglobin testing is described in detail in Chapter 1.

Anemia is a major concern among women, leading to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes as well as reductions in work productivity. Thirteen percent (13%) of women age 15-49 have some degree of anemia. Nine percent are mildly anemic, 4% are moderately anemic, and less than 1% are severely anemic (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Anemia prevalence is higher among pregnant women (25%) than among breastfeeding women (12%) and women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding (13%).
- The prevalence of anemia is 19% among IUD users and 13% among nonusers.
- There is no clear relationship between anemia and education or household wealth.

11.7 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING DURING PREGNANCY

During pregnancy, women are at a higher risk of anemia due to an increase in blood volume. Severe anemia can place both the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labor and can raise the risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality. To prevent anemia, pregnant women are advised to take iron folate supplements, eat iron-rich foods, and prevent intestinal worms.

The 2019-20 RDHS asked women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey whether they took iron supplements and/or deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. Twenty percent of women with a child born in the last 5 years did not take any iron tablets during their most recent pregnancy. Also, only 16% of women took iron tablets for 90 days or more during their most recent pregnancy. Forty-three percent of women took deworming medication (**Table 11.12**).

Trends: The percentage of women taking iron supplements for 90 days or more increased from 1% in 2010 and 3% in 2014-15 to 16% in 2019-20. The percentage of women who did not take any iron supplements did not change between 2014-15 and 2019-2020 (20%). Finally, the percentage of women taking deworming medication during pregnancy increased from 39% in 2010 to 49% in 2014-15 before dropping to 43% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By province, the percentages of women who took iron supplements for at least 90 days and who took deworming medication are lowest in City of Kigali (10% and 35%, respectively) and highest in North (21% and 54%, respectively).
- The proportion of women taking iron tablets for 90 days or more increases with increasing education, from 13% among those with no education to 22% among those with more than a secondary education.
- The proportion of women taking iron tablets for 90 days or more and deworming medication during pregnancy does not have a clear relationship with household wealth.

11.8 FORTHCOMING MICRONUTRIENT AND RELATED DATA

As noted in Chapter 1, micronutrient testing of women age 15-49 and children age 6-59 months was collected in a subsample. This included anthropometry measurements, anemia testing (using venous blood), malaria RDTs, salt iodization, and micronutrient status data. These results will be made available in a supplemental report.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1** **Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 11.2** **Initial breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.3** **Breastfeeding status by age**
- **Table 11.4** **Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status**
- **Table 11.5** **Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.6** **Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.7** **Minimum acceptable diet**
- **Table 11.8** **Prevalence of anemia in children**
- **Table 11.9** **Micronutrient intake among children**
- **Table 11.10** **Nutritional status of women**
- **Table 11.11** **Prevalence of anemia in women**
- **Table 11.12** **Micronutrient intake among mothers**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age ¹ | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Mean Z-score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 4.5 | 16.2 | -0.9 | 397 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 395 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 1.8 | -0.2 | 396 |
| 6-8 | 5.7 | 22.7 | -1.1 | 219 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 218 | 2.9 | 10.2 | 2.9 | -0.4 | 219 |
| 9-11 | 5.2 | 19.8 | -1.2 | 222 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 222 | 2.7 | 8.3 | 1.4 | -0.5 | 222 |
| 12-17 | 7.3 | 32.8 | -1.5 | 409 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 410 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 0.2 | -0.5 | 410 |
| 18-23 | 10.9 | 39.0 | -1.7 | 411 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 411 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 0.4 | -0.5 | 411 |
| 24-35 | 11.8 | 40.4 | -1.7 | 854 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 854 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 0.4 | -0.6 | 854 |
| 36-47 | 9.5 | 37.9 | -1.7 | 818 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 820 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 0.3 | -0.6 | 818 |
| 48-59 | 10.7 | 32.5 | -1.6 | 827 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 828 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 0.3 | -0.8 | 829 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 11.0 | 37.0 | -1.6 | 2,084 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 2,083 | 1.6 | 9.0 | 0.7 | -0.6 | 2,085 |
| Female | 7.5 | 29.2 | -1.4 | 2,074 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 2,075 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 0.6 | -0.5 | 2,075 |
| Birth interval in months³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First birth ⁴ | 7.0 | 30.5 | -1.4 | 932 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 932 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 0.9 | -0.5 | 932 |
| <24 | 12.9 | 36.9 | -1.6 | 425 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 423 | 1.3 | 6.4 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 425 |
| 24-47 | 10.7 | 35.1 | -1.6 | 1,391 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 1,392 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 0.4 | -0.7 | 1,391 |
| 48+ | 7.1 | 31.2 | -1.4 | 1,160 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 1,159 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 1.1 | -0.5 | 1,160 |
| Size at birth³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very small | 26.1 | 59.6 | -2.4 | 85 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 84 | 5.9 | 28.5 | 0.0 | -1.4 | 84 |
| Small | 14.9 | 44.9 | -1.9 | 579 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 576 | 2.6 | 15.2 | 0.2 | -1.0 | 578 |
| Average or larger | 7.5 | 30.2 | -1.4 | 3,218 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 3,221 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 0.8 | -0.5 | 3,222 |
| Missing | * | * | * | 25 | * | * | * | * | 25 | * | * | * | * | 25 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 9.0 | 33.1 | -1.5 | 3,908 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 3,906 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 0.7 | -0.6 | 3,909 |
| Not interviewed but in household | * | * | * | 18 | * | * | * | * | 18 | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ⁵ | 13.2 | 33.2 | -1.6 | 232 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 234 | 1.7 | 10.3 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 232 |
| Mother's nutritional status⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thin (BMI <18.5) | 9.9 | 37.8 | -1.7 | 128 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 3.5 | -0.2 | 128 | 1.2 | 17.6 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 128 |
| Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9) | 9.7 | 36.3 | -1.6 | 2,371 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 2,371 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 0.3 | -0.7 | 2,372 |
| Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25) | 6.0 | 24.2 | -1.2 | 966 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 967 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 1.6 | -0.3 | 967 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.9 | 19.8 | -1.0 | 694 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 693 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 696 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 35.8 | -1.6 | 3,464 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 3,466 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 3,464 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 5.9 | 21.3 | -1.1 | 561 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 559 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 1.6 | -0.3 | 562 |
| South | 9.1 | 32.7 | -1.6 | 835 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 834 | 2.1 | 10.4 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 835 |
| West | 13.2 | 40.2 | -1.7 | 997 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 996 | 1.2 | 8.1 | 0.7 | -0.7 | 996 |
| North | 11.7 | 40.5 | -1.8 | 635 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 636 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 0.2 | -0.5 | 637 |
| East | 6.0 | 28.8 | -1.4 | 1,130 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 1,133 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 0.8 | -0.5 | 1,130 |
| Mother's education⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.5 | 45.1 | -1.9 | 473 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 473 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 0.6 | -0.8 | 474 |
| Primary | 10.0 | 35.6 | -1.6 | 2,520 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 2,519 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 0.6 | -0.7 | 2,519 |
| Secondary | 3.8 | 23.4 | -1.2 | 775 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 775 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.6 | -0.4 | 775 |
| More than secondary | 1.9 | 5.6 | -0.3 | 158 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 11.5 | 0.6 | 158 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 159 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.9 | 48.5 | -1.9 | 948 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 949 | 2.0 | 12.2 | 0.3 | -0.9 | 950 |
| Second | 11.8 | 40.5 | -1.8 | 850 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 850 | 1.3 | 10.1 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 850 |
| Middle | 8.4 | 32.8 | -1.5 | 799 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 800 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 0.2 | -0.6 | 797 |
| Fourth | 6.6 | 28.6 | -1.4 | 798 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 798 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 1.2 | -0.5 | 798 |
| Highest | 1.7 | 10.7 | -0.8 | 763 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 762 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | -0.0 | 765 |
| Total | 9.2 | 33.1 | -1.5 | 4,158 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 4,158 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 4,160 |

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.10.

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

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years: | | | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed: | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹ | Number of last-born children | Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ² | Number of last-born children ever breastfed |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 98.2 | 84.0 | 96.1 | 1,645 | 3.8 | 1,615 |
| Female | 98.9 | 86.8 | 97.0 | 1,591 | 3.2 | 1,573 |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | | | |
| Health personnel ³ | 98.6 | 85.9 | 96.6 | 3,050 | 3.4 | 3,008 |
| Traditional birth attendant | * | * | * | 2 | * | 2 |
| Other | 96.5 | 72.1 | 94.5 | 108 | 6.8 | 104 |
| No one | 96.8 | 82.4 | 96.8 | 76 | 4.5 | 73 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 98.6 | 85.9 | 96.6 | 3,042 | 3.4 | 3,000 |
| At home | 96.8 | 78.5 | 95.4 | 148 | 5.4 | 143 |
| Other | (100.0) | (70.9) | (97.5) | 45 | (5.7) | 45 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.4 | 80.9 | 95.8 | 526 | 8.3 | 517 |
| Rural | 98.6 | 86.2 | 96.7 | 2,710 | 2.6 | 2,671 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 98.1 | 84.6 | 95.1 | 422 | 8.9 | 414 |
| South | 98.1 | 87.6 | 96.5 | 689 | 3.4 | 676 |
| West | 99.3 | 83.6 | 97.4 | 775 | 1.2 | 770 |
| North | 98.3 | 80.7 | 95.9 | 477 | 3.0 | 469 |
| East | 98.5 | 88.0 | 96.8 | 873 | 3.3 | 860 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 98.1 | 84.7 | 96.2 | 326 | 3.5 | 319 |
| Primary | 98.7 | 87.1 | 97.3 | 2,047 | 2.3 | 2,021 |
| Secondary | 98.3 | 82.0 | 94.9 | 708 | 3.7 | 696 |
| More than secondary | 98.2 | 78.6 | 95.1 | 155 | 18.6 | 152 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.8 | 87.9 | 96.7 | 754 | 2.1 | 745 |
| Second | 98.6 | 86.4 | 96.8 | 657 | 2.3 | 647 |
| Middle | 98.7 | 86.6 | 97.1 | 613 | 2.3 | 605 |
| Fourth | 98.6 | 84.9 | 97.7 | 641 | 2.4 | 632 |
| Highest | 97.8 | 79.9 | 94.1 | 571 | 9.3 | 558 |
| Total | 98.5 | 85.3 | 96.5 | 3,236 | 3.5 | 3,188 |

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

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

³ Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age in months | Breastfeeding status | | | | | | Total | Percentage currently breastfeeding | Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of all children under age 2 |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|--|-------|------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| | Not breastfeeding | Exclusively breastfed | Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only | Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹ | Breast-feeding and consuming other milk | Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 0.8 | 86.9 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 238 | 3.1 | 242 |
| 2-3 | 0.0 | 88.9 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 265 | 2.2 | 266 |
| 4-5 | 2.1 | 68.1 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 278 | 7.6 | 283 |
| 6-8 | 3.1 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 78.7 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 412 | 13.2 | 420 |
| 9-11 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 405 | 11.2 | 417 |
| 12-17 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 797 | 6.8 | 825 |
| 18-23 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 84.9 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 750 | 4.0 | 807 |
| 0-3 | 0.4 | 88.0 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 503 | 2.6 | 508 |
| 0-5 | 1.0 | 80.9 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 781 | 4.4 | 791 |
| 6-9 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 82.4 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 531 | 12.3 | 546 |
| 12-15 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 556 | 7.4 | 576 |
| 12-23 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 89.7 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 1,547 | 5.4 | 1,633 |
| 20-23 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.2 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 509 | 3.9 | 551 |

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

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

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

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Indicator | Percentage | Number |
|--|------------|--------|
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 80.9 | 781 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding at 4-5 months | 68.1 | 278 |
| Continued breastfeeding at 1 year | 96.2 | 556 |
| Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods (6-8 months) | 81.4 | 412 |
| Continued breastfeeding at 2 years | 85.4 | 509 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months) ¹ | 86.7 | 3,145 |
| Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months) ² | 90.6 | 781 |
| Mixed breast and non-breast milk feeding (0-5 months) ³ | 5.1 | 781 |
| Bottle feeding (0-23 months) | 6.9 | 3,260 |

¹ For children age 0-5 months: exclusively breastfed; for children age 6-23 months: received breast milk and complementary foods

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

³ Received breast milk and fresh, tinned, or powdered animal milk, soy milk or commercial infant formula

Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹ | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | Any breastfeeding | Exclusive breastfeeding | Predominant breastfeeding ² |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 26.0 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Female | 26.4 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 24.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Rural | 26.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 24.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| South | 30.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| West | 26.7 | 5.9 | 6.2 |
| North | 26.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| East | 25.1 | 5.1 | 6.0 |
| Mother's education | | | |
| No education | 27.4 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| Primary | 26.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 |
| Secondary | 24.3 | 5.4 | 5.8 |
| More than secondary | (23.9) | (4.3) | (4.6) |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 27.1 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| Second | 26.5 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Middle | 27.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Fourth | 24.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Highest | 25.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Total | 26.2 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| Mean for all children | 26.5 | 6.1 | 6.8 |

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age in months | Liquids | | | Solid or semisolid foods | | | | | | | | | | Number of children under age 2 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Infant formula | Other milk ¹ | Other liquids ² | Fortified baby foods | Food made from grains ³ | Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴ | Other fruits and vegetables | Food made from roots and tubers | Food made from legumes and nuts | Meat, fish, poultry | Eggs | Cheese, yogurt, other milk products | Any solid or semisolid food | |
| BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 236 |
| 2-3 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 265 |
| 4-5 | 1.3 | 9.5 | 13.7 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 273 |
| 6-8 | 2.4 | 30.1 | 58.7 | 16.9 | 38.8 | 70.5 | 23.2 | 22.0 | 41.4 | 15.4 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 81.2 | 399 |
| 9-11 | 1.8 | 30.6 | 65.8 | 18.1 | 48.3 | 82.2 | 22.9 | 42.5 | 78.1 | 21.3 | 7.7 | 2.2 | 96.4 | 396 |
| 12-17 | 1.1 | 24.6 | 68.7 | 16.6 | 49.4 | 85.7 | 23.8 | 52.8 | 78.2 | 17.2 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 98.9 | 760 |
| 18-23 | 0.2 | 25.4 | 68.0 | 20.4 | 49.6 | 84.8 | 19.0 | 58.0 | 83.5 | 20.7 | 8.1 | 2.4 | 99.7 | 639 |
| 6-23 | 1.2 | 26.9 | 66.1 | 18.0 | 47.3 | 82.0 | 22.1 | 46.9 | 73.0 | 18.6 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 95.5 | 2,194 |
| Total | 1.2 | 21.0 | 51.6 | 13.8 | 35.6 | 61.4 | 16.5 | 34.8 | 54.2 | 13.8 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 71.8 | 2,968 |
| NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| 2-3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0 |
| 4-5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 6-8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| 9-11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| 12-17 | (3.2) | (39.7) | (72.3) | (21.0) | (58.2) | (89.7) | (20.2) | (26.6) | (79.8) | (33.9) | (6.5) | (4.0) | (100.0) | 37 |
| 18-23 | 0.9 | 42.5 | 74.3 | 19.9 | 63.2 | 85.0 | 17.0 | 61.3 | 77.5 | 26.0 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 111 |
| 6-23 | 2.9 | 41.7 | 73.9 | 22.1 | 61.6 | 84.2 | 19.3 | 48.6 | 73.2 | 26.8 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 99.0 | 169 |
| Total | 3.7 | 41.1 | 71.5 | 21.1 | 59.3 | 81.4 | 18.4 | 47.0 | 70.5 | 25.6 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 95.6 | 177 |

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

³ Includes fortified baby food

⁴ Includes pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, avocados, papayas, banana or other fruit with A vitamin

Table 11.7 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | Among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | | Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ² | Minimum acceptable diet ³ | Number of breast-fed children age 6-23 months | Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴ | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ⁵ | Minimum acceptable diet ⁶ | Number of non-breast-fed children age 6-23 months | Breast milk, or milk products ⁷ | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ⁸ | Minimum acceptable diet ⁹ | Number of all children age 6-23 months |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-11 | 32.2 | 45.1 | 20.7 | 795 | * | * | * | * | 21 | 98.2 | 31.8 | 44.7 | 20.4 | 816 |
| 6-8 | 27.1 | 56.1 | 22.0 | 399 | * | * | * | * | 13 | 97.7 | 26.8 | 55.2 | 21.9 | 412 |
| 9-11 | 37.4 | 33.9 | 19.3 | 396 | * | * | * | * | 8 | 98.6 | 36.8 | 33.9 | 18.9 | 405 |
| 12-17 | 37.0 | 41.9 | 22.3 | 760 | (32.5) | (13.9) | (53.1) | (7.4) | 37 | 96.8 | 35.9 | 42.4 | 21.6 | 797 |
| 18-23 | 38.6 | 50.7 | 23.7 | 639 | 41.3 | 19.3 | 47.0 | 16.1 | 111 | 91.3 | 35.7 | 50.1 | 22.6 | 750 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 36.2 | 44.8 | 21.8 | 1,108 | 36.9 | 15.9 | 43.2 | 13.7 | 91 | 95.2 | 34.6 | 44.7 | 21.2 | 1,199 |
| Female | 35.3 | 46.4 | 22.4 | 1,086 | 38.8 | 19.7 | 49.4 | 13.4 | 79 | 95.9 | 34.2 | 46.6 | 21.8 | 1,164 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.1 | 52.7 | 33.5 | 340 | (50.2) | (26.4) | (65.5) | (22.2) | 45 | 94.2 | 48.2 | 54.2 | 32.2 | 385 |
| Rural | 32.9 | 44.3 | 20.0 | 1,854 | 33.4 | 14.5 | 39.2 | 10.5 | 125 | 95.8 | 31.7 | 44.0 | 19.4 | 1,979 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 49.4 | 54.0 | 33.7 | 273 | (29.6) | (9.5) | (54.2) | (7.0) | 36 | 91.7 | 44.7 | 54.1 | 30.6 | 309 |
| South | 39.1 | 51.2 | 26.9 | 488 | (36.6) | (12.4) | (39.8) | (12.4) | 25 | 96.9 | 37.8 | 50.6 | 26.2 | 513 |
| West | 30.6 | 37.0 | 18.3 | 505 | (40.1) | (26.3) | (43.6) | (18.9) | 43 | 95.3 | 30.3 | 37.5 | 18.3 | 548 |
| North | 24.4 | 47.7 | 13.9 | 341 | * | * | * | * | 12 | 97.1 | 24.0 | 46.7 | 13.8 | 352 |
| East | 37.5 | 43.2 | 20.9 | 587 | (48.0) | (20.2) | (51.6) | (15.0) | 53 | 95.7 | 36.1 | 43.9 | 20.4 | 640 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 22.2 | 30.2 | 9.7 | 222 | * | * | * | * | 11 | 96.2 | 21.2 | 29.6 | 9.3 | 232 |
| Primary | 30.8 | 43.8 | 18.3 | 1,421 | 31.3 | 8.6 | 35.4 | 8.6 | 85 | 96.1 | 29.5 | 43.3 | 17.8 | 1,505 |
| Secondary | 51.3 | 54.3 | 34.2 | 452 | (46.6) | (32.1) | (60.4) | (25.5) | 56 | 94.1 | 49.2 | 54.9 | 33.3 | 508 |
| More than secondary | 65.4 | 65.9 | 49.3 | 100 | * | * | * | * | 18 | 92.7 | 59.3 | 66.3 | 43.0 | 118 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.6 | 33.4 | 10.7 | 514 | * | * | * | * | 23 | 96.5 | 19.8 | 32.5 | 10.2 | 537 |
| Second | 26.6 | 39.7 | 15.4 | 470 | * | * | * | * | 26 | 96.4 | 25.2 | 39.2 | 14.6 | 496 |
| Middle | 32.0 | 46.7 | 18.7 | 432 | (41.3) | (17.3) | (44.6) | (17.3) | 27 | 96.5 | 31.1 | 46.5 | 18.6 | 460 |
| Fourth | 47.6 | 56.5 | 32.2 | 430 | (27.8) | (9.2) | (35.5) | (3.8) | 43 | 93.4 | 44.1 | 54.6 | 29.6 | 474 |
| Highest | 60.4 | 56.8 | 40.1 | 347 | (57.6) | (41.8) | (78.6) | (32.8) | 51 | 94.6 | 58.0 | 59.6 | 39.1 | 397 |
| Total | 35.7 | 45.6 | 22.1 | 2,194 | 37.8 | 17.6 | 46.1 | 13.6 | 169 | 95.5 | 34.4 | 45.6 | 21.5 | 2,363 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

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

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

⁵ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

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

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

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

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

Table 11.8 Prevalence of anemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Anemia status by hemoglobin level | | | | Number of children age 6-59 months |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl) | Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl) | Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl) | Severe anemia (<7.0 g/dl) | |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| 6-8 | 70.1 | 36.5 | 32.7 | 0.9 | 219 |
| 9-11 | 64.3 | 27.7 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 222 |
| 12-17 | 50.9 | 28.8 | 21.5 | 0.7 | 411 |
| 18-23 | 39.5 | 22.6 | 16.4 | 0.5 | 411 |
| 24-35 | 31.6 | 19.4 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 853 |
| 36-47 | 29.8 | 19.4 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 820 |
| 48-59 | 23.5 | 15.3 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 829 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 38.0 | 21.8 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 1,895 |
| Female | 35.1 | 20.8 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 1,870 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 36.8 | 21.5 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 3,514 |
| Not interviewed but in household | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ¹ | 34.7 | 18.7 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 233 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.0 | 21.3 | 12.4 | 0.3 | 641 |
| Rural | 37.1 | 21.3 | 15.5 | 0.3 | 3,123 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 36.7 | 23.3 | 13.0 | 0.3 | 513 |
| South | 32.1 | 18.3 | 13.5 | 0.3 | 761 |
| West | 40.9 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 0.1 | 886 |
| North | 41.4 | 24.4 | 16.6 | 0.4 | 584 |
| East | 33.3 | 21.7 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 1,021 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | |
| No education | 40.6 | 23.0 | 17.3 | 0.3 | 424 |
| Primary | 36.5 | 21.0 | 15.1 | 0.3 | 2,276 |
| Secondary | 36.0 | 21.9 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 689 |
| More than secondary | 31.6 | 22.6 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 143 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 41.8 | 22.4 | 19.3 | 0.1 | 852 |
| Second | 37.0 | 21.4 | 15.4 | 0.2 | 781 |
| Middle | 37.1 | 20.7 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 733 |
| Fourth | 35.2 | 22.5 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 708 |
| Highest | 30.4 | 19.3 | 10.5 | 0.6 | 690 |
| Total | 36.6 | 21.3 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 3,765 |

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC 1998. Hemoglobin is in grams per deciliter (g/dl). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 11.9 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 6-23 months, percentage given Ongerá intungamubiri (multiple micronutrient powders) in the 7 days preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements and deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother: | | | Among all children age 6-23 months: | | Among all children age 6-59 months: | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹ | Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ² | Number of children | Percentage given Ongerá intungamubiri in past 7 days ⁴ | Number of children | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ⁵ | Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ^{3,6} | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | 71.7 | 20.7 | 412 | 7.5 | 420 | 61.7 | 20.9 | 420 |
| 9-11 | 84.8 | 25.8 | 405 | 15.5 | 417 | 80.0 | 35.5 | 417 |
| 12-17 | 87.5 | 21.7 | 797 | 19.0 | 825 | 87.9 | 72.7 | 825 |
| 18-23 | 86.6 | 26.1 | 750 | 25.1 | 807 | 89.6 | 88.8 | 807 |
| 24-35 | na | na | na | na | na | 89.3 | 91.5 | 1,631 |
| 36-47 | na | na | na | na | na | 86.4 | 89.5 | 1,594 |
| 48-59 | na | na | na | na | na | 89.9 | 92.8 | 1,535 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 84.9 | 24.9 | 1,199 | 18.0 | 1,251 | 85.4 | 81.4 | 3,647 |
| Female | 83.0 | 22.4 | 1,164 | 18.9 | 1,218 | 87.6 | 81.7 | 3,582 |
| Breastfeeding status | | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 83.9 | 22.9 | 2,194 | 18.4 | 2,236 | 84.7 | 68.5 | 2,879 |
| Not breastfeeding | 85.9 | 32.9 | 169 | 19.2 | 233 | 87.7 | 90.2 | 4,350 |
| Mother's age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 77.1 | 19.3 | 61 | 27.0 | 63 | 80.4 | 56.2 | 91 |
| 20-29 | 83.9 | 24.9 | 1,005 | 19.0 | 1,058 | 86.1 | 79.7 | 2,659 |
| 30-39 | 85.0 | 23.2 | 1,042 | 17.6 | 1,085 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 3,548 |
| 40-49 | 81.9 | 21.4 | 255 | 17.7 | 262 | 89.1 | 85.9 | 932 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.9 | 38.5 | 385 | 14.4 | 409 | 84.1 | 81.9 | 1,286 |
| Rural | 83.2 | 20.7 | 1,979 | 19.2 | 2,060 | 87.0 | 81.5 | 5,943 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 88.6 | 39.8 | 309 | 8.8 | 336 | 77.7 | 74.8 | 1,029 |
| South | 86.5 | 24.2 | 513 | 16.9 | 533 | 88.8 | 81.7 | 1,453 |
| West | 82.2 | 21.4 | 548 | 23.5 | 573 | 85.9 | 82.3 | 1,728 |
| North | 83.6 | 9.7 | 352 | 16.4 | 367 | 90.9 | 85.0 | 1,110 |
| East | 81.6 | 24.9 | 640 | 21.2 | 662 | 87.6 | 82.3 | 1,910 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 73.7 | 11.3 | 232 | 23.4 | 243 | 85.4 | 81.4 | 828 |
| Primary | 83.8 | 19.2 | 1,505 | 19.7 | 1,560 | 87.2 | 82.0 | 4,708 |
| Secondary | 86.7 | 36.1 | 508 | 15.7 | 539 | 86.6 | 81.0 | 1,374 |
| More than secondary | 95.6 | 50.4 | 118 | 5.2 | 126 | 79.2 | 77.3 | 319 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 76.5 | 9.4 | 537 | 23.4 | 551 | 85.5 | 79.8 | 1,672 |
| Second | 81.4 | 17.1 | 496 | 20.1 | 524 | 87.0 | 81.0 | 1,405 |
| Middle | 85.0 | 19.7 | 460 | 20.9 | 471 | 87.1 | 81.9 | 1,414 |
| Fourth | 88.1 | 31.3 | 474 | 14.7 | 499 | 87.4 | 82.3 | 1,405 |
| Highest | 91.3 | 46.5 | 397 | 11.5 | 424 | 85.7 | 83.0 | 1,334 |
| Total | 84.0 | 23.6 | 2,363 | 18.4 | 2,469 | 86.5 | 81.5 | 7,229 |

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck meat, liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats, fresh or dried fish or shellfish, eggs pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, avocados, papayas, banana, or other fruit with A vitamin

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

³ Based on both mother's recall

⁴ Local name for multiple micronutrient powders

⁵ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁶ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and for schistosomiasis.

Table 11.10 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Height | | Body mass index ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Percentage below 145 cm | Number of women | Mean body mass index (BMI) | 18.5-24.9 (total normal) | <18.5 (total thin) | 17.0-18.4 (mildly thin) | <17 (moderately and severely thin) | ≥25.0 (total over-weight or obese) | 25.0-29.9 (overweight) | ≥30.0 (obese) | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.5 | 1,619 | 22.1 | 74.6 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 14.9 | 13.6 | 1.4 | 1,593 |
| 20-29 | 2.8 | 2,159 | 23.4 | 69.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 26.1 | 22.1 | 4.0 | 1,891 |
| 30-39 | 2.2 | 2,116 | 23.9 | 65.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 31.3 | 23.0 | 8.2 | 1,900 |
| 40-49 | 2.9 | 1,373 | 23.9 | 60.0 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 33.1 | 22.9 | 10.1 | 1,326 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 1,430 | 25.1 | 54.2 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 42.2 | 28.2 | 14.0 | 1,339 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 5,836 | 22.9 | 71.2 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 22.3 | 18.6 | 3.7 | 5,372 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 1.8 | 1,052 | 25.1 | 53.5 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 42.6 | 27.3 | 15.3 | 977 |
| South | 3.1 | 1,521 | 22.5 | 71.0 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 19.7 | 16.4 | 3.4 | 1,397 |
| West | 3.4 | 1,605 | 23.0 | 71.7 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 22.1 | 17.7 | 4.3 | 1,464 |
| North | 3.1 | 1,091 | 23.1 | 70.7 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 24.6 | 21.0 | 3.6 | 1,005 |
| East | 3.3 | 1,998 | 23.3 | 68.1 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 26.9 | 21.9 | 5.0 | 1,866 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.1 | 721 | 22.9 | 71.8 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 22.0 | 17.2 | 4.8 | 678 |
| Primary | 3.7 | 4,204 | 23.1 | 69.0 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 25.2 | 20.5 | 4.8 | 3,860 |
| Secondary | 1.7 | 2,026 | 23.4 | 67.5 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 26.1 | 20.2 | 5.8 | 1,884 |
| More than secondary | 0.3 | 315 | 26.2 | 44.0 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 51.7 | 30.0 | 21.7 | 289 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.8 | 1,281 | 22.0 | 78.9 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 1,166 |
| Second | 3.7 | 1,409 | 22.2 | 76.5 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 15.8 | 14.0 | 1.8 | 1,301 |
| Middle | 3.3 | 1,382 | 22.8 | 73.6 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 20.5 | 18.3 | 2.2 | 1,279 |
| Fourth | 2.3 | 1,504 | 23.8 | 62.1 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 32.7 | 26.2 | 6.5 | 1,390 |
| Highest | 1.5 | 1,691 | 25.2 | 52.6 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 43.8 | 29.2 | 14.6 | 1,574 |
| Total | 3.0 | 7,266 | 23.3 | 67.8 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 26.3 | 20.5 | 5.8 | 6,710 |

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.11 Prevalence of anemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Anemia status by hemoglobin level | | | | Number of women |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|-----------------|
| | Any (NP <12.0 g/dl/ P <11.0 g/dl) | Mild (NP 11.0-11.9 g/dl/ P 10.0-10.9 g/dl) | Moderate (NP 8.0-10.9 g/dl/ P 7.0-9.9 g/dl) | Severe (NP <8.0 g/dl/ P <7.0 g/dl) | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 14.7 | 10.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 1,620 |
| 20-29 | 12.8 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 2,158 |
| 30-39 | 12.2 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 2,116 |
| 40-49 | 13.2 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 1,371 |
| Number of children ever born | | | | | |
| 0 | 14.1 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 2,598 |
| 1 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 920 |
| 2-3 | 12.1 | 7.5 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 1,886 |
| 4-5 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1,073 |
| 6+ | 15.2 | 11.0 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 788 |
| Maternity status | | | | | |
| Pregnant | 24.5 | 16.2 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 434 |
| Breastfeeding | 11.6 | 8.4 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1,797 |
| Neither | 12.7 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 5,033 |
| Using IUD | | | | | |
| Yes | 19.3 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 80 |
| No | 13.1 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 7,185 |
| Cigarette use¹ | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes | 11.7 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 53 |
| Does not smoke cigarettes | 13.1 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 7,212 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.3 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 1,428 |
| Rural | 13.3 | 9.1 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 5,837 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 14.5 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 1,050 |
| South | 14.5 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1,521 |
| West | 12.7 | 9.0 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1,604 |
| North | 11.4 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 1,091 |
| East | 12.6 | 8.7 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 1,999 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 14.1 | 9.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 721 |
| Primary | 12.9 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 4,205 |
| Secondary | 12.6 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 2,024 |
| More than secondary | 17.6 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 315 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.8 | 10.8 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 1,281 |
| Second | 12.9 | 8.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 1,408 |
| Middle | 12.2 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 1,381 |
| Fourth | 12.3 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1,506 |
| Highest | 12.8 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 1,689 |
| Total | 13.1 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 7,265 |

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

P: Pregnant

NP: Non-pregnant

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 11.12 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth | | | | | Total | Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth | Number of women |
|---------------------------|--|------|-------|------|--------------------|-------|--|-----------------|
| | None | <60 | 60-89 | 90+ | Don't know/missing | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 23.5 | 52.0 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38.7 | 125 |
| 20-29 | 19.9 | 50.9 | 12.2 | 16.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 2,398 |
| 30-39 | 19.1 | 51.8 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 2,937 |
| 40-49 | 24.2 | 48.2 | 12.0 | 14.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 842 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.1 | 55.0 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 1,123 |
| Rural | 20.0 | 50.1 | 13.3 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 43.3 | 5,179 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 24.9 | 54.3 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 866 |
| South | 17.1 | 48.2 | 14.6 | 19.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 1,305 |
| West | 22.0 | 58.2 | 8.3 | 10.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 42.1 | 1,425 |
| North | 13.1 | 48.5 | 16.8 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 1,004 |
| East | 22.7 | 46.8 | 14.0 | 16.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 1,702 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 24.2 | 50.5 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 43.9 | 698 |
| Primary | 20.4 | 51.4 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 42.9 | 4,071 |
| Secondary | 16.8 | 51.1 | 12.9 | 18.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 42.7 | 1,258 |
| More than secondary | 21.5 | 44.9 | 11.0 | 22.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 275 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.2 | 45.5 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 42.8 | 1,448 |
| Second | 18.3 | 51.9 | 16.6 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 43.2 | 1,217 |
| Middle | 20.0 | 49.8 | 12.4 | 17.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 43.8 | 1,224 |
| Fourth | 16.2 | 55.4 | 11.1 | 16.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 1,234 |
| Highest | 19.0 | 53.3 | 11.2 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 40.7 | 1,178 |
| Total | 20.2 | 51.0 | 12.7 | 15.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 43.0 | 6,302 |

Key Findings

- **Ownership of insecticide-treated nets:** 66% of households own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN).
- **Use of ITNs:** 71% of the de facto population in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- **Prevalence of severe anemia:** 1% of children age 6-59 months have a hemoglobin level below 8 g/dl.

Malaria, a preventable, treatable, and curable disease, is endemic in Rwanda and remains one of the foremost public health problems in the country, taking its greatest toll on children under age 5 and pregnant women. Africa still bears over 80% of the global malaria burden, and it is estimated that approximately 57 million cases of malaria and nearly 100,000 malaria-related deaths occur each year (WHO 2018). In Rwanda, 1.8 million children less than age 5 and 443,000 pregnant women developed the disease in 2016 (PMI 2017). Of the 30 districts in Rwanda, 19 are prone to epidemics and malaria is endemic in 11.

The Malaria and Other Parasitic Diseases Department (MOPDD) developed a Malaria Contingency Plan that identified improved strategies to reduce the case burden, and these strategies were incorporated into and implemented in the extended Malaria Strategic Plan for 2013-2020. In 2016, Rwanda expanded community-based treatment of malaria to include children older than age 5 and adults and granted free malaria diagnosis and treatment to the most economically vulnerable populations (PMI 2021).

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing malaria control strategies, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, diagnostic testing of children with fever, and prevalence of anemia and malaria among children under age 5.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households

Overall, 67% of households have at least one mosquito net, while 66% have at least one ITN. This implies that almost all mosquito nets owned by households in Rwanda are ITNs. The average number of ITNs per household is 1.3 (**Table 12.1**).

Thirty-four percent of households have at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night preceding the survey. In other words, 34% of households own enough ITNs to cover all household members (**Table 12.1** and **Figure 12.1**). To offer maximum protection, ITN distribution needs to expand to reach the 34% of households that do not currently own any ITNs and to provide enough ITNs for the 32% of households that own at least one ITN but have an insufficient supply for the number of household members (**Figure 12.1**).

Trends: After increasing from 81% in the 2014-15 RDHS to 84% in the 2017 RMIS, ownership of ITNs dropped to 66% in 2019-20 (**Figure 12.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Household ownership of ITNs in Rwanda is higher in urban (76%) than rural (64%) areas (**Table 12.1**).
- Household ownership of ITNs increases with increasing wealth, from 46% in the lowest wealth quintile to 82% in the highest quintile (**Figure 12.3**).
- By province, household ownership of ITNs is highest in City of Kigali (86%) and lowest in East (59%).
- The percentage of households owning at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night preceding the survey is higher in urban areas (53%) than in rural areas (30%).
- Full household ITN coverage is highest in City of Kigali (64%) and lowest in West (27%).
- The percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night preceding the survey increases from 18% in the lowest wealth quintile to 58% in the highest quintile (**Table 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 Household ownership of ITNs

Percent distribution of households

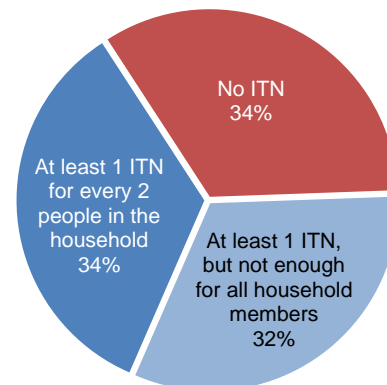
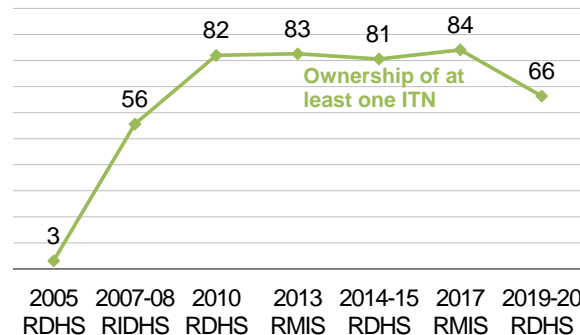


Figure 12.2 Trends in household ownership of ITNs

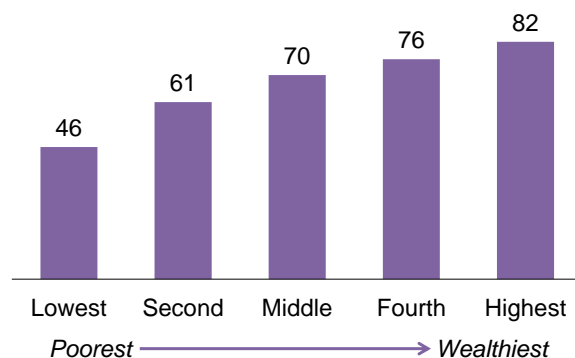
Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to 2015 included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Figure 12.3 ITN ownership by household wealth

Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)



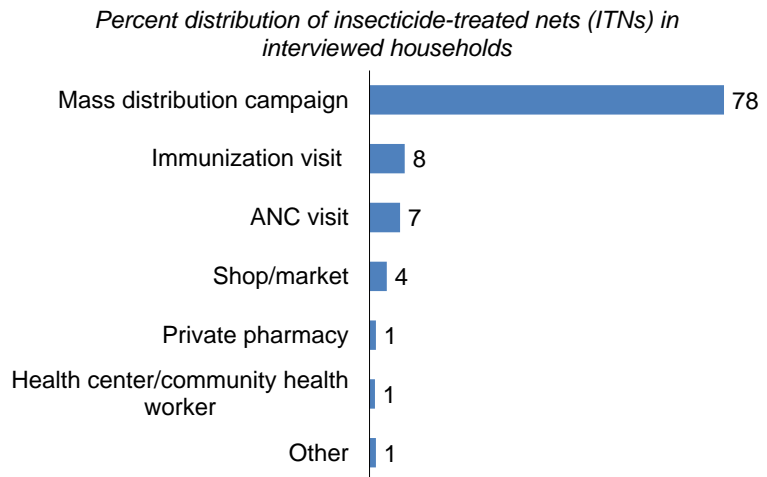
Source of Nets

Nearly 4 in 5 (79%) ITNs in Rwandan households were obtained through mass distribution campaigns, while 8% were obtained during immunization visits, 7% were obtained during antenatal care (ANC) visits, and 3% were obtained from a shop or market (Table 12.2 and Figure 12.4).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eight percent of nets in rural areas and 4% in urban areas were obtained during antenatal care visits. Similarly, the percentage of households obtaining nets during immunization visits is higher in rural than urban areas (Table 12.2).
- By province, the percentage of households obtaining nets through mass campaigns is highest in City of Kigali (86%) and lowest in the North (71%).
- Sixty-six percent of mosquito nets obtained from a shop/market were classified as other nets (any nets that are not ITNs) (Table 12.2).

Figure 12.4 Source of ITNs



12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO AND USE OF ITNs

Access to an ITN

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

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programs identify if there is a behavioral gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the ITN program may need to focus on behavior change and identify the main barriers to ITN use. This analysis helps ITN programs determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

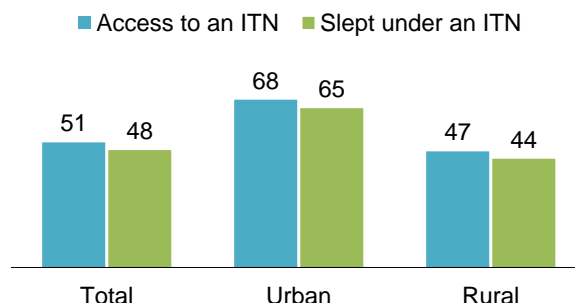
Nationally, 51% of de facto household members in Rwanda who stayed in the household the night before the survey could sleep inside an ITN if each ITN were used by up to two people (Table 12.3 and Table 12.4). The results showed that 48% of the population slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.5 and Figure 12.5). Based on these two numbers, it is evident that there is only a small difference between ITN access and ITN use at the population level. Overall, 78% of ITNs were used the night before the survey (Table 12.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to ITNs is higher in urban areas (68%) than in rural areas (47%) (Table 12.4).
- The percentage of household residents with access to an ITN ranges from 30% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 72% among those in the highest quintile.
- ITN access among the de facto population ranges from a high of 81% in City of Kigali to a low of 44% in West.
- Urban residents (65%) are more likely than rural residents (44%) to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.5).
- The difference between ITN access and ITN use is slightly higher among urban residents (4 percentage points) than rural residents (3 percentage points) (Figure 12.5).
- The percentage of the household population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey is highest in City of Kigali (76%) and lowest in East (41%) (Table 12.5).
- Use of ITNs increases with increasing household wealth, from 29% among households in the lowest wealth quintile to 65% among households in the highest quintile (Table 12.5).

Figure 12.5 Access to and use of ITNs by residence

Percentage of the household population with access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) and percentage that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



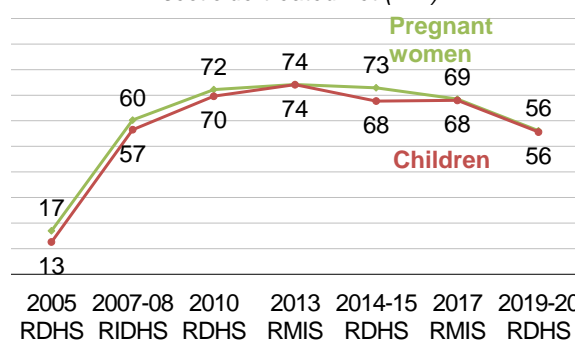
12.3 USE OF ITNs BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Over half (56%) of children less than age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey. The percentage of children who slept under an ITN decreases with increasing age, from 63% among those age 0-23 months to 47% among those age 48-59 months (Table 12.7). Fifty-six percent of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.8).

Trends: Use of ITNs among children under age 5 increased from 70% in 2010 to 74% in 2013 before dropping to 68% in both 2014-15 and 2017 and 56% in 2019-20. Similarly, use of ITNs by pregnant women increased from 72% in 2010 to 74% in 2013 and then dropped to 73% in 2014-15, 69% in 2017, and 56% in 2019-20 (Figure 12.6).

Figure 12.6 Trends in use of ITNs by pregnant women and children

Percentage who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)



Note: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to 2015 included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of children in urban (74%) than rural (52%) areas slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.7**). A similar pattern was observed among pregnant women (70% and 53%, respectively) (**Table 12.8**).
- The proportions of children under age 5 and pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey are highest in City of Kigali (81% and 77%, respectively) and lowest in East (48% and 42%, respectively).
- Children under age 5 and pregnant women from households in the highest wealth quintile (73% and 75%, respectively) were more likely to sleep under an ITN the night before the survey than those from the lowest wealth quintile (36% and 32%, respectively) (**Table 12.8**).

12.4 CASE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Care seeking for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. Fever or history of fever is an entry point for parasitological testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under age 5 with a fever

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs, the percentage who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Nineteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 12.9**). Advice or treatment was sought for 62% of these children, and 41% had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of fever among children under age 5 is higher in rural areas (20%) than in urban areas (15%) (**Table 12.9**).
- The percentage of children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey ranges from a high of 23% in West to a low of 15% in City of Kigali.
- The proportion of children with a fever in the past 2 weeks is lower among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education than among those whose mothers are in other educational categories (12% versus 18%-19%) (**Table 12.9**).
- Children of mothers with more than a secondary education are more likely than children of mothers with no education to have been taken for advice or treatment (89% versus 57%) and to have had blood taken from their finger or heel for testing (62% versus 37%) (**Table 12.9**).

12.4.1 Source of Advice or Treatment for Children with Fever

Among children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 85% received advice or treatment from a public sector source, while 15% received advice or treatment from a private sector source (**Table 12.10**). Health centers (55%), community health workers (17%), and health posts (14%) were the most prominent public sector sources of care, while pharmacies (7%) and private clinics (4%) were the primary sources in the private sector.

12.4.2 Type of Antimalarial Drugs Used

Among children who were given antimalarial medicines, 92% were given artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) (**Table 12.11**); 4% received artesunate, and another 4% received other antimalarial medications. The percentage of children receiving ACT for fever has decreased since 2014-15 (from 99% to 92%).

12.5 PREVALENCE OF LOW HEMOGLOBIN IN CHILDREN

Prevalence of low hemoglobin in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a hemoglobin measurement of less than 8 grams per deciliter (g/dl) of blood. The cutoff of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anemia.

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Anemia, defined as a reduced level of hemoglobin in the blood, decreases the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues and organs of the body and reduces their capacity to function. Anemia is associated with impaired motor and cognitive development in children. The main causes of anemia in children are malaria and inadequate intake of iron, folate, vitamin B12, and other nutrients. Other causes of anemia include intestinal worms, hemoglobinopathy, and sickle cell disease. Although anemia is not specific to malaria, trends in anemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and they respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions (Korenromp et al. 2004).

Children age 6-59 months in 50% of the households selected for the men's survey were tested for anemia using a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyzer to measure hemoglobin levels. Hemoglobin testing was carried out for nearly all (more than 99%) eligible children (**Table 12.12**). Results of the tests were given to the mothers or caregivers of the children. Mothers of children whose results indicated anemia were counseled and referred to nearby health facilities. Only 1% of children age 6-59 months were classified as having severe anemia (a hemoglobin level below 8.0 g/dl) (**Table 12.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of severe anemia is highest among children age 6-8 months (4%) and lowest among children age 48-59 months (less than 1%) (**Table 12.13**).
- The percentage of children with severe anemia is highest among those whose mothers have no education (3%).

12.6 PREVALENCE OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Malaria prevalence in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as infected with malaria according to microscopy results.

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Many people, including children, may have malaria parasites in their blood without showing any signs of infection. Such asymptomatic infections not only contribute to further transmission of malaria but also increase the risk of anemia and other associated morbidity among infected individuals.

In the 2019-20 RDHS, all children age 6-59 months from the male survey subsample were eligible for malaria testing. Testing with malaria rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) was successfully carried out among 99.5% of eligible children, and 99.8% were tested for malaria by microscopy (**Table 12.12**).

One percent of children age 6-59 months tested positive for malaria parasites according to microscopy results (**Table 12.14**). Rapid diagnostic tests were done in conjunction with microscopy to facilitate treatment of infected children during the survey fieldwork. Results from these RDTs are also presented in **Table 12.14** for reference.

The 2019-20 RDHS was conducted between November 2019 and July 2020, with more than a 2-month break between April and June 2020 due to the COVID-19 lockdown. Malaria transmission peaks during April and May, and a high number of malaria cases were observed in the South and East provinces. The survey collected data in these two provinces in June and July, during the off-peak malaria season.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with malaria according to microscopy is higher in rural areas (0.9%) than in urban areas (0.5%).
- Malaria prevalence according to microscopy is higher among girls (1.1%) than boys (0.6%).
- By province, the percentage of children with malaria according to microscopy is highest in South (1.3%) and West (1.5%) and lowest in North (0.3%).

12.7 PREVALENCE OF MALARIA IN WOMEN

Malaria prevalence in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 classified as infected with malaria according to microscopy results.

Sample: Women age 15-49

In the 2019-20 RDHS, all women age 15-49 from the male survey subsample were eligible for malaria testing. Testing with both malaria rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) and microscopy was successfully carried out among 99.7% of eligible children (**Table 12.15**).

About 1% of women age 15-49 tested positive for malaria parasites according to microscopy results (**Table 12.16**). Rapid diagnostic tests were done in conjunction with microscopy to facilitate treatment of infected women during the survey fieldwork.

Similar to children, the survey collected data in the two higher prevalence provinces during the off-peak malaria season.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with malaria according to microscopy is higher in rural areas (0.5%) than in urban areas (0.3%).
- Malaria prevalence according to microscopy is higher among pregnant women (1.3%) than among those who are not pregnant (0.4%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**
- **Table 12.4 Access to an ITN according to background characteristics**
- **Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**
- **Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs**
- **Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by children**
- **Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.9 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever**
- **Table 12.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**
- **Table 12.11 Type of antimalarial drugs used**
- **Table 12.12 Coverage of testing for anemia and malaria in children**
- **Table 12.13 Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children**
- **Table 12.14 Prevalence of malaria in children**
- **Table 12.15 Coverage of testing for anemia and malaria in women**
- **Table 12.16 Prevalence of malaria in women**

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of nets and ITNs per household, and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net | | Average number of nets per household | | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night | | Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night |
|---------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|--|
| | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹ | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹ | | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 78.6 | 76.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2,355 | 55.6 | 52.9 | 2,353 |
| Rural | 64.7 | 64.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 10,594 | 30.7 | 30.2 | 10,591 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 88.2 | 86.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1,810 | 66.2 | 63.5 | 1,808 |
| South | 65.4 | 64.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3,003 | 32.3 | 31.6 | 3,001 |
| West | 64.6 | 64.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2,770 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 2,770 |
| North | 66.0 | 65.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2,012 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 2,012 |
| East | 60.6 | 59.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3,353 | 29.7 | 28.7 | 3,353 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 45.8 | 45.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2,837 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 2,836 |
| Second | 61.6 | 61.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2,609 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 2,608 |
| Middle | 70.7 | 70.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2,473 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 2,473 |
| Fourth | 76.7 | 75.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2,570 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 2,570 |
| Highest | 84.6 | 81.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2,460 | 60.9 | 57.6 | 2,457 |
| Total | 67.2 | 66.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 12,949 | 35.2 | 34.3 | 12,944 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2014-15 RDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Mass distribution campaign | ANC visit | Immunization visit | Health center | District pharmacy | Private pharmacy | Shop/market | Community health worker | Religious institution | School | Gift from friend/neighbor | Other | Don't know/missing | Total | Number of mosquito nets |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of net | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ITN ¹ | 79.1 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,738 |
| Other ² | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 65.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 324 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,321 |
| Rural | 77.2 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12,742 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 85.5 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,903 |
| South | 78.4 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,507 |
| West | 73.1 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,202 |
| North | 70.5 | 8.9 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,410 |
| East | 77.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,040 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 72.9 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,867 |
| Second | 76.1 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,630 |
| Middle | 77.9 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,202 |
| Fourth | 81.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,862 |
| Highest | 77.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,502 |
| Total | 77.6 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,063 |

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2014-15 RDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Any net that is not an ITN

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

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Number of ITNs ¹ | Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey | | | | | | | | Total |
|--|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ | |
| 0 | 47.1 | 37.9 | 31.5 | 32.9 | 30.5 | 31.2 | 32.8 | 31.8 | 32.3 |
| 1 | 43.7 | 37.2 | 35.6 | 24.8 | 19.5 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 23.1 |
| 2 | 8.0 | 19.8 | 23.5 | 28.1 | 27.6 | 22.6 | 17.6 | 17.2 | 23.1 |
| 3 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 11.3 | 16.5 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 16.9 | 15.0 |
| 4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 4.6 |
| 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 993 | 3,046 | 6,899 | 10,053 | 11,399 | 9,739 | 6,357 | 6,993 | 55,479 |
| Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ^{1,2} | 52.9 | 62.1 | 56.7 | 54.7 | 52.2 | 49.8 | 43.9 | 39.3 | 50.8 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2014-15 RDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

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

Table 12.4 Access to an ITN according to background characteristics

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ¹ |
|---------------------------|--|
| Residence | |
| Urban | 68.2 |
| Rural | 47.2 |
| Province | |
| City of Kigali | 80.6 |
| South | 47.7 |
| West | 43.9 |
| North | 48.7 |
| East | 45.8 |
| Wealth quintile | |
| Lowest | 30.0 |
| Second | 41.9 |
| Middle | 50.8 |
| Fourth | 58.7 |
| Highest | 72.2 |
| Total | 50.8 |

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

Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Household population | | | Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹ | |
|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of persons | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of persons |
| Age | | | | | |
| <5 | 56.6 | 55.6 | 8,238 | 77.7 | 5,903 |
| 5-14 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 14,761 | 57.9 | 9,768 |
| 15-34 | 46.0 | 44.8 | 17,959 | 67.2 | 11,978 |
| 35-49 | 59.6 | 58.7 | 8,425 | 83.7 | 5,911 |
| 50+ | 53.7 | 53.2 | 6,095 | 81.1 | 3,994 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | 2 | * | 0 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 46.6 | 45.8 | 25,862 | 68.2 | 17,357 |
| Female | 50.4 | 49.4 | 29,618 | 72.5 | 20,197 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.3 | 64.7 | 9,482 | 81.3 | 7,546 |
| Rural | 44.7 | 44.2 | 45,998 | 67.8 | 30,008 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 78.2 | 75.7 | 7,228 | 83.6 | 6,549 |
| South | 47.1 | 46.6 | 12,237 | 70.9 | 8,048 |
| West | 43.1 | 42.7 | 12,496 | 66.4 | 8,038 |
| North | 44.3 | 44.2 | 8,472 | 65.5 | 5,710 |
| East | 42.6 | 41.3 | 15,047 | 67.5 | 9,209 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.2 | 29.1 | 11,059 | 64.1 | 5,017 |
| Second | 39.7 | 39.4 | 11,075 | 64.8 | 6,734 |
| Middle | 48.5 | 48.3 | 11,073 | 68.7 | 7,780 |
| Fourth | 57.0 | 56.4 | 11,118 | 72.7 | 8,628 |
| Highest | 68.3 | 65.2 | 11,155 | 77.5 | 9,395 |
| Total | 48.6 | 47.7 | 55,479 | 70.5 | 37,555 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2014-15 RDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night | Number of ITNs ¹ |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 78.0 | 4,147 |
| Rural | 78.1 | 12,591 |
| Province | | |
| City of Kigali | 75.5 | 3,775 |
| South | 82.3 | 3,471 |
| West | 80.8 | 3,170 |
| North | 75.8 | 2,398 |
| East | 75.9 | 3,925 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 76.8 | 1,861 |
| Second | 77.3 | 2,615 |
| Middle | 79.3 | 3,183 |
| Fourth | 80.3 | 3,819 |
| Highest | 76.5 | 5,260 |
| Total | 78.0 | 16,738 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2014-15 RDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Children under age 5 in all households | | | Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹ | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| <12 | 64.2 | 62.9 | 1,627 | 83.2 | 1,231 |
| 12-23 | 64.0 | 63.0 | 1,651 | 84.4 | 1,231 |
| 24-35 | 55.9 | 54.7 | 1,672 | 78.8 | 1,162 |
| 36-47 | 51.3 | 50.6 | 1,645 | 72.6 | 1,146 |
| 48-59 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 1,643 | 68.3 | 1,133 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 55.1 | 54.2 | 4,147 | 76.5 | 2,936 |
| Female | 58.1 | 57.1 | 4,092 | 78.8 | 2,967 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 76.6 | 73.6 | 1,397 | 87.2 | 1,179 |
| Rural | 52.5 | 52.0 | 6,841 | 75.3 | 4,723 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 83.6 | 81.2 | 1,099 | 86.8 | 1,028 |
| South | 57.0 | 56.4 | 1,670 | 79.8 | 1,180 |
| West | 51.9 | 51.5 | 1,993 | 75.5 | 1,359 |
| North | 52.8 | 52.5 | 1,257 | 73.0 | 905 |
| East | 49.3 | 48.0 | 2,220 | 74.4 | 1,432 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 36.1 | 35.9 | 1,918 | 71.6 | 961 |
| Second | 49.2 | 48.7 | 1,606 | 74.0 | 1,057 |
| Middle | 58.4 | 58.2 | 1,609 | 77.3 | 1,212 |
| Fourth | 68.2 | 67.8 | 1,592 | 80.7 | 1,336 |
| Highest | 76.3 | 72.6 | 1,513 | 82.2 | 1,336 |
| Total | 56.6 | 55.6 | 8,238 | 77.7 | 5,903 |

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

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2014-15 RDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households | | | Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN ¹ | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of pregnant women | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of pregnant women |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 76.5 | 70.1 | 161 | 90.3 | 125 |
| Rural | 53.6 | 53.0 | 709 | 79.5 | 472 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 86.3 | 76.9 | 110 | 88.3 | 96 |
| South | 58.8 | 58.4 | 208 | 84.3 | 144 |
| West | 58.5 | 57.9 | 199 | 82.5 | 140 |
| North | 56.9 | 55.9 | 131 | 83.0 | 88 |
| East | 42.9 | 42.3 | 222 | 72.6 | 129 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 39.9 | 39.9 | 75 | (68.6) | 43 |
| Primary | 55.9 | 55.6 | 522 | 83.5 | 348 |
| Secondary | 63.6 | 59.3 | 230 | 79.9 | 171 |
| More than secondary | (81.2) | (73.9) | 44 | (90.2) | 36 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 31.9 | 31.9 | 154 | 67.7 | 73 |
| Second | 48.0 | 48.0 | 175 | 76.2 | 110 |
| Middle | 54.9 | 54.9 | 178 | 84.4 | 116 |
| Fourth | 67.4 | 66.0 | 173 | 83.5 | 137 |
| Highest | 82.1 | 75.4 | 190 | 88.6 | 162 |
| Total | 57.9 | 56.1 | 871 | 81.8 | 598 |

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2014-15 RDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.9 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children under age 5 with a fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Children under age 5 | | Children under age 5 with fever | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---|--|--------------------|
| | Percentage with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day | Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | |
| <12 | 19.6 | 1,627 | 60.5 | 28.8 | 33.4 | 319 |
| 12-23 | 26.8 | 1,633 | 65.6 | 35.6 | 41.3 | 437 |
| 24-35 | 18.6 | 1,631 | 61.3 | 33.1 | 39.1 | 304 |
| 36-47 | 16.4 | 1,594 | 58.8 | 35.0 | 42.1 | 261 |
| 48-59 | 12.1 | 1,535 | 64.3 | 36.0 | 52.4 | 186 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.0 | 4,046 | 63.6 | 32.0 | 40.4 | 770 |
| Female | 18.5 | 3,974 | 61.0 | 35.2 | 41.0 | 736 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.0 | 1,411 | 68.9 | 43.6 | 49.4 | 212 |
| Rural | 19.6 | 6,608 | 61.2 | 32.0 | 39.3 | 1,295 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 15.4 | 1,133 | 71.8 | 43.7 | 50.7 | 175 |
| South | 16.2 | 1,610 | 61.6 | 30.1 | 43.1 | 260 |
| West | 22.8 | 1,940 | 63.3 | 36.6 | 40.5 | 443 |
| North | 21.1 | 1,214 | 53.3 | 29.8 | 26.0 | 257 |
| East | 17.5 | 2,123 | 63.4 | 30.4 | 44.6 | 372 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.9 | 913 | 57.1 | 29.9 | 37.0 | 164 |
| Primary | 19.3 | 5,197 | 59.0 | 30.7 | 38.6 | 1,005 |
| Secondary | 18.9 | 1,555 | 72.6 | 40.9 | 46.8 | 294 |
| More than secondary | 12.2 | 354 | (89.3) | (65.9) | (61.8) | 43 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.5 | 1,866 | 52.3 | 24.5 | 35.5 | 364 |
| Second | 21.6 | 1,542 | 56.5 | 28.1 | 32.6 | 333 |
| Middle | 20.3 | 1,560 | 62.3 | 33.8 | 36.1 | 316 |
| Fourth | 17.6 | 1,560 | 70.5 | 36.9 | 53.3 | 275 |
| Highest | 14.7 | 1,491 | 77.4 | 52.6 | 52.5 | 219 |
| Total | 18.8 | 8,020 | 62.3 | 33.6 | 40.7 | 1,507 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, kiosk/shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 12.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| | Among children with fever | Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought |
| Public sector | 53.5 | 85.0 |
| Government referral hospital | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Provincial/district hospital | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Health center | 34.4 | 54.6 |
| Health post | 8.6 | 13.6 |
| Outreach | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Community health worker | 10.6 | 16.9 |
| Private sector | 9.2 | 14.7 |
| Polyclinic | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Pharmacy | 4.7 | 7.4 |
| Private clinic | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| Dispensary | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Other source | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Traditional practitioner | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Friend/relative | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Number of children | 1,507 | 948 |

Table 12.11 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children who took: | | | | Number of children with fever who took antimalarial drug |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| | Any ACT | Quinine | Artesunate | Other anti-malarial | |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| <6 | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| 6-11 | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| 12-23 | (82.4) | (0.0) | (9.2) | (8.4) | 34 |
| 24-35 | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| 36-47 | (96.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.3) | 28 |
| 48-59 | (97.9) | (0.0) | (2.1) | (0.0) | 36 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 94.8 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 57 |
| Female | 90.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 65 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Rural | 92.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 107 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| South | (89.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (10.1) | 29 |
| West | (94.4) | (0.0) | (3.9) | (1.7) | 45 |
| North | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| East | * | * | * | * | 25 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| No education | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Primary | 93.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 94 |
| Secondary | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | (89.8) | (0.0) | (2.1) | (8.1) | 35 |
| Second | (93.6) | (0.0) | (6.4) | (0.0) | 28 |
| Middle | * | * | * | * | 23 |
| Fourth | * | * | * | * | 25 |
| Highest | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| Total | 92.4 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 122 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy

Table 12.12 Coverage of testing for anemia and malaria in children

Percentage of eligible children age 6-59 months who were tested for anemia and for malaria, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage tested for: | | | Number of children |
|---|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | Anemia | Malaria with RDT | Malaria by microscopy | |
| Age in months | | | | |
| 6-8 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 208 |
| 9-11 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 212 |
| 12-17 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 400 |
| 18-23 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 402 |
| 24-35 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 99.6 | 844 |
| 36-47 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.9 | 809 |
| 48-59 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 810 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 99.7 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 1,861 |
| Female | 99.9 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 1,824 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | |
| Interviewed | 99.8 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 3,428 |
| Not interviewed but in household | * | * | * | 20 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ¹ | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 237 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 99.2 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 781 |
| Rural | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.9 | 2,904 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 99.5 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 415 |
| South | 99.8 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 855 |
| West | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 911 |
| North | 100.0 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 592 |
| East | 99.8 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 912 |
| Mother's education² | | | | |
| No education | 100.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 410 |
| Primary | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 2,232 |
| Secondary | 99.8 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 640 |
| More than secondary | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 166 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 100.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 872 |
| Second | 100.0 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 763 |
| Middle | 99.9 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 691 |
| Fourth | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 684 |
| Highest | 99.1 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 675 |
| Total | 99.8 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 3,685 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline Malaria Ag Pf/Pan)

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 12.13 Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl | Number of children |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| Age in months | | |
| 6-8 | 4.0 | 219 |
| 9-11 | 1.4 | 222 |
| 12-17 | 2.2 | 411 |
| 18-23 | 2.4 | 411 |
| 24-35 | 1.2 | 853 |
| 36-47 | 0.9 | 820 |
| 48-59 | 0.4 | 829 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 1.4 | 1,895 |
| Female | 1.3 | 1,870 |
| Mother's interview status | | |
| Interviewed | 1.4 | 3,514 |
| Not interviewed but in household | * | 18 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ¹ | 1.1 | 233 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 1.5 | 641 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 3,123 |
| Province | | |
| City of Kigali | 1.6 | 513 |
| South | 0.7 | 761 |
| West | 1.4 | 886 |
| North | 2.5 | 584 |
| East | 1.1 | 1,021 |
| Mother's education² | | |
| No education | 2.5 | 424 |
| Primary | 1.0 | 2,276 |
| Secondary | 1.8 | 689 |
| More than secondary | 1.2 | 143 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 1.8 | 852 |
| Second | 1.1 | 781 |
| Middle | 1.0 | 733 |
| Fourth | 1.3 | 708 |
| Highest | 1.5 | 690 |
| Total | 1.4 | 3,765 |

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anemia is based on hemoglobin levels and is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC 1998). Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 12.14 Prevalence of malaria in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified in two tests as having malaria, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Malaria prevalence according to RDT | | Malaria prevalence according to microscopy | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | RDT positive | Number of children | Microscopy positive | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | |
| 6-8 | 2.1 | 219 | 0.7 | 219 |
| 9-11 | 1.7 | 222 | 0.8 | 222 |
| 12-17 | 1.9 | 408 | 0.2 | 410 |
| 18-23 | 2.5 | 411 | 0.8 | 411 |
| 24-35 | 1.9 | 847 | 0.4 | 853 |
| 36-47 | 2.9 | 818 | 1.3 | 820 |
| 48-59 | 4.3 | 828 | 1.3 | 829 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 2.3 | 1,890 | 0.6 | 1,894 |
| Female | 3.1 | 1,862 | 1.1 | 1,870 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | |
| Interviewed | 2.7 | 3,503 | 0.8 | 3,513 |
| Not interviewed but in household | * | 18 | * | 18 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ¹ | 3.2 | 232 | 1.2 | 233 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.7 | 640 | 0.5 | 641 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 3,113 | 0.9 | 3,123 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 2.0 | 511 | 0.6 | 512 |
| South | 3.7 | 757 | 1.3 | 761 |
| West | 3.1 | 885 | 1.5 | 886 |
| North | 2.2 | 582 | 0.3 | 584 |
| East | 2.3 | 1,017 | 0.5 | 1,021 |
| Mother's education² | | | | |
| No education | 5.1 | 422 | 2.1 | 424 |
| Primary | 2.8 | 2,270 | 0.7 | 2,276 |
| Secondary | 1.3 | 686 | 0.4 | 688 |
| More than secondary | 0.0 | 143 | 1.1 | 143 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.6 | 849 | 1.9 | 852 |
| Second | 3.8 | 779 | 0.8 | 781 |
| Middle | 2.7 | 729 | 0.3 | 733 |
| Fourth | 0.9 | 708 | 0.8 | 708 |
| Highest | 0.9 | 688 | 0.2 | 689 |
| Total | 2.7 | 3,753 | 0.9 | 3,764 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline Malaria Ag Pf/Pan)

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 12.15 Coverage of testing for malaria in women

Percentage of eligible women age 15-49 who were tested for anemia and for malaria, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage tested for: | | Number of women |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Malaria with RDT | Malaria by microscopy | |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1,674 |
| 20-29 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 2,166 |
| 30-39 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 2,101 |
| 40-49 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 1,378 |
| Currently pregnant | | | |
| Pregnant | 99.8 | 99.8 | 414 |
| Not pregnant or not sure | 99.7 | 99.7 | 6,905 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 99.0 | 99.0 | 1,795 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 99.9 | 5,524 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 99.4 | 99.4 | 947 |
| South | 99.8 | 99.7 | 1,744 |
| West | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1,677 |
| North | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1,134 |
| East | 99.8 | 99.7 | 1,817 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 99.9 | 99.9 | 703 |
| Primary | 99.8 | 99.8 | 4,233 |
| Secondary | 99.8 | 99.8 | 2,042 |
| More than secondary | 98.2 | 98.2 | 341 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,335 |
| Second | 100.0 | 99.9 | 1,394 |
| Middle | 99.9 | 99.8 | 1,354 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,478 |
| Highest | 99.0 | 99.0 | 1,758 |
| Total | 99.7 | 99.7 | 7,319 |

Table 12.16 Prevalence of malaria in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 classified in two tests as having malaria, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Malaria prevalence according to RDT | | Malaria prevalence according to microscopy | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | RDT positive | Number of women | Microscopy positive | Number of women |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.7 | 1,620 | 0.8 | 1,620 |
| 20-29 | 1.1 | 2,158 | 0.4 | 2,158 |
| 30-39 | 1.1 | 2,116 | 0.5 | 2,115 |
| 40-49 | 0.8 | 1,372 | 0.2 | 1,371 |
| Currently pregnant | | | | |
| Pregnant | 1.9 | 434 | 1.3 | 434 |
| Not pregnant or not sure | 1.2 | 6,832 | 0.4 | 6,830 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 0.8 | 1,428 | 0.3 | 1,428 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 5,838 | 0.5 | 5,836 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 1.5 | 1,050 | 0.4 | 1,050 |
| South | 1.0 | 1,521 | 0.6 | 1,520 |
| West | 1.7 | 1,605 | 0.5 | 1,605 |
| North | 0.9 | 1,091 | 0.6 | 1,091 |
| East | 0.9 | 1,999 | 0.4 | 1,999 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 1.5 | 722 | 0.1 | 722 |
| Primary | 1.2 | 4,205 | 0.6 | 4,203 |
| Secondary | 1.0 | 2,024 | 0.5 | 2,024 |
| More than secondary | 0.9 | 315 | 0.0 | 315 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.5 | 1,281 | 0.6 | 1,281 |
| Second | 1.7 | 1,409 | 0.6 | 1,408 |
| Middle | 1.5 | 1,381 | 0.9 | 1,380 |
| Fourth | 0.9 | 1,506 | 0.3 | 1,506 |
| Highest | 0.5 | 1,689 | 0.1 | 1,689 |
| Total | 1.2 | 7,266 | 0.5 | 7,264 |

Key Findings

- **Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention:** 64% each of women and men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.
- **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:** 68% of women and 56% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, labor/delivery, or breastfeeding. Additionally, 94% of women and 92% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by the mother taking drugs.
- **Discriminatory attitudes:** 4% each of women and men age 15-49 think that children living with HIV should not be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative; 12% of women and 11% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV.
- **Sexual partners:** 1% of women and 6% of men age 15-49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months.
- **Coverage of HIV testing:** 78% of women and 64% of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the test results.
- **Male circumcision:** 56% of men age 15-49 are circumcised.
- **Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among young people:** 59% of young women and 57% of young men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing the world. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary infections and opportunistic diseases. Without treatment, HIV infection leads to AIDS, which is invariably fatal. The predominant mode of HIV transmission is sexual contact. Other modes of transmission are unsafe injections, use of infected blood supplies during blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding). HIV infection is a major public health concern in Rwanda, where it is an important cause of mortality with negative social and economic consequences that affect people throughout the country.

Rwanda's HIV/AIDS surveillance efforts began in 1984 with the establishment of a national AIDS case reporting system in hospitals and health centers; that early response to the country's HIV/AIDS epidemic was relatively rapid and sustained. In 1986, Rwanda was the first country in the world to conduct and report on a nationally representative HIV/AIDS seroprevalence survey, and in 1987 the National AIDS Program (currently operating within the Rwanda Biomedical Center) was established in collaboration with

the World Health Organization. There has been growing availability of HIV testing, care, and treatment services, and antiretroviral therapy (ART) has been introduced. Since 2005, HIV prevalence in Rwanda has remained stable at 3%, and new HIV infections have declined from 27 to 8 per 10,000 population.

The goals of the 2005-2009 Health Sector Strategic Plan included curbing and reversing the spread of HIV infection, meeting the increasing demand for HIV prophylaxis and treatment through the development of public education campaigns and “gender-specific” implementation, providing voluntary testing and counseling in all health centers, and implementing large-scale initiatives focusing on prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and health promotion. The Second National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS 2013-2018 (NSP 2013-2018) had the goals of lowering the new infection rate by two-thirds, from an estimated 6,000 per year to 2,000; halving the number of HIV-related deaths from 5,000 to 2,500 per year; and ensuring that people living with HIV had the same opportunities as all others.

The recent Health Sector Performance Report 2019-2020 indicated that services such as HIV testing provided around 2.6 million tests. Also, PMTCT programs provided HIV testing during antenatal care (ANC) visits, HIV self-testing services for male partners of pregnant women attending ANC, and follow-up services for HIV-exposed children. In addition, 401,987 voluntary medical male circumcision procedures were performed, 13.2% with medical devices. HIV prevention initiatives targeting adolescent girls and young women were conducted to strengthen knowledge of HIV prevention, SRHR services, and linkage to HIV services. Condom programs distributed 29,912,778 condoms, 40% through health facilities. Key populations services targeted female sex workers (FSW) and men who have sex with men (MSM) for enrollment in HIV prevention programs, and HIV care and treatment and HIV continuum of care services linked individuals to care and antiretroviral treatment coverage. These approaches have allowed Rwanda to successfully reach the UNAIDS goal of 90-90-90: 84% of all people living with HIV in Rwanda know their HIV status, 98% are on antiretroviral therapy, and 90% of those receiving antiretrovirals have achieved viral suppression below 1,000 copies/ml.

To assess the impact of Rwanda’s HIV/AIDS control program, the 2019-20 RDHS devoted considerable effort to gathering data on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The aim of this chapter is to present data concerning HIV-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors at the national and provincial levels and among certain subgroups of the population. The chapter also provides information on male circumcision in Rwanda. Survey data were collected on beliefs regarding how HIV infection is prevented and transmitted, on stigmatization of those who have the disease, and on risk factors, particularly those relating to sexual behavior. The information gathered is essential for adjusting current programs and creating new AIDS information, education, and communication campaigns. Nationally, HIV/AIDS programs have received a boost through the efforts of the government and the support of development partners, which have led to a scale up of prevention, care, and treatment programs aimed at combating the disease.

The 2019-20 RDHS also included an HIV testing component to determine the prevalence of HIV infection and factors associated with infection (will be published in a supplementary report).

13.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

The 2019-20 RDHS included a series of questions to measure respondents’ knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS. Ever-married women and men age 15-49 were first asked whether they had heard of HIV/AIDS. Those who reported having heard of HIV/AIDS were asked additional questions regarding the various modes of prevention, including whether it is possible to reduce the chances of getting the HIV virus by having just one faithful sex partner and using a condom during every sexual encounter. To allow an assessment of the extent of possible misconceptions, respondents were also asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV/AIDS virus and whether a person can contract HIV/AIDS from mosquito bites, by sharing food with a person who has HIV/AIDS, or through supernatural means.

Eighty-three percent of both women and men know that consistent use of condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV (**Table 13.1**).

Trends: The percentage of women who know that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partner can reduce the risk of HIV has remained unchanged since 2014-15 (83%), while the percentage among men has decreased from 88% to 83%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who know that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV varies slightly by age, from 79% among those age 15-19 to 85% among those age 40-49. Among men, the percentage increases from 80% among those age 15-19 to a peak of 86% among those age 30-39 before dropping to 82% among those age 40-49.
- There are differences by province in knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods. The proportion of women who know about both methods is lowest in City of Kigali (74%) and highest in South (87%). Among men, knowledge is lowest in North (74%) and highest in City of Kigali (93%).
- There is no clear relationship between knowledge of prevention methods and level of education among either women or men. Similarly, among women, there is no clear association with household wealth. Among men, knowledge increases slightly with increasing household wealth, from 81% among those in the lowest quintile to 87% among those in the highest quintile.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

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

Sample: Women and men age 15-24 and 15-49

The two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission in Rwanda are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquitoes and sharing of food. The survey results showed that 64% each of women and men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (**Table 13.2**).

The percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV varies by age, from 54% among those age 15-19 to 69% among those age 40-49. The percentage of men with comprehensive knowledge increases from 55% among those age 15-19 to 70% among those age 30-39 before dropping to 66% among those age 40-49.

Trends: The percentage of respondents with comprehensive knowledge of HIV has decreased slightly since 2014-15, from 67% to 64% among women and from 69% to 64% among men.

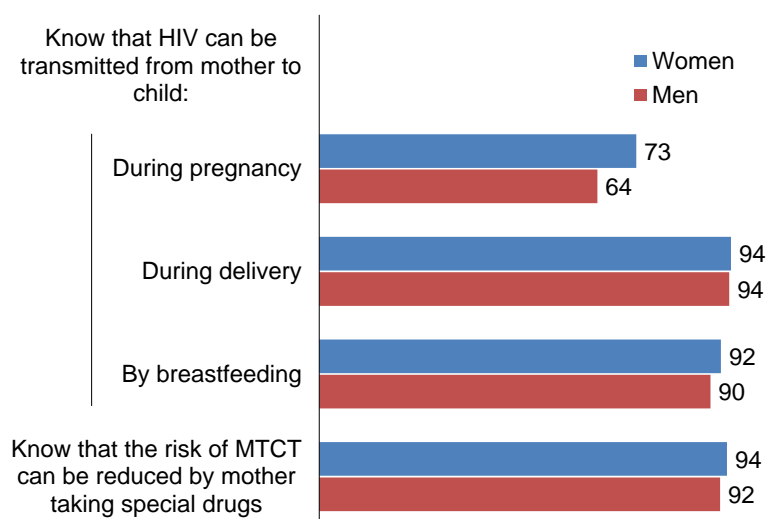
13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, or through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking ART prophylaxis during pregnancy.

Overall, women are more likely than men to be aware of all three means of HIV transmission (68% versus 56%) (Table 13.3). Nearly three quarters (73%) of women know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 94% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 92% know that it can be transmitted through breastfeeding. Among men, 64% know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 94% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 90% know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Trends: The percentage of women and men who know that MTCT can be reduced by taking special medications changed only minimally between 2014-15 and 2019-20 (95% versus 94% among women and 93% versus 92% among men) (Figure 13.2).

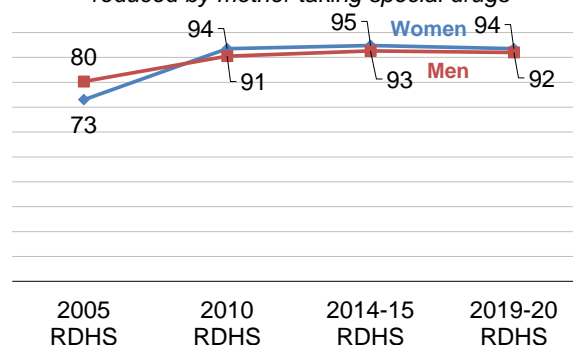
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who know that HIV can be transmitted during breastfeeding increases from 88% among those age 15-19 to 94% among those age 25-39 before dropping to 93% among those age 40-49.
- Knowledge that MTCT can be reduced by mothers taking special drugs is slightly higher among women (94%) than men (92%).

Knowledge generally increases with age among women and men alike. For example, 88% of women age 15-19 know that MTCT can be reduced by mothers taking special drugs, as compared with 97% of women age 30-39.

Figure 13.2 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs



13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

The results showed that, overall, discriminatory attitudes are similar among women (13%) and men (12%) (Table 13.4). Only 4% each of women and men do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative. Similarly, only 12% of women and 11% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

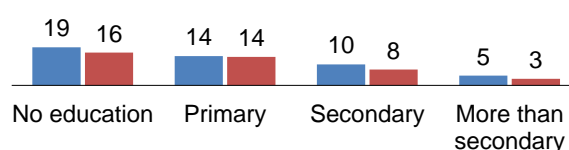
Patterns by background characteristics

- There are urban-rural differences in discriminatory attitudes among both women (10% versus 14%) and men (7% versus 13%).
- Women in West (17%) and men in South (21%) are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV than women and men in other provinces.
- The proportion of women and men with discriminatory attitudes decreases with increasing education; 19% of women and 16% of men with no education have discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 5% of women and 3% of men with more than a secondary education (Figure 13.3).
- Discriminatory attitudes also decline with increasing wealth. The percentage of women with discriminatory attitudes decreases from 20% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 9% among those in the highest wealth quintile. Among men, the percentage decreases from 17% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 8% among those in the highest quintile.

Figure 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education

Percentage among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV

■ Women ■ Men



Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

13.4 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Given that most HIV infections in Rwanda are acquired through heterosexual intercourse, information on number of sexual partners and use of safe sex practices is important in designing and monitoring programs that control the spread of HIV.

Only 1% of women age 15-49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. In the 12 months before the survey, 9% of women reported having sexual intercourse with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, and fewer than half of those women (46%) reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.5.1**).

Among men age 15-49, 6% reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months before the survey, and 12% reported having sexual intercourse with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them. Seventy percent of those men reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Table 13.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely (13%) than women in rural areas (8%) to have had sex in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them. They are also more likely to have used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (59% versus 41%). The pattern is similar among men.
- The percentage of women who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner increases with increasing education, from 29% among those with no education to 67% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 58% of women in the highest wealth quintile used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner, as compared with 29% of those in the lowest quintile. No such patterns were observed among men.
- Respondents living in urban areas reported higher numbers of lifetime partners than those living in rural areas (2.3 versus 1.6 among women and 4.4 versus 2.4 among men).

13.5 PAID SEX

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. Transactional sex is the exchange of money, favors, or gifts for sexual intercourse. This type of sexual intercourse is associated with a greater risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) because of compromised power relations and the likelihood of having multiple partners.

Four percent of men age 15-49 have ever paid for sex. The percentage of men who have paid for sex increases from less than 1% among those age 15-19 to 7% among those age 25-29 and then drops to 6% among those age 30-39 and 5% among those age 40-49. Among men who paid for sex in the last 12 months, 75% reported using a condom during the last paid sexual intercourse (**Table 13.6**).

Trends: The percentage of men who reported having ever paid for sex has decreased since 2014-15, from 7% to 4%. Condom use during last paid sexual intercourse has increased from 65% to 75%.

13.6 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to receive treatment.

13.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

Tables 13.7.1 and **13.7.2** show that nearly all women (97%) and men (98%) know where to get an HIV test. Seventy-eight percent of women and 64% of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of the last test. Thirty-six percent of women have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results, as compared with 30% of men.

Trends: The percentage of women who were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results has decreased slightly since 2014-15, from 38% to 36%. Among men, the percentage has decreased from 37% to 30%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Across the provinces, the percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results ranges from 75% in West to 84% in City of Kigali. Among men, the percentage who have ever been tested and received the results is lowest in East (59%) and highest in City of Kigali (75%).
- The percentages of women and men who have ever been tested and received the results are higher in urban areas (82% and 72%, respectively) than in rural areas (77% and 62%, respectively).

13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Table 13.8 presents information on self-reported HIV testing during pregnancy or delivery among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Eighty-six percent of women received counseling on HIV, an HIV test, and the test results during antenatal care (ANC). Ninety-seven percent of women had an HIV test during an ANC visit or labor and received the test results.

Trends: The percentage of women who were counseled, tested, and received the test results during ANC increased from 88% in 2010 to 92% in 2014-15 before declining to 86% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are slightly more likely than urban women to have received HIV counseling, an HIV test, and the test results during ANC (87% versus 85%).
- At the provincial level, the percentage of women who received counseling, an HIV test, and the results during ANC ranges from 81% in North to 90% in East.
- Never-married women are less likely to have received HIV counseling, an HIV test and the results during ANC (80%) than currently married women (87%) and formerly married women (88%).

13.7 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Male circumcision has been shown to be associated with lower rates of STI transmission, including transmission of HIV (WHO and UNAIDS 2007). Fifty-six percent of men age 15-49 have been circumcised, 51% by health professionals and 3% by traditional practitioners or family and friends (**Table 13.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger men are more likely to be circumcised than older men. Seventy-three percent of men age 15-24 are circumcised, as compared with 61% of men age 25-29, 44% of men age 30-39, and 30% of men age 40-49.
- Urban men are more likely than rural men to have been circumcised (75% versus 52%).
- The proportion of men who have been circumcised varies markedly by province, from 41% in South to 72% in City of Kigali.
- More than 9 in 10 Muslim men (91%) have been circumcised.

13.8 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex

Sexually transmitted infections are associated with HIV, and people with an STI are more likely to contract HIV than those without an STI. Overall, 13% of women and 7% of men who have ever had sexual intercourse reported having an STI and/or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.10**). Among them, 32% of women and 35% of men sought no advice or treatment (**Table 13.11**).

13.9 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviors that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.9.1 Comprehensive Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviors. Fifty-nine percent of young women and 57% of young men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (defined as knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV) (**Table 13.12**).

Trends: The proportion of young people with comprehensive knowledge about HIV has declined since 2014-15, from 65% to 59% among young women and from 64% to 57% among young men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Comprehensive knowledge is higher among young men in urban areas (65%) than those in rural areas (56%). The urban-rural difference among young women is negligible (60% versus 59%).
- The proportion of both young women and young men with comprehensive knowledge about HIV increases with increasing education. Forty-nine percent of young women with no education have comprehensive knowledge, as compared with 69% of those with more than a secondary education. The corresponding proportions among men are 33% and 78%.

13.9.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks. Four percent of young women and 8% of young men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse before age 15 (**Table 13.13**). Slightly more than one in every five young women (21%) and 23% of young men reported having sex before age 18.

Trends: The percentage of young people age 15-24 who had sex before age 15 has decreased slightly since 2014-15, from 5% to 4% among women and from 11% to 8% among men. The percentage of young men age 18-24 who had sex by age 18 has remained unchanged, while the percentage among young women has increased slightly (from 20% to 21%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young men in rural areas (9%) are more likely to have sex before age 15 than their urban counterparts (7%).
- The percentage of young women age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18 decreases with increasing education, from 32% among those with no education to 5% among those with more than a secondary education.

13.9.3 Premarital Sex

Table 13.14 shows that 76% of never-married young women and 70% of never-married young men age 15-24 have never had sexual intercourse. The percentage of never-married respondents who have never had sexual intercourse decreases sharply with age; 91% of young women and 87% of young men age 15-17 have never had sex, as compared with 48% of young women and 39% of young men age 23-24.

The percentages of never-married young women and young men age 15-24 who have never had sexual intercourse are higher in rural areas (77% and 72%, respectively) than in urban areas (70% and 61%, respectively).

13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Young men age 15-24 are more likely than their female counterparts to have had more than one partner in the 12 months before the survey; 2% of men had more than one partner in the previous 12 months, as compared with 1% of women (**Table 13.15.1** and **Table 13.15.2**). Young men (13%) are also more likely than young women (10%) to have had intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months. Forty-six percent of young women and 78% of young men used a condom during their last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of young people who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their spouse nor lived with them is higher in urban than rural areas (16% versus 9% among young women and 21% versus 11% among young men).
- The proportion of young women who used a condom during their last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner is higher in urban than rural areas (57% versus 41%). By contrast, 76% of young men in urban areas used a condom during their last sex with such a partner, as compared with 79% of young men in rural areas.

13.9.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. Among young people age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months, 55% of young women and 41% of young men were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results of their last test (**Table 13.16**).

Trends: HIV testing among young women and men decreased from 59% and 49% in 2014-15 to 55% and 41% in 2019-20, respectively.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ever-married young men are slightly less likely than their never-married counterparts to have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and to have received their results (38% versus 42%).

13.10 COVERAGE OF HIV SELF-TESTING

An approach to rapidly increase uptake of HIV testing services, especially for populations with low access and those at higher risk that would otherwise not get tested, is HIV self-testing. Self-testing is when a person collects his or her own specimen (oral fluid or blood) and then performs an HIV test and interprets the result, often in a private setting, either alone or with someone he or she trusts.

Table 13.17 shows that 18% of women and 23% of men age 15-49 have ever heard of HIV self-testing kits. One percent of women and 2% of men have used self-testing kits.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of HIV self-testing kits increases sharply with increasing education and wealth. For example, 11% of women and 12% of men with no education have heard of HIV self-testing kits, as compared with 56% of women and 69% of men with more than a secondary education.
- Self-testing for HIV among women and men also generally increases with increasing education and wealth (**Table 13.17**).

Coverage of HIV Testing for Prenuptial Purposes and as a Couple

HIV testing for prenuptial purposes and as a couple

Women and men who have ever had an HIV test as part of a prenuptial arrangement and ever-married women and men who have been tested as a couple.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 and ever-married women and men age 15-49

Table 13.18 shows that 45% of women and 49% of men have ever had an HIV test as part of a prenuptial arrangement. A large majority of ever-married women (90%) and ever-married men (94%) have been tested as a couple.

Trends: HIV testing for prenuptial purposes has increased slightly since 2014-15, from 43% to 45% among women and from 45% to 49% among men. The proportion of women and men who have been tested as a couple has also increased slightly.

13.11 SPECIFIC ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARD A FAMILY MEMBER WITH HIV/AIDS AND TEACHING TEENAGERS TO USE CONDOMS

Specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS and teaching teenagers to use condoms

Women who have heard of HIV or AIDS were asked whether they would keep the secret and take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS and whether they agree that teenagers should be taught how to use condoms to prevent HIV infection.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

Table 13.19 shows that 36% of women would keep the secret if a family member was infected with HIV and 95% would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV at home. In addition, 90% of women agree that teenagers age 12-14 should be taught how to use condoms to prevent HIV infection.

Trends: The percentage of women who agree that teenagers age 12-14 should be taught how to use condoms to prevent HIV infection has remained unchanged since 2014-15 (90%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who would keep the secret if a family member was infected with HIV decreases with age, from 42% among those age 15-19 to 31% among those age 40-49.
- Urban women are more willing than their rural counterparts to keep the secret if a family member is infected with HIV (42% versus 35%).
- The proportion of women who are willing to keep the secret if a family member is infected with HIV increases from 33% among those with no education to 40% among those with more than a secondary education.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1** Knowledge of HIV prevention methods
- **Table 13.2** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV
- **Table 13.3** Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- **Table 13.4** Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV
- **Table 13.5.1** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women
- **Table 13.5.2** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men
- **Table 13.6** Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse
- **Table 13.7.1** Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women
- **Table 13.7.2** Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men
- **Table 13.8** Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV
- **Table 13.9** Male circumcision
- **Table 13.10** Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms
- **Table 13.11** Women and men seeking treatment for STIs
- **Table 13.12** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people
- **Table 13.13** Age at first sexual intercourse among young people
- **Table 13.14** Premarital sexual intercourse among young people
- **Table 13.15.1** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women
- **Table 13.15.2** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men
- **Table 13.16** Recent HIV tests among young people
- **Table 13.17** Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV
- **Table 13.18** HIV testing for prenuptial purposes and as a couple
- **Table 13.19** Specific accepting attitudes toward a family member living with HIV/AIDS and teaching teenagers to use condoms to prevent HIV infection

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--|--|---------------|
| | Using condoms ¹ | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ² | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2} | Number of women | Using condoms ¹ | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ² | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2} | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 90.3 | 87.2 | 80.4 | 5,672 | 93.1 | 85.5 | 81.1 | 2,486 |
| 15-19 | 89.1 | 85.9 | 78.6 | 3,258 | 92.5 | 84.5 | 80.1 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 92.0 | 89.0 | 82.8 | 2,414 | 94.1 | 86.9 | 82.7 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 93.2 | 89.6 | 84.7 | 2,073 | 95.7 | 89.1 | 85.5 | 710 |
| 30-39 | 93.7 | 89.8 | 85.1 | 4,190 | 96.0 | 89.1 | 86.0 | 1,628 |
| 40-49 | 93.8 | 89.4 | 85.3 | 2,699 | 95.2 | 85.4 | 81.8 | 1,022 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.7 | 83.2 | 78.8 | 2,909 | 95.6 | 91.0 | 87.9 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 92.2 | 90.0 | 84.4 | 11,725 | 94.3 | 85.9 | 82.0 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 91.3 | 80.3 | 74.1 | 2,166 | 95.2 | 95.7 | 92.5 | 879 |
| South | 92.0 | 92.9 | 86.8 | 3,065 | 94.6 | 88.8 | 84.9 | 1,239 |
| West | 92.4 | 89.9 | 83.8 | 3,174 | 94.7 | 88.4 | 84.0 | 1,268 |
| North | 92.2 | 88.6 | 83.7 | 2,226 | 93.8 | 77.2 | 73.7 | 886 |
| East | 93.2 | 89.1 | 84.8 | 4,003 | 94.7 | 84.8 | 81.1 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 91.9 | 91.0 | 85.0 | 1,377 | 94.5 | 87.4 | 83.9 | 420 |
| Primary | 91.6 | 89.1 | 83.2 | 8,529 | 93.9 | 87.0 | 82.6 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 93.4 | 88.3 | 83.5 | 4,086 | 95.6 | 86.3 | 83.3 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 96.2 | 81.1 | 78.9 | 642 | 98.3 | 88.5 | 87.0 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 90.3 | 91.0 | 83.8 | 2,741 | 93.3 | 85.3 | 80.8 | 924 |
| Second | 90.6 | 89.6 | 83.4 | 2,756 | 94.5 | 85.2 | 81.5 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 93.6 | 89.4 | 85.0 | 2,757 | 94.8 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 93.7 | 90.3 | 85.5 | 2,966 | 93.9 | 86.7 | 82.7 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 93.2 | 84.2 | 79.3 | 3,414 | 96.1 | 90.2 | 87.2 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 92.3 | 88.7 | 83.3 | 14,634 | 94.6 | 86.9 | 83.1 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | na | 93.1 | 91.0 | 85.4 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | na | 94.4 | 87.3 | 83.4 | 6,513 |

na = Not applicable

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other partners

Table 13.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Percentage of respondents who say that: | | | | Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ¹ | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV ² | Number of respondents |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 81.9 | 89.3 | 95.4 | 91.6 | 70.6 | 58.8 | 5,672 |
| 15-19 | 77.8 | 88.2 | 94.9 | 90.1 | 66.1 | 54.3 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 87.3 | 90.7 | 96.1 | 93.6 | 76.8 | 65.0 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 90.1 | 88.8 | 97.1 | 94.1 | 77.5 | 66.3 | 2,073 |
| 30-39 | 93.4 | 87.5 | 96.4 | 93.9 | 79.1 | 67.5 | 4,190 |
| 40-49 | 94.1 | 87.0 | 96.7 | 93.6 | 79.3 | 68.6 | 2,699 |
| Total 15-49 | 88.6 | 88.3 | 96.2 | 93.0 | 75.6 | 64.2 | 14,634 |
| MEN | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 82.0 | 87.5 | 96.4 | 92.6 | 68.6 | 57.4 | 2,486 |
| 15-19 | 78.9 | 87.4 | 96.2 | 91.4 | 65.0 | 54.7 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 86.9 | 87.7 | 96.7 | 94.4 | 74.4 | 61.6 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 91.7 | 88.9 | 97.1 | 95.0 | 78.8 | 68.0 | 710 |
| 30-39 | 92.6 | 87.9 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 80.1 | 69.6 | 1,628 |
| 40-49 | 93.6 | 88.5 | 98.0 | 95.9 | 80.6 | 66.1 | 1,022 |
| Total 15-49 | 88.1 | 88.0 | 97.3 | 94.1 | 75.1 | 63.6 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 93.4 | 87.6 | 97.7 | 94.9 | 79.6 | 69.4 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 88.7 | 87.9 | 97.3 | 94.2 | 75.6 | 64.2 | 6,513 |

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

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

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

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, according to age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs | Number of respondents |
|-------------|---|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By all three means | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 75.0 | 90.1 | 89.6 | 66.3 | 89.4 | 5,672 |
| 15-19 | 75.9 | 87.7 | 88.3 | 65.8 | 87.5 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 73.7 | 93.3 | 91.3 | 66.9 | 91.9 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 70.9 | 96.5 | 94.0 | 67.8 | 95.4 | 2,073 |
| 30-39 | 72.0 | 97.7 | 93.9 | 69.0 | 96.8 | 4,190 |
| 40-49 | 70.3 | 96.6 | 93.3 | 67.3 | 95.8 | 2,699 |
| Total 15-49 | 72.7 | 94.4 | 92.1 | 67.5 | 93.5 | 14,634 |
| MEN | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 68.1 | 89.7 | 87.5 | 56.9 | 88.1 | 2,486 |
| 15-19 | 70.0 | 88.4 | 86.8 | 57.3 | 87.5 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 65.1 | 91.8 | 88.7 | 56.3 | 89.1 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 61.7 | 96.8 | 91.6 | 54.8 | 93.8 | 710 |
| 30-39 | 60.9 | 97.4 | 92.1 | 56.6 | 94.4 | 1,628 |
| 40-49 | 58.5 | 95.5 | 88.5 | 52.8 | 94.3 | 1,022 |
| Total 15-49 | 63.7 | 93.7 | 89.5 | 55.9 | 91.6 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 64.6 | 96.7 | 91.7 | 60.6 | 93.7 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 63.8 | 94.0 | 89.7 | 56.3 | 91.9 | 6,513 |

Table 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 6.2 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 5,636 | 6.2 | 16.6 | 18.6 | 2,482 |
| 15-19 | 8.1 | 21.2 | 23.4 | 3,226 | 8.0 | 20.2 | 22.6 | 1,523 |
| 20-24 | 3.7 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 2,410 | 3.4 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 959 |
| 25-29 | 2.3 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 2,071 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 710 |
| 30-39 | 2.2 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 4,190 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 1,627 |
| 40-49 | 2.5 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 2,696 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 1,021 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 6.1 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 5,876 | 5.4 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 2,863 |
| Ever had sex | 4.6 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 1,957 | 3.5 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 1,107 |
| Never had sex | 6.8 | 18.0 | 20.2 | 3,918 | 6.7 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 1,756 |
| Married/living together | 2.2 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 7,400 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 2,859 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 3.0 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 1,318 | 2.6 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 119 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.7 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 2,905 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 1,114 |
| Rural | 4.1 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 11,688 | 3.8 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 4,726 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 3.2 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 2,164 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 879 |
| South | 3.8 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 3,057 | 4.0 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 1,239 |
| West | 4.6 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 3,163 | 4.6 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 1,268 |
| North | 2.7 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 2,215 | 3.0 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 883 |
| East | 4.1 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 3,993 | 3.4 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 1,572 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.0 | 17.3 | 18.8 | 1,373 | 4.7 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 420 |
| Primary | 4.2 | 13.2 | 14.4 | 8,497 | 4.3 | 12.7 | 14.0 | 3,564 |
| Secondary | 2.8 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 4,081 | 1.8 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 1,561 |
| More than secondary | 1.2 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 642 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.3 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 2,724 | 6.5 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 922 |
| Second | 4.7 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 2,741 | 4.6 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 2,753 | 2.6 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 1,226 |
| Fourth | 2.8 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 2,964 | 2.5 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 1,275 |
| Highest | 2.6 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 3,412 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 13.2 | 14,593 | 3.5 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 5,840 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | na | 3.2 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 666 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | na | 3.5 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 6,506 |

na = Not applicable

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

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

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | All women | | | Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | | Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | |
|----------------------------|--|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 5,672 | 44.8 | 69 | 45.7 | 576 | 1.8 | 2,089 |
| 15-19 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 3,258 | * | 21 | 42.8 | 199 | 1.6 | 539 |
| 20-24 | 2.0 | 15.6 | 2,414 | (45.4) | 49 | 47.3 | 377 | 1.8 | 1,550 |
| 25-29 | 2.3 | 12.2 | 2,073 | (49.5) | 48 | 52.0 | 252 | 1.7 | 1,853 |
| 30-39 | 1.3 | 7.1 | 4,190 | 44.8 | 54 | 44.9 | 296 | 1.8 | 4,059 |
| 40-49 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 2,699 | * | 21 | 39.1 | 174 | 1.7 | 2,667 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 1.4 | 14.7 | 5,914 | 61.0 | 85 | 47.5 | 869 | 2.1 | 1,956 |
| Married or living together | 0.7 | 1.1 | 7,401 | (10.0) | 53 | 46.0 | 78 | 1.4 | 7,397 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 4.1 | 26.5 | 1,318 | (55.0) | 54 | 42.0 | 349 | 2.8 | 1,316 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.5 | 13.3 | 2,909 | 54.6 | 73 | 58.6 | 386 | 2.3 | 2,101 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 7.8 | 11,725 | 39.5 | 120 | 40.5 | 911 | 1.6 | 8,567 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 3.1 | 13.3 | 2,166 | 50.6 | 68 | 60.2 | 289 | 2.5 | 1,602 |
| South | 1.2 | 8.8 | 3,065 | (38.2) | 35 | 38.4 | 270 | 1.7 | 2,253 |
| West | 0.9 | 7.2 | 3,174 | (54.5) | 28 | 50.8 | 228 | 1.5 | 2,266 |
| North | 1.0 | 7.3 | 2,226 | * | 22 | 43.8 | 162 | 1.5 | 1,620 |
| East | 1.0 | 8.7 | 4,003 | (38.5) | 39 | 37.6 | 349 | 1.7 | 2,927 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.8 | 7.1 | 1,377 | * | 11 | 28.9 | 97 | 1.8 | 1,312 |
| Primary | 1.5 | 9.0 | 8,529 | 43.2 | 129 | 43.1 | 765 | 1.7 | 6,755 |
| Secondary | 1.1 | 9.3 | 4,086 | (59.5) | 45 | 52.9 | 378 | 1.7 | 2,113 |
| More than secondary | 1.0 | 8.8 | 642 | * | 6 | 66.7 | 57 | 1.5 | 489 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.3 | 10.0 | 2,741 | (27.1) | 36 | 28.7 | 274 | 1.7 | 2,212 |
| Second | 1.1 | 8.4 | 2,756 | (50.8) | 29 | 36.5 | 232 | 1.6 | 2,025 |
| Middle | 1.4 | 7.0 | 2,757 | (45.9) | 38 | 45.7 | 193 | 1.7 | 2,004 |
| Fourth | 1.5 | 9.1 | 2,966 | (62.9) | 45 | 56.8 | 271 | 1.9 | 2,129 |
| Highest | 1.3 | 9.6 | 3,414 | (37.6) | 44 | 58.0 | 327 | 1.7 | 2,300 |
| Total | 1.3 | 8.9 | 14,634 | 45.2 | 192 | 45.9 | 1,297 | 1.7 | 10,669 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | All men | | | Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | | Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | |
|----------------------------|--|---|---------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.0 | 12.5 | 2,486 | (59.4) | 51 | 78.4 | 310 | 2.2 | 847 |
| 15-19 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 1,526 | * | 10 | 75.1 | 93 | 1.7 | 280 |
| 20-24 | 4.2 | 22.6 | 960 | (64.9) | 40 | 79.8 | 217 | 2.4 | 567 |
| 25-29 | 9.5 | 21.9 | 710 | 43.9 | 67 | 67.5 | 156 | 2.8 | 623 |
| 30-39 | 8.0 | 11.8 | 1,628 | 21.9 | 130 | 60.7 | 192 | 3.0 | 1,598 |
| 40-49 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 1,022 | 6.1 | 71 | 58.5 | 65 | 3.1 | 1,019 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 3.4 | 17.3 | 2,867 | 69.7 | 97 | 74.3 | 495 | 2.8 | 1,109 |
| Married or living together | 7.5 | 6.4 | 2,860 | 9.3 | 214 | 57.2 | 184 | 2.7 | 2,860 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 7.7 | 36.7 | 119 | * | 9 | (67.6) | 44 | 5.3 | 119 |
| Type of union | | | | | | | | | |
| In polygynous union | 58.6 | 20.9 | 77 | (7.3) | 45 | * | 16 | 6.5 | 77 |
| In non-polygynous union | 6.1 | 6.0 | 2,783 | 9.8 | 169 | 56.2 | 168 | 2.6 | 2,783 |
| Not currently in union | 3.5 | 18.0 | 2,986 | 68.8 | 106 | 73.8 | 539 | 3.1 | 1,227 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.6 | 20.3 | 1,115 | 33.6 | 85 | 71.9 | 226 | 4.4 | 811 |
| Rural | 5.0 | 10.5 | 4,731 | 27.2 | 235 | 68.5 | 496 | 2.4 | 3,277 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 7.5 | 20.3 | 879 | 43.7 | 66 | 69.5 | 178 | 4.6 | 642 |
| South | 3.8 | 10.3 | 1,239 | 20.2 | 48 | 60.6 | 128 | 2.3 | 855 |
| West | 6.2 | 11.0 | 1,268 | 22.8 | 78 | 70.8 | 140 | 2.6 | 876 |
| North | 3.4 | 9.9 | 886 | (21.9) | 30 | 71.0 | 88 | 2.1 | 621 |
| East | 6.2 | 12.0 | 1,574 | 30.4 | 98 | 74.2 | 189 | 2.8 | 1,094 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.9 | 6.1 | 420 | * | 25 | (50.6) | 25 | 2.5 | 388 |
| Primary | 5.6 | 11.4 | 3,569 | 23.8 | 200 | 64.3 | 406 | 2.8 | 2,671 |
| Secondary | 4.9 | 14.9 | 1,562 | 45.0 | 77 | 79.8 | 232 | 3.1 | 780 |
| More than secondary | 6.3 | 19.7 | 295 | * | 18 | 73.8 | 58 | 3.2 | 249 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.0 | 10.6 | 924 | (19.1) | 47 | 54.4 | 97 | 2.4 | 702 |
| Second | 3.4 | 8.4 | 1,076 | (23.2) | 36 | 63.1 | 90 | 2.4 | 737 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 10.4 | 1,227 | 24.8 | 71 | 66.4 | 128 | 2.3 | 841 |
| Fourth | 6.1 | 12.9 | 1,278 | 34.8 | 78 | 78.8 | 165 | 3.1 | 882 |
| Highest | 6.6 | 18.1 | 1,342 | 34.6 | 88 | 73.5 | 243 | 3.8 | 926 |
| Total 15-49 | 5.5 | 12.4 | 5,846 | 28.9 | 320 | 69.6 | 723 | 2.8 | 4,088 |
| 50-59 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 667 | (26.3) | 27 | (52.9) | 25 | 4.1 | 661 |
| Total 15-59 | 5.3 | 11.5 | 6,513 | 28.7 | 347 | 69.0 | 747 | 3.0 | 4,748 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Among all men: | | | Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months: | |
|-------------|---|--|---------------|---|---------------|
| | Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse | Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | Number of men | Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse | Number of men |
| 15-24 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2,486 | * | 19 |
| 15-19 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1,526 | * | 5 |
| 20-24 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 960 | * | 14 |
| 25-29 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 710 | * | 21 |
| 30-39 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 1,628 | (65.9) | 37 |
| 40-49 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 1,022 | * | 9 |
| Total 15-49 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 5,846 | 75.1 | 85 |
| 50-59 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 667 | * | 5 |
| Total 15-59 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 6,513 | 75.9 | 91 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know where to get an HIV test | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 93.1 | 53.6 | 1.8 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 27.2 | 5,672 |
| 15-19 | 89.2 | 34.6 | 1.9 | 63.5 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 16.6 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 98.5 | 79.3 | 1.6 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 41.5 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 99.8 | 93.2 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 49.9 | 2,073 |
| 30-39 | 99.9 | 94.9 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 43.7 | 4,190 |
| 40-49 | 99.7 | 91.5 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 29.5 | 2,699 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 93.3 | 53.5 | 1.9 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 25.4 | 5,914 |
| Ever had sex | 96.9 | 80.2 | 2.1 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 43.4 | 1,964 |
| Never had sex | 91.5 | 40.2 | 1.8 | 58.1 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 16.4 | 3,950 |
| Married/living together | 99.9 | 95.1 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 43.4 | 7,401 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 99.6 | 92.4 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 37.3 | 1,318 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.8 | 82.4 | 1.5 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 84.0 | 40.3 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 96.8 | 76.9 | 1.6 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 34.4 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 99.0 | 83.6 | 1.7 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 38.8 | 2,166 |
| South | 97.7 | 77.3 | 1.7 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 79.0 | 35.7 | 3,065 |
| West | 97.2 | 75.2 | 1.6 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 39.2 | 3,174 |
| North | 96.2 | 78.7 | 1.7 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 36.0 | 2,226 |
| East | 96.5 | 77.4 | 1.3 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 30.6 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 98.9 | 89.3 | 1.1 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 35.7 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 96.4 | 78.4 | 1.4 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 34.7 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 97.9 | 71.6 | 1.8 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 35.5 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 100.0 | 89.8 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 48.4 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 96.4 | 77.4 | 1.5 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 34.9 | 2,741 |
| Second | 95.7 | 76.2 | 1.4 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 77.6 | 31.8 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 97.6 | 77.4 | 1.5 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 34.6 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 98.1 | 80.1 | 1.5 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 37.5 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 98.1 | 78.7 | 1.8 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 38.3 | 3,414 |
| Total | 97.2 | 78.0 | 1.6 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 35.6 | 14,634 |

¹ Includes "don't know/missing"

Table 13.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know where to get an HIV test | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|---------------|
| | | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 96.1 | 52.2 | 2.4 | 45.4 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 23.2 | 2,486 |
| 15-19 | 94.7 | 40.4 | 3.2 | 56.5 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 17.3 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 98.4 | 70.9 | 1.3 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 72.2 | 32.7 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 99.7 | 77.5 | 0.8 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 78.3 | 41.1 | 710 |
| 30-39 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 0.5 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 36.5 | 1,628 |
| 40-49 | 99.7 | 70.6 | 0.5 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 30.1 | 1,022 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 96.7 | 57.4 | 2.3 | 40.2 | 100.0 | 59.8 | 26.0 | 2,867 |
| Ever had sex | 99.0 | 74.5 | 1.0 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 38.0 | 1,109 |
| Never had sex | 95.2 | 46.7 | 3.1 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 18.5 | 1,759 |
| Married/living together | 99.8 | 70.6 | 0.4 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 34.6 | 2,860 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 100.0 | 72.1 | 1.0 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 30.4 | 119 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.3 | 71.5 | 0.8 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 34.9 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 98.0 | 62.4 | 1.5 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 63.9 | 29.2 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 99.3 | 75.0 | 0.3 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 32.3 | 879 |
| South | 97.9 | 60.4 | 1.2 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 61.6 | 27.2 | 1,239 |
| West | 98.4 | 61.1 | 1.2 | 37.7 | 100.0 | 62.3 | 36.1 | 1,268 |
| North | 97.3 | 72.1 | 2.3 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 74.4 | 34.1 | 886 |
| East | 98.4 | 59.0 | 1.6 | 39.3 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 24.8 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 98.2 | 64.4 | 0.7 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 65.0 | 26.2 | 420 |
| Primary | 98.0 | 60.9 | 1.4 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 28.4 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 98.6 | 67.9 | 1.6 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 32.5 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 100.0 | 83.2 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 47.5 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 96.7 | 58.0 | 1.6 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 59.6 | 24.9 | 924 |
| Second | 98.5 | 59.7 | 1.4 | 39.0 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 28.4 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 98.0 | 61.7 | 1.7 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 28.4 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 98.4 | 66.0 | 1.7 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 31.2 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 99.3 | 72.5 | 0.4 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 36.5 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 98.3 | 64.2 | 1.3 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 65.5 | 30.3 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 99.8 | 66.1 | 0.2 | 33.7 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 24.9 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 98.4 | 64.4 | 1.2 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 29.8 | 6,513 |

¹ Includes "don't know/missing"

Table 13.8 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counseling, and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labor for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care ¹ | Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who: | | | Percentage who received counseling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results | Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labor and who: ² | | Number of women who gave birth in the past 2 years ³ |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | Received results and received post-test counseling | Received results and did not receive post-test counseling | Did not receive results | | Received results | Did not receive results | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 11.9 | 0.7 | 83.2 | 96.9 | 0.7 | 730 |
| 15-19 | 85.2 | 84.3 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 83.4 | 97.4 | 0.9 | 98 |
| 20-24 | 84.0 | 84.1 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 83.2 | 96.9 | 0.7 | 632 |
| 25-29 | 88.4 | 87.6 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 87.7 | 97.1 | 0.4 | 754 |
| 30-39 | 87.5 | 88.6 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 87.1 | 96.8 | 0.3 | 1,430 |
| 40-49 | 86.8 | 84.4 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 85.9 | 95.1 | 0.6 | 321 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 80.8 | 82.2 | 10.4 | 0.2 | 80.0 | 95.0 | 0.2 | 345 |
| Married/living together | 87.5 | 87.6 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 86.9 | 97.2 | 0.5 | 2,665 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 88.7 | 86.4 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 88.2 | 94.3 | 0.5 | 226 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.3 | 85.3 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 85.1 | 98.2 | 0.0 | 526 |
| Rural | 87.2 | 87.2 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 86.5 | 96.4 | 0.6 | 2,710 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 82.8 | 83.2 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 82.8 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 422 |
| South | 89.0 | 90.2 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 88.6 | 96.8 | 0.4 | 689 |
| West | 85.4 | 88.6 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 84.5 | 96.3 | 0.9 | 775 |
| North | 82.1 | 81.6 | 13.9 | 0.4 | 81.2 | 95.7 | 0.6 | 477 |
| East | 91.3 | 87.5 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 90.4 | 97.0 | 0.3 | 873 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 87.4 | 86.8 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 86.2 | 93.6 | 1.2 | 326 |
| Primary | 86.8 | 86.7 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 86.2 | 96.3 | 0.4 | 2,047 |
| Secondary | 88.4 | 88.8 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 87.9 | 98.9 | 0.3 | 708 |
| More than secondary | 80.0 | 82.0 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 79.2 | 99.1 | 0.0 | 155 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 84.9 | 84.6 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 84.1 | 93.5 | 0.7 | 754 |
| Second | 86.0 | 86.6 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 85.0 | 96.9 | 0.8 | 657 |
| Middle | 89.1 | 88.8 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 89.0 | 97.7 | 0.2 | 613 |
| Fourth | 88.5 | 88.8 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 87.4 | 97.4 | 0.5 | 641 |
| Highest | 86.5 | 86.4 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 86.2 | 99.1 | 0.0 | 571 |
| Total | 86.9 | 86.9 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 86.2 | 96.7 | 0.5 | 3,236 |

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

² Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labor only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.

³ Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years.

Table 13.9 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by circumcision status and provider of circumcision, and percentage of men circumcised, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Circumcised by: | | | Not circumcised | Don't know/missing circumcision status | Total | Percentage of men circumcised ¹ | Number of men |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------|--|---------|--|---------------|
| | Health worker/professional | Traditional practitioner/family/friend | Other/don't know/missing | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 68.5 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 2,486 |
| 15-19 | 67.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 70.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 55.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 38.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 710 |
| 30-39 | 38.4 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 56.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43.9 | 1,628 |
| 40-49 | 26.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 70.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29.5 | 1,022 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 47.1 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 48.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.6 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 67.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 879 |
| South | 37.2 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 58.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 1,239 |
| West | 54.9 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 37.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 1,268 |
| North | 47.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 886 |
| East | 52.1 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 43.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 56.3 | 1,574 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 48.9 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 47.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 2,455 |
| Protestant | 52.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 2,340 |
| Adventist | 52.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 748 |
| Muslim | 69.1 | 8.9 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 153 |
| Traditional | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0 |
| Jehovah's Witness | (48.2) | (4.2) | (4.5) | (43.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (57.0) | 30 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| No religion | 43.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 52.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.4 | 112 |
| Total 15-49 | 51.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 44.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.0 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 18.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 78.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.0 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 47.8 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 47.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 6,513 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | | Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| | STI | Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer | Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse | STI | Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/abnormal discharge from penis/sore or ulcer | Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 4.1 | 10.7 | 5.5 | 13.6 | 2,090 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 847 |
| 15-19 | 2.6 | 9.8 | 5.7 | 13.1 | 539 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 280 |
| 20-24 | 4.6 | 11.0 | 5.5 | 13.7 | 1,552 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 567 |
| 25-29 | 4.9 | 12.1 | 5.1 | 14.0 | 1,855 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 623 |
| 30-39 | 4.6 | 11.3 | 5.5 | 13.5 | 4,068 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 1,598 |
| 40-49 | 4.1 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 12.4 | 2,671 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 1,019 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.3 | 10.7 | 5.2 | 13.1 | 1,964 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 1,109 |
| Married/living together | 4.1 | 10.9 | 5.2 | 12.9 | 7,401 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 2,860 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 6.8 | 12.9 | 8.1 | 16.2 | 1,318 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 119 |
| Circumcised | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes ¹ | na | na | na | na | na | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 2,005 |
| No | na | na | na | na | na | 2.8 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 2,083 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.1 | 13.2 | 5.5 | 15.6 | 2,110 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 811 |
| Rural | 4.0 | 10.6 | 5.6 | 12.8 | 8,574 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 3,277 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 5.9 | 15.6 | 5.7 | 18.2 | 1,610 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 642 |
| South | 4.3 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 10.6 | 2,254 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 855 |
| West | 3.3 | 12.9 | 5.3 | 14.9 | 2,268 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 876 |
| North | 3.9 | 9.7 | 5.7 | 11.9 | 1,622 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 621 |
| East | 5.0 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 12.3 | 2,929 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 1,094 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.4 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 11.8 | 1,314 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 388 |
| Primary | 4.4 | 11.3 | 6.1 | 13.5 | 6,764 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 2,671 |
| Secondary | 4.8 | 11.9 | 4.8 | 14.1 | 2,116 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 780 |
| More than secondary | 3.3 | 9.2 | 1.8 | 10.9 | 490 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 249 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.9 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 11.1 | 2,212 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 702 |
| Second | 4.7 | 10.7 | 5.5 | 13.4 | 2,030 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 737 |
| Middle | 4.0 | 12.7 | 6.0 | 14.3 | 2,004 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 841 |
| Fourth | 5.3 | 12.3 | 6.1 | 14.6 | 2,133 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 882 |
| Highest | 4.4 | 11.4 | 4.4 | 13.4 | 2,305 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 926 |
| Total 15-49 | 4.4 | 11.1 | 5.6 | 13.3 | 10,684 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 4,088 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | na | na | 1.8 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 661 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | na | na | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 4,748 |

na = Not applicable

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

Table 13.11 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Source of advice or treatment | Women | Men |
|--|-------|------|
| Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional | 64.4 | 62.3 |
| Advice or medicine from shop/pharmacy | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| Advice or treatment from any other source | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| No advice or treatment | 32.4 | 34.6 |
| Number with STI or symptoms of STI | 1,422 | 271 |

Table 13.12 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹ | Number of respondents | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹ | Number of respondents |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 54.3 | 3,258 | 54.7 | 1,526 |
| 15-17 | 52.4 | 2,158 | 53.8 | 1,001 |
| 18-19 | 58.1 | 1,100 | 56.3 | 525 |
| 20-24 | 65.0 | 2,414 | 61.6 | 960 |
| 20-22 | 63.3 | 1,470 | 59.9 | 612 |
| 23-24 | 67.6 | 943 | 64.5 | 348 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | 57.3 | 4,732 | 57.2 | 2,346 |
| Ever had sex | 60.2 | 1,151 | 61.5 | 707 |
| Never had sex | 56.3 | 3,582 | 55.4 | 1,639 |
| Ever married | 66.7 | 940 | 59.3 | 140 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 60.3 | 1,140 | 64.7 | 462 |
| Rural | 58.5 | 4,532 | 55.7 | 2,024 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 49.1 | 77 | (33.0) | 49 |
| Primary | 52.6 | 2,820 | 52.6 | 1,357 |
| Secondary | 65.3 | 2,649 | 63.7 | 1,031 |
| More than secondary | 69.1 | 126 | 78.2 | 50 |
| Total | 58.8 | 5,672 | 57.4 | 2,486 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 13.13 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of respondents (15-24) | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of respondents (18-24) | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of respondents (15-24) | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of respondents (18-24) |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.5 | 3,258 | na | na | 10.1 | 1,526 | na | na |
| 15-17 | 4.8 | 2,158 | na | na | 9.5 | 1,001 | na | na |
| 18-19 | 4.0 | 1,100 | 22.0 | 1,100 | 11.5 | 525 | 24.0 | 525 |
| 20-24 | 2.9 | 2,414 | 20.8 | 2,414 | 5.4 | 960 | 21.9 | 960 |
| 20-22 | 3.4 | 1,470 | 21.6 | 1,470 | 5.4 | 612 | 22.7 | 612 |
| 23-24 | 2.1 | 943 | 19.5 | 943 | 5.3 | 348 | 20.3 | 348 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.6 | 1,140 | 21.7 | 801 | 6.5 | 462 | 23.7 | 319 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 4,532 | 21.0 | 2,713 | 8.7 | 2,024 | 22.3 | 1,166 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.1 | 77 | 32.2 | 63 | (12.1) | 49 | (21.0) | 38 |
| Primary | 4.6 | 2,820 | 26.6 | 1,710 | 9.6 | 1,357 | 25.0 | 801 |
| Secondary | 3.0 | 2,649 | 16.2 | 1,614 | 6.6 | 1,031 | 20.0 | 597 |
| More than secondary | 0.0 | 126 | 5.1 | 126 | 3.3 | 50 | 17.0 | 50 |
| Total | 3.8 | 5,672 | 21.1 | 3,514 | 8.3 | 2,486 | 22.6 | 1,485 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.14 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women age 15-24 | | Men age 15-24 | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Number of never-married women | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Number of never-married men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 85.7 | 3,175 | 81.8 | 1,523 |
| 15-17 | 91.0 | 2,149 | 87.3 | 1,001 |
| 18-19 | 74.4 | 1,026 | 71.3 | 523 |
| 20-24 | 55.3 | 1,557 | 47.7 | 823 |
| 20-22 | 58.5 | 1,094 | 51.6 | 567 |
| 23-24 | 47.9 | 464 | 39.3 | 256 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 69.7 | 992 | 61.1 | 449 |
| Rural | 77.3 | 3,740 | 71.9 | 1,897 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | (57.3) | 49 | (61.4) | 34 |
| Primary | 72.0 | 2,240 | 67.8 | 1,260 |
| Secondary | 79.6 | 2,322 | 73.7 | 1,003 |
| More than secondary | 77.1 | 122 | 50.2 | 50 |
| Total | 75.7 | 4,732 | 69.8 | 2,346 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among young women having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women age 15-24 | | | Women age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | | Women age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them | |
|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 3,258 | * | 21 | 42.8 | 199 |
| 15-17 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 2,158 | * | 5 | 34.1 | 72 |
| 18-19 | 1.5 | 11.6 | 1,100 | * | 16 | 47.7 | 127 |
| 20-24 | 2.0 | 15.6 | 2,414 | (45.4) | 49 | 47.3 | 377 |
| 20-22 | 1.8 | 15.6 | 1,470 | * | 26 | 47.1 | 230 |
| 23-24 | 2.4 | 15.6 | 943 | * | 22 | 47.6 | 147 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 1.0 | 11.4 | 4,732 | (54.9) | 47 | 45.1 | 538 |
| Ever married | 2.3 | 4.0 | 940 | * | 22 | (54.7) | 38 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.3 | 15.8 | 1,140 | (42.3) | 26 | 56.8 | 180 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 8.7 | 4,532 | (46.4) | 43 | 40.7 | 396 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.3 | 12.4 | 77 | * | 1 | * | 9 |
| Primary | 1.6 | 11.6 | 2,820 | (37.4) | 44 | 40.2 | 328 |
| Secondary | 0.9 | 8.3 | 2,649 | (58.5) | 23 | 51.4 | 221 |
| More than secondary | 0.7 | 13.1 | 126 | * | 1 | * | 17 |
| Total 15-24 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 5,672 | 44.8 | 69 | 45.7 | 576 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Men age 15-24 | | | Men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | | Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 1,526 | * | 10 | 75.1 | 93 |
| 15-17 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 1,001 | * | 2 | (65.7) | 26 |
| 18-19 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 525 | * | 9 | 78.7 | 67 |
| 20-24 | 4.2 | 22.6 | 960 | (64.9) | 40 | 79.8 | 217 |
| 20-22 | 4.6 | 23.2 | 612 | (74.5) | 28 | 80.9 | 142 |
| 23-24 | 3.5 | 21.6 | 348 | * | 12 | 77.8 | 75 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 1.8 | 12.8 | 2,346 | (68.2) | 43 | 78.0 | 300 |
| Ever married | 6.0 | 7.5 | 140 | * | 8 | * | 10 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.8 | 21.2 | 462 | * | 13 | 76.3 | 98 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 10.5 | 2,024 | (61.6) | 38 | 79.4 | 212 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | (2.3) | (6.0) | 49 | * | 1 | * | 3 |
| Primary | 2.1 | 12.9 | 1,357 | (67.9) | 29 | 75.0 | 175 |
| Secondary | 2.0 | 11.8 | 1,031 | * | 20 | 83.1 | 122 |
| More than secondary | 2.0 | 20.8 | 50 | * | 1 | * | 10 |
| Total 15-24 | 2.0 | 12.5 | 2,486 | (59.4) | 51 | 78.4 | 310 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.16 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|
| | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 54.8 | 273 | 29.7 | 96 |
| 15-17 | 47.4 | 79 | (25.2) | 26 |
| 18-19 | 57.8 | 194 | 31.4 | 70 |
| 20-24 | 55.3 | 1,150 | 43.8 | 342 |
| 20-22 | 57.0 | 567 | 44.1 | 184 |
| 23-24 | 53.7 | 583 | 43.4 | 159 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | 54.7 | 538 | 41.8 | 300 |
| Ever married | 55.5 | 885 | 38.2 | 139 |
| Total 15-24 | 55.2 | 1,423 | 40.7 | 438 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.17 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have ever heard of HIV self-testing kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-testing kit, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Ever heard of HIV self-testing kits | Ever used an HIV self-testing kit | Number of women | Ever heard of HIV self-testing kits | Ever used an HIV self-testing kit | Number of men |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.0 | 3.1 | 2,909 | 37.4 | 4.2 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 14.5 | 0.9 | 11,725 | 19.1 | 1.2 | 4,731 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.6 | 0.4 | 1,377 | 12.4 | 0.6 | 420 |
| Primary | 12.8 | 0.5 | 8,529 | 17.8 | 0.7 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 23.9 | 2.2 | 4,086 | 27.6 | 2.2 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 55.5 | 8.2 | 642 | 69.2 | 12.7 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.7 | 0.3 | 2,741 | 12.1 | 0.4 | 924 |
| Second | 10.1 | 0.3 | 2,756 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 14.5 | 0.7 | 2,757 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 18.6 | 1.5 | 2,966 | 23.9 | 0.6 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 32.4 | 3.3 | 3,414 | 40.1 | 5.4 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 17.6 | 1.3 | 14,634 | 22.6 | 1.7 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | 20.9 | 0.4 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | 22.4 | 1.6 | 6,513 |

na = Not applicable

Table 13.18 HIV testing for prenuptial purposes and as a couple

Percentage of all women and men age 15-49 who were ever tested for the HIV virus for prenuptial purposes and percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who were ever tested for the HIV virus as a couple, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of all women and men age 15-49 who were ever tested for the HIV virus for prenuptial purposes | | | | Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who were ever tested for the HIV virus as a couple | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage of women | Number of women | Percentage of men | Number of men | Percentage of women | Number of women | Percentage of men | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 25.6 | 5,672 | 21.7 | 2,486 | 86.8 | 940 | 80.2 | 140 |
| 15-19 | 12.1 | 3,258 | 14.1 | 1,526 | 80.1 | 83 | * | 3 |
| 20-24 | 43.8 | 2,414 | 33.7 | 960 | 87.5 | 856 | 81.1 | 137 |
| 25-29 | 64.4 | 2,073 | 60.4 | 710 | 93.1 | 1,470 | 93.1 | 381 |
| 30-39 | 67.8 | 4,190 | 77.4 | 1,628 | 93.7 | 3,770 | 96.4 | 1,455 |
| 40-49 | 36.4 | 2,699 | 60.0 | 1,022 | 83.8 | 2,541 | 93.5 | 1,003 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 19.2 | 5,914 | 20.6 | 2,867 | na | na | na | na |
| Ever had sex | 30.7 | 1,964 | 25.7 | 1,109 | na | na | na | na |
| Never had sex | 13.5 | 3,950 | 17.3 | 1,759 | na | na | na | na |
| Married/living together | 65.2 | 7,401 | 76.0 | 2,860 | 92.5 | 7,401 | 95.1 | 2,860 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 49.4 | 1,318 | 64.4 | 119 | 75.5 | 1,318 | 74.2 | 119 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.3 | 2,909 | 47.8 | 1,115 | 90.3 | 1,545 | 94.2 | 488 |
| Rural | 44.4 | 11,725 | 48.8 | 4,731 | 89.9 | 7,175 | 94.3 | 2,491 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 50.9 | 2,166 | 45.8 | 879 | 89.5 | 1,207 | 96.1 | 398 |
| South | 44.6 | 3,065 | 51.4 | 1,239 | 90.4 | 1,819 | 93.6 | 617 |
| West | 47.8 | 3,174 | 47.7 | 1,268 | 90.0 | 1,891 | 93.2 | 655 |
| North | 44.4 | 2,226 | 54.8 | 886 | 87.7 | 1,369 | 93.6 | 490 |
| East | 40.9 | 4,003 | 45.1 | 1,574 | 91.0 | 2,434 | 95.1 | 819 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 41.9 | 1,377 | 55.8 | 420 | 83.3 | 1,217 | 91.7 | 361 |
| Primary | 46.6 | 8,529 | 51.2 | 3,569 | 90.3 | 5,700 | 94.6 | 2,103 |
| Secondary | 40.9 | 4,086 | 38.9 | 1,562 | 92.8 | 1,420 | 94.3 | 373 |
| More than secondary | 60.4 | 642 | 57.4 | 295 | 95.4 | 384 | 96.0 | 142 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 41.9 | 2,741 | 51.5 | 924 | 84.8 | 1,862 | 90.8 | 582 |
| Second | 42.5 | 2,756 | 48.9 | 1,076 | 88.1 | 1,697 | 95.6 | 566 |
| Middle | 46.0 | 2,757 | 47.8 | 1,227 | 91.8 | 1,698 | 95.0 | 645 |
| Fourth | 47.9 | 2,966 | 48.1 | 1,278 | 92.0 | 1,765 | 93.5 | 623 |
| Highest | 46.9 | 3,414 | 47.5 | 1,342 | 93.5 | 1,699 | 96.5 | 562 |
| Total 15-49 | 45.2 | 14,634 | 48.6 | 5,846 | 89.9 | 8,720 | 94.3 | 2,979 |
| 50-59 | na | na | 30.9 | 667 | na | na | 85.2 | 653 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | 46.8 | 6,513 | na | na | 92.6 | 3,632 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.19 Specific accepting attitudes toward a family member living with HIV/AIDS and teaching teenagers to use condoms to prevent HIV infection

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who express specific accepting attitudes toward a family member living with HIV/AIDS and who agree that teenagers age 12-14 should be taught how to use condoms to prevent HIV infection, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who would keep the secret if a family member was infected with HIV | Percentage who would care for HIV-infected family member in their own home | Percentage who agree that teenagers age 12-14 should be taught how to use condoms to prevent HIV infection | Number of respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Age | | | | |
| 15-24 | 41.8 | 93.3 | 89.7 | 5,636 |
| 15-19 | 42.3 | 92.2 | 88.8 | 3,226 |
| 20-24 | 41.1 | 94.9 | 90.8 | 2,410 |
| 25-29 | 36.5 | 96.1 | 92.9 | 2,071 |
| 30-39 | 31.0 | 96.0 | 89.9 | 4,190 |
| 40-49 | 30.9 | 97.3 | 88.8 | 2,696 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | 41.2 | 93.8 | 89.8 | 5,876 |
| Ever had sex | 42.5 | 94.9 | 92.0 | 1,957 |
| Never had sex | 40.6 | 93.2 | 88.7 | 3,918 |
| Married/living together | 32.1 | 96.1 | 90.2 | 7,400 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 33.7 | 97.0 | 90.5 | 1,318 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 41.6 | 96.8 | 87.6 | 2,905 |
| Rural | 34.5 | 94.9 | 90.7 | 11,688 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 37.4 | 96.9 | 87.2 | 2,164 |
| South | 34.4 | 94.6 | 90.8 | 3,057 |
| West | 30.4 | 93.7 | 89.0 | 3,163 |
| North | 38.8 | 95.0 | 89.6 | 2,215 |
| East | 39.1 | 96.1 | 92.1 | 3,993 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 33.3 | 93.9 | 88.1 | 1,373 |
| Primary | 34.1 | 94.5 | 90.5 | 8,497 |
| Secondary | 39.9 | 96.8 | 90.3 | 4,081 |
| More than secondary | 40.4 | 97.8 | 86.6 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 35.9 | 92.1 | 89.8 | 2,724 |
| Second | 31.8 | 94.0 | 91.0 | 2,741 |
| Middle | 34.6 | 96.0 | 91.3 | 2,753 |
| Fourth | 35.9 | 96.7 | 90.5 | 2,964 |
| Highest | 40.4 | 96.8 | 88.0 | 3,412 |
| Total | 35.9 | 95.2 | 90.1 | 14,593 |

Key Findings

- **Adult mortality:** The adult mortality rate is 1.82 deaths per 1,000 population among women and 3.21 deaths per 1,000 population among men.
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death:** The lifetime risk of maternal death indicates that one in 125 women in Rwanda will die from maternal causes.
- **Maternal mortality ratio:** The maternal mortality ratio for the 5-year period before the 2019-20 RDHS is estimated at 203 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- **Pregnancy-related mortality ratio:** The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio for the 5-year period preceding the 2019-20 DHS is 226 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. In most developing countries, reproductive health is a major concern, and there is a need for reliable data on maternal deaths.

WHO explains the problem of maternal mortality using a delay model that includes delays in seeking health care, delays in reaching health facilities, and poor health services in facilities. This model has been associated with human, health system, and socioeconomic factors such as poverty, poor emergency obstetric services, and fatalistic beliefs. These problems have contributed to a high incidence of infectious diseases, postpartum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders, unsafe abortions, and prolonged labor, which have led to high adult and maternal mortality. The target of SDG 3.1 is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2019-20 RDHS, data were collected from all female respondents on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. Questions were included to determine if any of the sisters' deaths were maternity-related, which permits an estimation of maternal mortality—a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

This chapter presents information on the levels of and trends in maternal mortality in Rwanda. The chapter includes a summary measure (${}_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50—that is, between the 15th and 50th birthdays.

14.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each respondent was first asked to provide the total number of her mother's live births. The respondent was then asked to provide a list of all children born to her mother, starting with the first born, and the survival status of each sibling. Information on current age was collected for each surviving sibling. Age at death and number of years since death were recorded for each deceased sibling. When a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, the interviewers were instructed to accept an approximate but quantitative answer. For sisters who died at age

12 or above, three questions were used to determine whether the death was maternity-related: “Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?” and, if not, “Did she die during childbirth?” and, if not, “Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?” Estimation of adult and pregnancy-related mortality by either direct or indirect means requires reasonably accurate reporting of the respondent’s number of sisters and brothers, the number who have died, and (for pregnancy-related mortality) the number of sisters who died of pregnancy-related causes. **Table 14.1** shows the number of siblings reported by respondents and the completeness of data on current age, age at death, and years since death.

A total of 77,668 siblings were recorded in the adult mortality section of the 2019-20 RDHS. There were only 166 siblings (0.2%) for whom survival status was not reported. Current age (used to estimate exposure to death) was reported for all surviving siblings. Also, data on age at death and years since death were obtained for all dead siblings. It is interesting to note that there were no reports of missing dates in the adult mortality section. The sex ratio for enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters multiplied by 100) is 100.7.

14.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to a respondent’s siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 5 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 5 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups

One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate pregnancy-related mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. If estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (pregnancy-related deaths in particular) may have questionable plausibility.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents’ brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 5-year period before the survey (approximately between 2014 -15 to between 2019-20).

Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 5-year period was a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimize sampling error.

Figure 14.1 Adult mortality rates by age

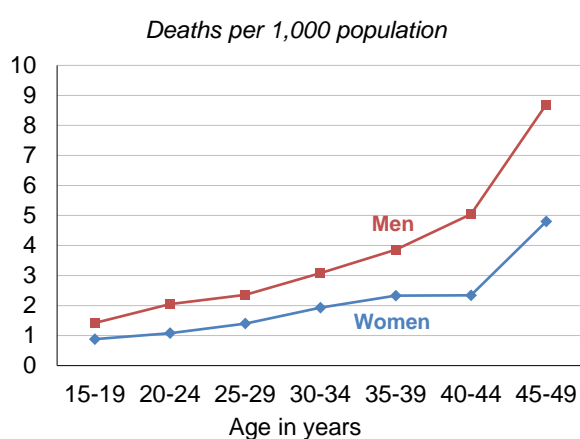


Table 14.2 and **Figure 14.1** show direct estimates of age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15-49 for the 5-year period before the survey. Overall, the level of adult mortality is higher among men (3.21 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (1.82 deaths per 1,000 population). Mortality rates rise rapidly with age among women, from 0.88 per 1,000 population in the 15-19 age group to 4.80 per 1,000 population in the 45-49 age group. Similarly, mortality rates among men increase steadily from 1.42 per 1,000 population in the 15-19 age group to 8.69 per 1,000 in the 45-49 age group. Mortality rates are higher among men than among women in all age groups.

14.3 ADULT MORTALITY

Table 14.3 shows the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 (${}_{35}q_{15}$) in the 5 years preceding the survey; ${}_{35}q_{15}$ is the probability of a woman or man who has just reached age 15 dying before age 50 if age-specific death rates in the 5 years before the survey are constant. The 2019-20 RDHS data show that women have a lower probability of dying than men: 71 of 1,000 women age 15 and 124 of 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before age 50.

14.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 5 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 5 years preceding the survey either during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death; deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths; they are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in low- and middle-income countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). **Table 14.4** presents age-specific direct estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters for the 5-year period prior to the 2019-20 RDHS. These rates were calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by woman-years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the lower boundary for eligibility among women interviewed in the survey is 15 years, and the upper boundary is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15-49 was standardized by the age distribution of survey respondents.

Table 14.4 shows that the maternal mortality rate among women age 15-49 is 0.25 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. The overall percentage of female deaths due to maternal causes is 14%.

Because of the small number of maternal deaths in the sample, none of the differences between age groups are statistically significant.

Table 14.5 shows that the estimated maternal mortality ratio is 203 deaths per 100,000 live births during the 5-year period before the survey (with a 95% confidence interval of 125 to 281). Thus, for every 1,000 live births in Rwanda during the 5 years before the 2019-20 RDHS, approximately two women died during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months after childbirth. The lifetime risk of maternal death (0.008) indicates that of 1,000 women of exact age 15, about eight (one in 125 women) would die before age 50 during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months of childbirth.

14.5 PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 5 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 5 years preceding the survey during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

The previous RDHS surveys used a definition of maternal mortality that did not attempt to exclude deaths due to accidents or violence; therefore, the results of those surveys are not comparable with the maternal mortality estimate presented in section 14.4, which deaths due to accidents or violence were excluded from the calculation. A pregnancy-related death is defined as the death of a woman during pregnancy or childbirth or within 2 months of delivery or termination of a pregnancy irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relation to the pregnancy. This definition deviates slightly from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days. Estimates of the pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals for the 2019-20 RDHS is 226 (CI: 143-308) deaths per 100,000 live births.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1** **Completeness of information on siblings**
- **Table 14.2** **Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 14.3** **Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 14.4** **Maternal mortality rate**
- **Table 14.5** **Maternal mortality ratio**

Table 14.1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| | Sisters | | Brothers | | All siblings | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All siblings | 38,646 | 100.0 | 39,022 | 100.0 | 77,668 | 100.0 |
| Living | 32,766 | 84.8 | 31,487 | 80.7 | 64,253 | 82.7 |
| Dead | 5,823 | 15.1 | 7,426 | 19.0 | 13,249 | 17.1 |
| Survival status unknown | 57 | 0.1 | 109 | 0.3 | 166 | 0.2 |
| Living siblings | 32,766 | 100.0 | 31,487 | 100.0 | 64,253 | 100.0 |
| Age reported | 32,766 | 100.0 | 31,487 | 100.0 | 64,253 | 100.0 |
| Dead siblings | 5,823 | 100.0 | 7,426 | 100.0 | 13,249 | 100.0 |
| AD and YSD reported | 5,823 | 100.0 | 7,426 | 100.0 | 13,249 | 100.0 |

Table 14.2 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 5 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Deaths | Exposure years | Mortality rate ¹ |
|-------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| FEMALE | | | |
| 15-19 | 18 | 19,848 | 0.88 |
| 20-24 | 24 | 22,473 | 1.08 |
| 25-29 | 33 | 23,584 | 1.40 |
| 30-34 | 45 | 23,301 | 1.93 |
| 35-39 | 45 | 19,189 | 2.33 |
| 40-44 | 29 | 12,223 | 2.34 |
| 45-49 | 34 | 7,169 | 4.80 |
| Total 15-49 | 227 | 127,787 | 1.82 ^a |
| MALE | | | |
| 15-19 | 26 | 18,658 | 1.42 |
| 20-24 | 45 | 21,913 | 2.05 |
| 25-29 | 54 | 23,039 | 2.36 |
| 30-34 | 70 | 22,609 | 3.08 |
| 35-39 | 69 | 17,754 | 3.86 |
| 40-44 | 54 | 10,657 | 5.04 |
| 45-49 | 55 | 6,309 | 8.69 |
| Total 15-49 | 372 | 120,940 | 3.21 ^a |

¹ Expressed per 1,000 population

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table 14.3 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 for women and men during the 5 years preceding the survey, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Survey | Female _{35Q15} ¹ | Male _{35Q15} ¹ |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 2019-20 RDHS | 71 | 124 |

¹ The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

Table 14.4 Maternal mortality rate

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 5 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Percentage of female deaths that are maternal | Maternal deaths ¹ | Exposure years | Maternal mortality rate ² |
|-------------|---|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 15-19 | 7.4 | 1 | 19,848 | 0.06 |
| 20-24 | 7.2 | 2 | 22,473 | 0.08 |
| 25-29 | 8.4 | 3 | 23,584 | 0.12 |
| 30-34 | 17.7 | 8 | 23,301 | 0.34 |
| 35-39 | 14.8 | 7 | 19,189 | 0.34 |
| 40-44 | 27.3 | 8 | 12,223 | 0.64 |
| 45-49 | 9.9 | 3 | 7,169 | 0.47 |
| Total 15-49 | 13.9 | 32 | 127,787 | 0.25 ^a |

¹ A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence.

² Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table 14.5 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 5 years preceding the survey, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| | Estimate | Confidence interval | |
|--|----------|---------------------|------|
| | | -2SE | +2SE |
| Total fertility rate (TFR) | 4.2 | | |
| General fertility rate (GFR) ¹ | 121 | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) ² | 203 | 125 | 281 |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death ³ | 0.008 | | |

SE: Standard error

¹ Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

² Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 14.4) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

³ Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{MMR})^{\text{TFR}}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 5 years preceding the survey

Key Findings

- **Employment and earnings:** 84% of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey, compared with practically all of currently married men. Twenty-three percent of employed women and 8% of employed men do not receive payment for their work.
- **Women's control over their cash earnings:** 23% of currently married women with cash earnings report that they themselves make decisions about how their earnings are used, a slight increase from the percentage in 2014-15 (20%).
- **Participation in decision making:** 68% of currently married women participate in three specified household decisions (regarding their own health care, household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives), while 6% are not involved in any of these decisions.
- **Attitudes toward wife beating:** 50% of women and 18% of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances. Sixty-five percent of women and 39% of men justify wife beating in at least one of seven specified circumstances. Agreement with wife beating has declined substantially over time.
- **Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones:** 21% of women have a bank account that they use, and 48% own a mobile phone. Among women with a mobile phone, 80% use their phone for financial transactions.
- **Reproductive health:** Contraceptive use and antenatal care, delivery assistance, postnatal care, and child survival indicators are all higher among women with higher levels of women's empowerment.

The Rwandan government is committed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, and, as a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the government has adopted a number of institutional and policy measures that support these goals. Examples include the 2003 Rwandan Constitution; the Revised National Gender Policy 2020; Vision 2020; the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1); the 2nd National Action Plan on Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and Related Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022); and gender-based violence policies. The government has also shown an increasing commitment to supporting social and economic empowerment of women and fostering gender equality through constant review of policies, reassessment of priorities, commitment of adequate financial resources, encouragement of women's participation in politics, and effective

implementation of programs such as the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy and Vision 2020.

This chapter explores women’s empowerment in terms of their employment and control over earnings, asset ownership, gender-related attitudes, and household decision making. In order to examine gender differentials, where possible, indicators for women are compared with those for men. In addition, women’s responses to specific questions on their participation in household decision making and attitudes towards wife beating are used to examine how selected demographic and health indicators vary by women’s empowerment.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN’S AND MEN’S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Eighty-four percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey, compared with practically all of currently married men (**Table 15.1**). Among those employed, women are less likely than men to be paid in cash only (37% versus 48%). Thirty-two percent of women and 39% of men receive payment in cash and in-kind. Twenty-three percent of women and 8% of men do not receive any payment for their work.

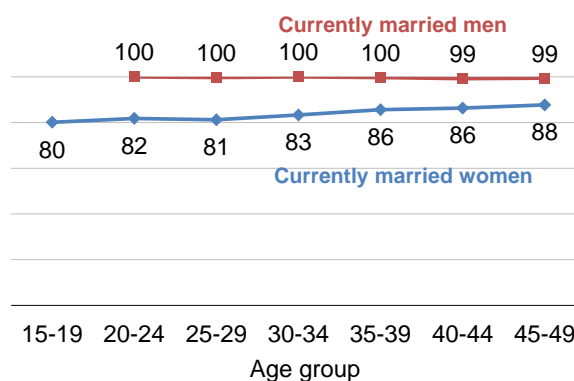
Trends: The percentage of currently married women employed in the 12 months before the survey increased from 81% in 2005 to 94% in 2014-15 before dropping to 84% in 2019-20, whereas the percentage of currently married men employed in the 12 months before the survey has increased over time, from 64% in 2014-15 to 100% in 2019-20. The percentage of employed married women who receive cash earnings only increased from 25% in 2014-15 to 37% in 2019-20. The percentage of employed married men who receive cash only for their work remains almost unchanged over the same period (from 49% to 48%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among married women, the percentage currently employed generally increases with age, from 80% in the 15-19 age group to 88% in the 45-49 age group (**Figure 15.1**).
- The percentage of employed married women who are not paid for their work increases with age from 10% among those age 15-19 to 28% among those age 45-49. A similar pattern was observed among employed married men.

Figure 15.1 Employment by age

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey



15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

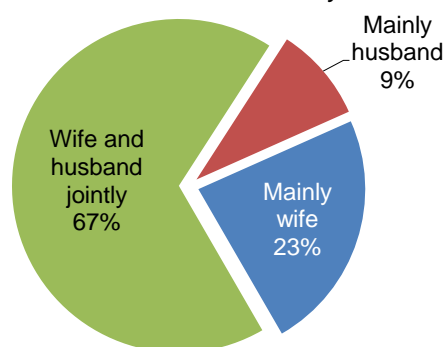
Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

In addition to having access to income, women need to have control over their earnings to be empowered. Currently married women age 15-49 who were paid in cash for employment in the 12 months before the survey were asked who makes decisions about the use of their earnings. **Table 15.2.1** shows that among women earning cash, 23% report that they themselves mainly decide how their cash earnings are used and 67% report that they make such decisions jointly with their husbands. Only 9% say that these decisions are made primarily by their husbands (**Figure 15.2**). Twelve percent of married women earn more than their husbands, 58% earn less than their husbands, and 26% earn about the same as their husbands. Four percent of married women report that their husbands do not have earnings.

Figure 15.2 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who decide mainly on their own how their earnings will be used increased from 18% in 2010 and 20% in 2014-15 to 23% in 2019-20. The proportion who decides jointly with their husband remained relatively constant from 2010 to 2019-20 (66%-67%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By province, the proportion of women who decide on their own how their earnings are used is highest in City of Kigali (34%) and lowest in East (18%).
- The percentage of married women whose husband primarily makes decisions about how their cash earnings will be used declines with increasing education, from 10% among those with no education or a primary education to 2% among those with more than a secondary education.

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Currently married men who receive cash earnings were asked who makes decisions about the use of their earnings. The majority of currently married men age 15-49 earning cash report that decisions on how their cash earnings are used are made jointly with their wives (82%); 15% say that they make such decisions by themselves, and 3% say the decisions are made primarily by their wives (**Table 15.2.2**). By contrast, when women were asked about decisions regarding their husband's earnings, 24% said that their husband makes these decisions alone and 70% said that the decisions are made jointly; 6% of women said that they primarily make these decisions.

The percentage of men who report joint control over their own cash earnings increases with increasing education, while the percentage who report making decisions about their earnings by themselves declines with increasing education.

15.4 WOMEN'S CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN EARNINGS AND OVER THOSE OF THEIR HUSBANDS

Women's participation in decisions regarding the use of their own and their husband's earnings varies by the amount of their earnings relative to the amount of their husband's earnings. Women who earn about the same as their husband are more likely to decide jointly about the use of their own earnings (82%) and those of their husband (82%) than women who earn more or less than their husband. Conversely, the women who earn the same as their husband are less likely to decide mainly alone about the use of their own earnings (12%) and their husband's earnings (4%) (Table 15.3).

Women who earn less than their husband (28%), those who worked but had no cash earnings (26%), and those who are not employed (21%) were most likely to report that their husband primarily decides on his own about the use of his earnings.

15.5 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

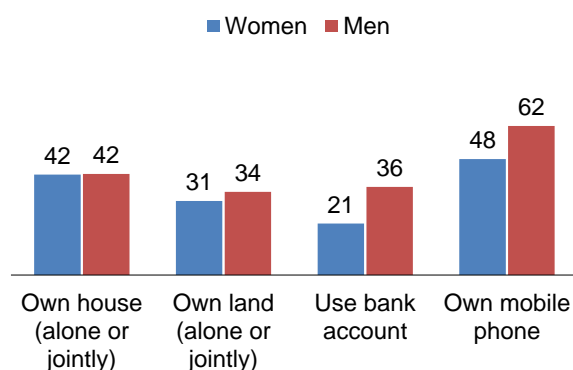
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Rwanda, the proportions of women and men who own a house or land are about the same (Table 15.4.1 and Table 15.4.2). Forty-two percent of both women and men age 15-49 own a house (alone or jointly), and 31% of women and 34% of men own land (alone or jointly) (Figure 15.3).

Trends: The percentage of women who own a house alone or jointly with someone else declined from 54% in 2010 and 49% in 2014-15 to 42% in 2019-20. The percentage who own land alone or jointly also declined over the same period from 54% and 46% to 31%. Similar patterns were observed for house and land ownership among men.

Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of property increases with age among both women and men. For example, 1% each of women and men age 15-19 own a house, compared with 83% of women and 89% of men age 45-49 (Table 15.4.1 and Table 15.4.2).
- By province, house ownership among women and men is highest in North (50% and 52%, respectively) and lowest in City of Kigali (25% and 26%, respectively). The proportion of women and men who own land is also highest in North (45% and 49%, respectively) and lowest in City of Kigali (16% and 26%, respectively).

15.6 POSSESSION OF TITLE OR DEED FOR A HOUSE OR LAND

A title or deed that includes the owner's name is important in establishing legal rights to property. The 2019-20 RDHS sought information from currently married women and men who said that they own a house or land about whether they possess a title or deed for their property and whether their name appears on the title or deed. Thirty-six percent of women and 43% of men age 15-49 who own a house do not have a title or deed for their house (Tables 15.5.1 and 15.5.2). Similarly, 32% of women and 38% men who say

that they own land do not have a title deed for their land (**Tables 15.6.1 and 15.6.2**). However, it is notable that among women and men who do have a title or deed to the house or land they own, the majority say that their name is on the title or deed.

15.7 OWNERSHIP AND USE OF BANK ACCOUNTS AND MOBILE PHONES

Ownership of a bank account and a mobile phone are reflections of autonomy, social functioning, and financial independence. Women and men interviewed in the 2019-20 RDHS were asked if they had an account in a bank or other financial institution that they themselves used and if they owned a mobile phone. Those who owned a mobile phone were asked if they used the phone for financial transactions.

Obvious disparities are observed between women and men with respect to ownership and use of bank accounts and ownership of mobile phones. Twenty-one percent of women and 36% of men have an account in a bank or other financial institution that they use, while 48% of women and 62% of men say that they own a mobile phone. Among those with a mobile phone, 80% of women and 84% of men use their phone for financial transactions (**Tables 15.7.1 and 15.7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportions of women and men who own a mobile phone are highest in City of Kigali (77% and 84%, respectively) and lowest in South (40% and 52%, respectively).
- The percentages of women and men who have a bank account and a mobile phone generally increase with increasing education and wealth. For example, ownership and use of a bank account increases from 15% among women with no education to 85% among women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, the proportion of women who own a mobile phone increases from 24% among those with no education to 100% among those with more than a secondary education (**Table 15.7.1** and **Table 15.7.2**). Also 25% of men in the lowest wealth quintile own a mobile phone, compared with 85% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

15.8 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

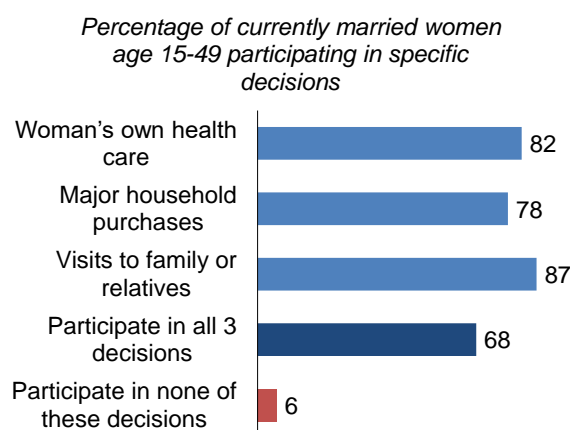
Participation in household decision making is an essential aspect of women's empowerment and reflects women's level of agency within their own household and environment. In the 2019-20 RDHS, currently married women were asked about their participation in decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives. The majority of currently married women say that they make joint decisions with their husband about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives (53%, 70%, and 68%, respectively). Nearly 3 in 10 women (29%) say that they themselves make decisions about their own health care, the decision most commonly made by women themselves. Twenty-two percent of women say that decisions about major household purchases are made by their husband (**Table 15.8**).

Similar to women, the majority of currently married men say that they make decisions jointly with their wife about major household purchases (67%). Forty-eight percent of men say that they themselves decide about their own health care, whereas 49% make this decision jointly with their wife.

Overall, 82% of currently married women participate alone or jointly with their husband in decisions regarding their health care, 78% participate in decisions about major household purchases, 87% participate in decisions about visits to their family and relatives, and 68% participate in all three decisions. Only 6% of currently married women say that they are not involved in any of the three specified household decisions (**Table 15.9.1** and **Figure 15.4**).

Trends: Currently married women’s participation in all three decisions increased from 59% in 2010 to 65% in 2014-15 and 68% in 2019-20. The percentage of currently married men who participate in making decisions about their own health care and major household purchases has remained unchanged since 2014-15 (93%).

Figure 15.4 Women’s participation in decision making



Patterns by background characteristics

- Participation in all three decisions increases from 47% among women age 15-19 to 74% among women age 40-44 before dropping to 72% among women age 45-49.
- Women who are employed but do not earn cash are less likely to participate in all three decisions (63%) than other women (70%).
- Urban women are more likely to participate in all three decisions than rural women (73% versus 67%).
- Women’s participation in decision making increases with increasing education. Sixty-three percent of women with no education participate in all three decisions, compared with 88% of women with more than a secondary education.

15.9 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

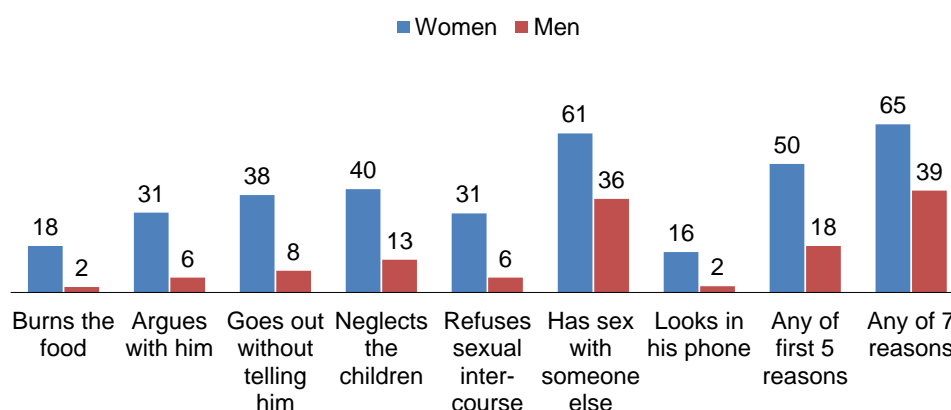
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following seven circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she refuses to have sex with him, she has sex with someone else, and she looks in his phone. If respondents answer “yes” in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Attitudes that accept and normalize violence by a husband against his wife undermine gender equality and women’s empowerment. To gain insight into the extent to which spousal violence is accepted, the 2019-20 RDHS collected information on women’s and men’s attitudes toward a husband beating his wife under specified circumstances. In 2019-20, two circumstances were added to the five included in previous Rwanda DHS surveys: she has sex with someone else and she looks in his phone. Overall, 50% of Rwandan women believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the first five specified circumstances (she burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children, or refuses to have sexual intercourse with him), compared with 18% of men (**Table 15.10.1** and **Table 15.10.2**). Thirty-one percent of women agree that wife beating is justified if a wife argues with her husband, 38% if she goes out without telling him, 40% if she neglects the children, 31% if she refuses to have sexual intercourse, and 18% if she burns the food (**Figure 15.5**). Sixty-one percent of women agree that wife beating is justified if a wife has sex with someone else and 16% if she looks in his phone. Overall, men are less likely to justify wife beating in each of the different circumstances than women.

Figure 15.5 Attitudes towards wife beating

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: The percentage of women who agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the first five specified circumstances declined from 56% in 2010 to 41% in 2014-15 and then increased to 50% in 2019-20. The percentage of men justifying wife beating in at least one of the specified five circumstances decreased from 25% in 2010 to 17% in 2014-15 before increasing slightly to 18% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are employed but not earning cash are more likely to agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the first five specified circumstances (57%) than women who are not employed (47%) and women who are employed for cash (48%).
- Formerly married women (55%) are more likely than currently married women and never-married women (49% each) to agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the first five specified circumstances.
- Rural women are more likely than urban women to have attitudes that justify wife beating (55% versus 30%).
- By province, the percentage of women who agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the first five circumstances ranges from 27% in City of Kigali to 59% each in South and West.
- Acceptance of wife beating decreases with increasing education and wealth. Sixty-six percent of women with no education agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the first five specified circumstances, compared with 8% of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 68% of women in the lowest wealth quintile agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the specified circumstances, compared with 28% of women in the highest quintile.

15.10 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward a wife's right to negotiate safer sexual relations with her husband, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and asking him to use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Most Rwandan women and men agree that a wife is justified in negotiating sexual relations with her husband. Nearly three quarters (73%) of women and 85% of men agree that a wife is justified in refusing sexual intercourse with him if her husband has other partners; 92% of women and 95% of men agree that she is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has an STI (Table 15.11).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, currently married women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom. More than three in four (77%) women said that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and the same percentage said that they can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are slightly more likely than women in rural areas to be able to negotiate sexual relations with their husband. For example, 80% of urban women can ask their husband to use a condom, compared with 76% of rural women.
- The proportion of women who can ask their husband to use a condom increases with increasing education, from 68% among those with no education to 82% among those with more than a secondary education.

15.11 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

Two indices based on information collected in the 2019-20 RDHS on women's participation in household decision making and their attitudes toward wife beating can be used to examine the relationship between women's empowerment and selected demographic and health indicators. The first index, which ranges from 0 to 3, shows the number of decisions (see Section 15.8 for the list) in which women participate. For this index, the higher the value, the greater the respondent's level of empowerment. The second index is the total number of circumstances (see Section 15.9 for the list) in which women agree that wife beating is justified. This index ranges from 0 to 7 (**Table 15.13**). In this case, the higher the number, the lower the respondent's empowerment.

Tables 15.14-15.16 show how women's contraceptive use, mean ideal number of children, unmet need for family planning, and reproductive health care vary by the two empowerment indices. In general, desirable health outcomes increase with greater levels of women's empowerment. For example, 64% of women participating in all three household decisions use a contraceptive method, compared with 59% of women who do not participate in any decisions (**Table 15.14**). Also, women who participate in all three decisions are more likely than women who do not participate in any decisions to have received delivery care from a skilled provider (95% versus 92%) (**Table 15.16**). Similarly, women who do not justify wife beating are more likely than those who do to have received delivery care from a skilled provider.

The 2019-20 RDHS results also provide evidence that child survival is positively associated with women's empowerment. Under-5 mortality rates in the 10 years before the survey range from a high of 60 deaths per 1,000 live births among women who do not participate in any of the three household decisions to a low of 45 deaths per 1,000 live births among women who participate in all of the decisions. Also, under-5 mortality is lower among women who do not justify wife beating for any reason (39 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among women who justify wife beating for one or more reasons (47 to 59 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Table 15.17**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1** **Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 15.2.1** **Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.2.2** **Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.3** **Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands**
- **Table 15.4.1** **Ownership of assets: Women**
- **Table 15.4.2** **Ownership of assets: Men**
- **Table 15.5.1** **Ownership of title or deed for house: Women**
- **Table 15.5.2** **Ownership of title or deed for house: Men**
- **Table 15.6.1** **Ownership of title or deed for land: Women**
- **Table 15.6.2** **Ownership of title or deed for land: Men**
- **Table 15.7.1** **Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women**
- **Table 15.7.2** **Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men**
- **Table 15.8** **Participation in decision making**
- **Table 15.9.1** **Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 15.9.2** **Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 15.10.1** **Attitude toward wife beating: Women**
- **Table 15.10.2** **Attitude toward wife beating: Men**
- **Table 15.11** **Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.12** **Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.13** **Indicators of women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.14** **Current use of contraception by women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.15** **Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.16** **Reproductive health care by women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.17** **Early childhood mortality rates by women's status**

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Among currently married respondents: | | Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings | | | | Total | Number of respondents |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Percentage employed in past 12 months | Number of respondents | Cash only | Cash and in-kind | In-kind only | Not paid | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 80.1 | 73 | 45.9 | 37.2 | 7.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 59 |
| 20-24 | 81.8 | 750 | 40.8 | 31.7 | 7.4 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 614 |
| 25-29 | 81.2 | 1,297 | 42.6 | 29.5 | 7.8 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 1,054 |
| 30-34 | 83.3 | 1,642 | 39.0 | 29.8 | 7.3 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 1,368 |
| 35-39 | 85.6 | 1,690 | 35.8 | 34.6 | 6.9 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 1,447 |
| 40-44 | 86.3 | 1,139 | 31.5 | 33.3 | 9.3 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 983 |
| 45-49 | 87.7 | 809 | 31.2 | 33.6 | 6.9 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 710 |
| Total 15-49 | 84.2 | 7,401 | 37.0 | 32.1 | 7.6 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 6,234 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | 3 | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| 20-24 | 100.0 | 130 | 54.1 | 38.6 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 130 |
| 25-29 | 99.7 | 361 | 53.1 | 34.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 360 |
| 30-34 | 100.0 | 691 | 52.9 | 34.1 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 691 |
| 35-39 | 99.7 | 719 | 48.4 | 37.9 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 717 |
| 40-44 | 99.2 | 534 | 47.2 | 39.6 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 530 |
| 45-49 | 99.4 | 422 | 34.0 | 49.3 | 5.6 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Total 15-49 | 99.7 | 2,860 | 48.0 | 38.5 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 2,850 |
| 50-59 | 97.8 | 620 | 34.7 | 43.8 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 607 |
| Total 15-59 | 99.3 | 3,480 | 45.7 | 39.4 | 6.0 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 3,457 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | Total | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: | | | | | Total | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|---|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | | More | Less | About the same | Husband has no earnings | Don't know | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (25.4) | (52.0) | (22.7) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (5.0) | (69.2) | (23.4) | (2.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 49 |
| 20-24 | 18.6 | 69.0 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 66.5 | 23.5 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 445 |
| 25-29 | 20.1 | 71.7 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 65.0 | 22.0 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 760 |
| 30-34 | 23.3 | 67.8 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 60.2 | 23.9 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 941 |
| 35-39 | 25.0 | 64.6 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 56.7 | 25.5 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,019 |
| 40-44 | 26.6 | 67.8 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 50.3 | 30.0 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 636 |
| 45-49 | 24.5 | 65.5 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 45.5 | 31.2 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 459 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 13.4 | 70.5 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 65.8 | 23.9 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 206 |
| 1-2 | 20.5 | 69.8 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 63.0 | 22.8 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,633 |
| 3-4 | 24.4 | 67.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 54.4 | 27.2 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,522 |
| 5+ | 28.5 | 63.4 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 53.3 | 28.0 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 950 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.5 | 64.3 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 58.1 | 19.2 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 816 |
| Rural | 21.8 | 68.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 57.9 | 27.0 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,494 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 34.1 | 58.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 60.1 | 16.2 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 626 |
| South | 21.0 | 70.6 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 52.8 | 33.3 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 737 |
| West | 26.0 | 63.3 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 62.4 | 19.9 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 973 |
| North | 21.9 | 69.7 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 62.9 | 19.8 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 687 |
| East | 18.0 | 71.7 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 53.8 | 33.0 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,288 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 29.1 | 60.9 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 55.1 | 26.6 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 572 |
| Primary | 24.0 | 65.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 57.5 | 27.3 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,746 |
| Secondary | 17.6 | 74.3 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 63.9 | 19.9 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 731 |
| More than secondary | 19.5 | 78.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 51.6 | 21.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 261 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.7 | 59.9 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 52.3 | 29.4 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 942 |
| Second | 26.4 | 63.1 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 60.3 | 24.4 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 769 |
| Middle | 21.4 | 67.7 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 62.1 | 25.5 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 824 |
| Fourth | 19.0 | 71.8 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 57.1 | 26.3 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 826 |
| Highest | 19.8 | 74.3 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 58.7 | 22.1 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 950 |
| Total | 23.3 | 67.4 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 57.9 | 25.6 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4,311 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Men | | | | | Women | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|--------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Total | Number | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | Number |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 | 1.3 | 63.8 | 34.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| 20-24 | 2.2 | 77.6 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 120 | 4.0 | 71.1 | 24.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 735 |
| 25-29 | 0.7 | 82.4 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 314 | 4.7 | 73.7 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,277 |
| 30-34 | 3.1 | 81.5 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 601 | 5.3 | 70.5 | 24.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,609 |
| 35-39 | 2.0 | 81.3 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 619 | 6.7 | 68.3 | 25.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,641 |
| 40-44 | 3.1 | 85.4 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 460 | 6.9 | 70.9 | 22.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,094 |
| 45-49 | 4.2 | 84.0 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 349 | 8.3 | 65.4 | 26.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 765 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.8 | 85.9 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 118 | 4.6 | 72.5 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 358 |
| 1-2 | 3.2 | 79.2 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 955 | 4.8 | 72.3 | 22.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,721 |
| 3-4 | 1.5 | 84.5 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 883 | 6.5 | 69.7 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,528 |
| 5+ | 3.7 | 84.1 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 510 | 7.2 | 66.3 | 26.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,585 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.1 | 78.6 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 454 | 7.4 | 68.9 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,250 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 83.3 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 2,011 | 5.6 | 70.3 | 24.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,942 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 1.9 | 75.3 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 380 | 8.7 | 64.0 | 27.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 982 |
| South | 4.4 | 81.8 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 460 | 5.8 | 70.5 | 23.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,522 |
| West | 2.2 | 85.4 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 578 | 5.9 | 70.1 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,564 |
| North | 1.0 | 85.2 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 431 | 5.1 | 72.3 | 22.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,166 |
| East | 3.2 | 82.6 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 617 | 5.0 | 71.5 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,958 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.3 | 77.9 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 285 | 8.2 | 63.3 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 909 |
| Primary | 2.6 | 82.2 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 1,708 | 6.0 | 68.4 | 25.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,691 |
| Secondary | 1.8 | 84.1 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 337 | 3.8 | 77.5 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,230 |
| More than secondary | 0.8 | 91.2 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 136 | 6.0 | 84.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 362 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.1 | 80.5 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 479 | 8.5 | 63.5 | 27.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| Second | 2.9 | 81.9 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 442 | 6.3 | 65.9 | 27.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,358 |
| Middle | 2.5 | 84.2 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 514 | 4.6 | 68.8 | 26.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,474 |
| Fourth | 1.8 | 83.2 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 522 | 5.6 | 73.4 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,484 |
| Highest | 1.9 | 82.2 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 509 | 4.7 | 77.8 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,506 |
| Total 15-49 | 2.6 | 82.4 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 2,466 | 5.9 | 70.1 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,191 |
| 50-59 | 5.0 | 78.3 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 476 | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Total 15-59 | 3.0 | 81.8 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 2,942 | na | na | na | na | na | na |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

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

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Woman's earnings relative to husband's earnings | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | | Number of women | Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | | Number of women |
|---|---|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | |
| More than husband | 32.3 | 61.7 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 506 | 13.5 | 66.3 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 506 |
| Less than husband | 23.2 | 65.5 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,498 | 6.0 | 65.5 | 28.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,498 |
| Same as husband | 11.8 | 81.6 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,102 | 3.9 | 81.6 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,102 |
| Husband has no cash earnings or did not work | 58.2 | 34.4 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 161 | na | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| Woman worked but has no cash earnings | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | 5.3 | 69.2 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,904 |
| Woman did not work | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | 4.4 | 74.1 | 21.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,142 |
| Total ¹ | 23.3 | 67.4 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,311 | 5.9 | 70.1 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,191 |

na = Not applicable

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

Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: | | | | Total | Percentage who own land: | | | | Total | Number |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 0.7 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 84.8 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 87.9 | 100.0 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 1.8 | 35.3 | 0.1 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 76.0 | 100.0 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 3.8 | 53.9 | 0.5 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 35.2 | 0.3 | 59.1 | 100.0 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 6.5 | 66.0 | 0.3 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 47.2 | 0.3 | 46.4 | 100.0 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 12.2 | 65.5 | 0.4 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 46.7 | 0.1 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 22.2 | 60.3 | 0.1 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 44.0 | 0.1 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 1,211 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.8 | 20.8 | 0.1 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 84.5 | 100.0 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 40.2 | 0.2 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 28.1 | 0.2 | 65.7 | 100.0 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 3.5 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 75.1 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 84.0 | 100.0 | 2,166 |
| South | 4.2 | 34.6 | 0.4 | 60.7 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 25.3 | 0.4 | 69.5 | 100.0 | 3,065 |
| West | 5.9 | 41.3 | 0.2 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 68.9 | 100.0 | 3,174 |
| North | 5.9 | 44.1 | 0.4 | 49.7 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 36.7 | 0.4 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 2,226 |
| East | 5.1 | 37.5 | 0.1 | 57.3 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 69.7 | 100.0 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.6 | 53.0 | 0.5 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 35.4 | 0.2 | 53.6 | 100.0 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 5.4 | 42.8 | 0.3 | 51.6 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 29.9 | 0.2 | 63.5 | 100.0 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 1.3 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 80.8 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 2.2 | 32.4 | 0.0 | 65.4 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 71.9 | 100.0 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.7 | 34.3 | 0.2 | 56.8 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 20.7 | 0.1 | 72.5 | 100.0 | 2,741 |
| Second | 6.7 | 39.3 | 0.1 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 26.2 | 0.2 | 65.8 | 100.0 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 4.2 | 44.2 | 0.4 | 51.2 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 33.1 | 0.2 | 61.2 | 100.0 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 3.0 | 36.7 | 0.2 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 26.6 | 0.2 | 68.8 | 100.0 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 2.9 | 29.0 | 0.1 | 67.9 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 77.1 | 100.0 | 3,414 |
| Total | 5.0 | 36.4 | 0.2 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 24.7 | 0.1 | 69.4 | 100.0 | 14,634 |

Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: | | | | | Percentage who own land: | | | | | Number |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Total | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 86.5 | 100.0 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 1.6 | 62.1 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 27.9 | 35.4 | 3.2 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 25.0 | 3.1 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 28.5 | 44.4 | 5.0 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 31.7 | 3.2 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 25.2 | 54.2 | 3.6 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 43.1 | 3.4 | 31.3 | 100.0 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 25.2 | 58.0 | 5.4 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 22.1 | 46.3 | 3.8 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 447 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.4 | 15.5 | 0.8 | 74.3 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 0.8 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 17.3 | 25.7 | 2.5 | 54.5 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 18.7 | 1.9 | 63.4 | 100.0 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 10.8 | 14.1 | 1.4 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 73.9 | 100.0 | 879 |
| South | 14.5 | 25.7 | 2.3 | 57.4 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 20.8 | 1.6 | 65.0 | 100.0 | 1,239 |
| West | 8.8 | 33.9 | 0.3 | 57.0 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 22.4 | 0.2 | 69.4 | 100.0 | 1,268 |
| North | 26.9 | 20.5 | 4.4 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 16.2 | 3.7 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 886 |
| East | 19.0 | 21.2 | 2.9 | 57.0 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 14.8 | 2.3 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 23.1 | 40.6 | 4.9 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 29.5 | 3.2 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Primary | 19.3 | 28.3 | 2.6 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 20.6 | 2.1 | 59.8 | 100.0 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 7.2 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 83.7 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 8.2 | 26.9 | 0.4 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 21.8 | 0.1 | 64.0 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.4 | 25.5 | 2.7 | 52.4 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 16.5 | 1.8 | 67.4 | 100.0 | 924 |
| Second | 18.2 | 26.2 | 2.6 | 53.0 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 1.9 | 65.4 | 100.0 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 18.3 | 25.0 | 2.5 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 21.3 | 1.9 | 60.5 | 100.0 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 14.7 | 22.7 | 2.1 | 60.5 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 2.3 | 64.3 | 100.0 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 10.0 | 20.4 | 1.5 | 68.1 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 0.8 | 70.4 | 100.0 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 15.8 | 23.7 | 2.2 | 58.2 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 17.4 | 1.7 | 65.6 | 100.0 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 28.3 | 56.7 | 4.5 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 27.4 | 47.6 | 4.1 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 17.1 | 27.1 | 2.4 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 20.5 | 2.0 | 61.0 | 100.0 | 6,513 |

Table 15.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | House has a title or deed and: | | | | Total | Number who own a house ² |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| | Woman's name is on title/deed | Woman's name is not on title/deed | Does not have a title/deed | Don't know/missing ¹ | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (33.6) | (14.7) | (51.3) | (0.4) | (100.0) | 37 |
| 20-24 | 10.9 | 23.2 | 65.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 366 |
| 25-29 | 23.6 | 20.0 | 55.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 770 |
| 30-34 | 44.0 | 14.7 | 40.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,233 |
| 35-39 | 58.6 | 9.6 | 31.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,507 |
| 40-44 | 63.4 | 8.1 | 27.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,162 |
| 45-49 | 70.2 | 7.0 | 21.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,001 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 64.9 | 10.5 | 24.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 720 |
| Rural | 49.1 | 12.3 | 38.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 5,356 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 58.0 | 12.9 | 29.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 539 |
| South | 48.2 | 13.2 | 38.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,203 |
| West | 54.2 | 8.3 | 36.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,506 |
| North | 50.3 | 10.8 | 38.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,120 |
| East | 48.4 | 15.2 | 35.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,708 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 51.4 | 10.6 | 37.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 937 |
| Primary | 51.2 | 11.3 | 37.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,132 |
| Secondary | 42.3 | 19.0 | 38.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 785 |
| More than secondary | 77.2 | 8.6 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 222 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 34.0 | 10.9 | 54.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,185 |
| Second | 42.7 | 11.0 | 45.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,270 |
| Middle | 52.6 | 13.0 | 33.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,345 |
| Fourth | 56.7 | 15.5 | 27.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,183 |
| Highest | 70.8 | 9.7 | 19.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,094 |
| Total | 51.0 | 12.1 | 36.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6,076 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | House has a title or deed and: | | | | Total | Number who own a house ² |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | Man's name is on title/deed | Man's name is not on title/deed | Does not have a title/deed | Don't know/missing ¹ | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| 20-24 | 17.7 | 8.1 | 74.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 111 |
| 25-29 | 19.3 | 8.6 | 72.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 269 |
| 30-34 | 41.5 | 7.0 | 51.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 555 |
| 35-39 | 59.6 | 2.0 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 618 |
| 40-44 | 67.1 | 3.9 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 477 |
| 45-49 | 74.5 | 3.6 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 396 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.4 | 4.3 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Rural | 50.8 | 4.8 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,155 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 57.9 | 5.4 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 232 |
| South | 50.7 | 3.1 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 527 |
| West | 52.2 | 6.1 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 545 |
| North | 55.3 | 3.3 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 459 |
| East | 51.3 | 5.7 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 678 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 51.2 | 3.2 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 288 |
| Primary | 52.4 | 4.0 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,792 |
| Secondary | 50.0 | 9.9 | 40.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 255 |
| More than secondary | 70.1 | 8.6 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 36.8 | 2.4 | 60.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 440 |
| Second | 44.9 | 5.1 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 506 |
| Middle | 51.6 | 5.4 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 562 |
| Fourth | 60.3 | 5.1 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 504 |
| Highest | 71.0 | 5.6 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 428 |
| Total 15-49 | 52.8 | 4.7 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,441 |
| 50-59 | 74.9 | 3.9 | 21.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 597 |
| Total 15-59 | 57.1 | 4.6 | 38.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,038 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Land has a title or deed and: | | | | Total | Number who own land ² |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | Woman's name is on title/deed | Woman's name is not on title/deed | Does not have a title/deed | Don't know/missing ¹ | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 25.4 | 12.7 | 61.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 107 |
| 20-24 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 60.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 291 |
| 25-29 | 24.6 | 19.9 | 54.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 497 |
| 30-34 | 50.1 | 13.8 | 35.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 867 |
| 35-39 | 64.4 | 8.5 | 26.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,110 |
| 40-44 | 71.4 | 6.3 | 21.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 844 |
| 45-49 | 75.8 | 5.7 | 17.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 757 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 62.8 | 9.6 | 27.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 452 |
| Rural | 55.8 | 10.9 | 32.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,023 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 56.6 | 10.4 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 346 |
| South | 50.0 | 13.4 | 35.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 933 |
| West | 65.2 | 7.9 | 26.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 989 |
| North | 59.3 | 10.5 | 29.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 995 |
| East | 52.3 | 11.5 | 35.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,213 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 59.4 | 10.1 | 28.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 638 |
| Primary | 57.7 | 9.9 | 31.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,110 |
| Secondary | 42.7 | 15.6 | 41.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 546 |
| More than secondary | 68.6 | 13.3 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 41.4 | 9.3 | 48.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 755 |
| Second | 50.1 | 11.2 | 37.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 941 |
| Middle | 59.4 | 11.1 | 28.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,070 |
| Fourth | 62.0 | 12.3 | 25.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 925 |
| Highest | 68.7 | 9.5 | 21.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 783 |
| Total | 56.6 | 10.8 | 32.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,475 |

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

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Land has a title or deed and: | | | | Total | Number who own land ² |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | Man's name is on title/deed | Man's name is not on title/deed | Does not have a title/deed | Don't know/missing ¹ | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (16.6) | (4.9) | (78.4) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 41 |
| 20-24 | 19.0 | 6.8 | 74.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 130 |
| 25-29 | 28.9 | 9.7 | 61.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 197 |
| 30-34 | 45.0 | 3.9 | 51.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 435 |
| 35-39 | 67.2 | 3.0 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 489 |
| 40-44 | 71.0 | 2.8 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 395 |
| 45-49 | 80.4 | 3.8 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 323 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59.0 | 4.3 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 277 |
| Rural | 57.1 | 4.2 | 38.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,733 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 54.5 | 3.2 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 229 |
| South | 55.3 | 4.1 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 433 |
| West | 61.9 | 4.7 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 388 |
| North | 61.6 | 5.1 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 431 |
| East | 53.5 | 3.7 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 529 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 59.4 | 4.4 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Primary | 57.6 | 3.6 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,436 |
| Secondary | 47.7 | 6.9 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 244 |
| More than secondary | 71.9 | 5.8 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 45.7 | 3.3 | 50.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 301 |
| Second | 50.8 | 4.8 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 372 |
| Middle | 58.3 | 4.5 | 37.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 484 |
| Fourth | 61.7 | 4.3 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 456 |
| Highest | 66.2 | 3.9 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 397 |
| Total 15-49 | 57.4 | 4.2 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,010 |
| 50-59 | 82.5 | 2.2 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 528 |
| Total 15-59 | 62.6 | 3.8 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,538 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Have and use a bank account | Own a mobile phone | Number of women | Use mobile phone for financial transactions | Number of women who own a mobile phone |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.3 | 25.9 | 3,258 | 68.6 | 845 |
| 20-24 | 15.3 | 60.5 | 2,414 | 83.1 | 1,460 |
| 25-29 | 26.8 | 56.8 | 2,073 | 86.8 | 1,177 |
| 30-34 | 28.4 | 52.7 | 2,118 | 82.5 | 1,116 |
| 35-39 | 27.6 | 51.7 | 2,072 | 75.0 | 1,072 |
| 40-44 | 32.6 | 51.9 | 1,488 | 78.7 | 772 |
| 45-49 | 34.8 | 47.3 | 1,211 | 75.4 | 573 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 37.8 | 75.7 | 2,909 | 91.0 | 2,201 |
| Rural | 17.2 | 41.1 | 11,725 | 74.3 | 4,814 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 36.2 | 76.8 | 2,166 | 90.6 | 1,664 |
| South | 19.6 | 39.9 | 3,065 | 81.2 | 1,223 |
| West | 20.3 | 43.5 | 3,174 | 76.5 | 1,382 |
| North | 20.2 | 43.1 | 2,226 | 63.3 | 959 |
| East | 15.9 | 44.7 | 4,003 | 79.1 | 1,788 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 14.7 | 23.6 | 1,377 | 62.2 | 325 |
| Primary | 16.9 | 42.9 | 8,529 | 72.5 | 3,663 |
| Secondary | 22.7 | 58.4 | 4,086 | 87.4 | 2,386 |
| More than secondary | 85.0 | 99.8 | 642 | 99.5 | 641 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.5 | 15.9 | 2,741 | 63.5 | 435 |
| Second | 12.4 | 31.5 | 2,756 | 67.0 | 869 |
| Middle | 15.6 | 42.3 | 2,757 | 67.8 | 1,166 |
| Fourth | 22.3 | 60.0 | 2,966 | 79.9 | 1,779 |
| Highest | 41.7 | 81.0 | 3,414 | 90.7 | 2,766 |
| Total | 21.3 | 47.9 | 14,634 | 79.5 | 7,016 |

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Have and use a bank account | Own a mobile phone | Number of men | Use mobile phone for financial transactions | Number of men who own a mobile phone |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.4 | 32.6 | 1,526 | 71.1 | 497 |
| 20-24 | 26.3 | 73.4 | 960 | 88.2 | 705 |
| 25-29 | 44.6 | 70.5 | 710 | 88.8 | 500 |
| 30-34 | 53.4 | 72.0 | 835 | 87.1 | 601 |
| 35-39 | 54.0 | 72.7 | 793 | 84.9 | 576 |
| 40-44 | 58.9 | 71.9 | 575 | 82.3 | 413 |
| 45-49 | 62.2 | 69.0 | 447 | 81.0 | 309 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 53.3 | 81.2 | 1,115 | 95.4 | 905 |
| Rural | 32.4 | 57.0 | 4,731 | 80.1 | 2,697 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 52.8 | 83.9 | 879 | 95.7 | 737 |
| South | 31.4 | 51.5 | 1,239 | 83.1 | 638 |
| West | 34.9 | 59.3 | 1,268 | 81.9 | 752 |
| North | 38.2 | 57.2 | 886 | 77.0 | 506 |
| East | 31.4 | 61.5 | 1,574 | 80.6 | 968 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 30.0 | 39.8 | 420 | 60.7 | 167 |
| Primary | 33.9 | 58.7 | 3,569 | 80.6 | 2,095 |
| Secondary | 33.3 | 67.1 | 1,562 | 90.0 | 1,048 |
| More than secondary | 91.7 | 99.0 | 295 | 99.1 | 292 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.5 | 24.5 | 924 | 70.4 | 227 |
| Second | 24.5 | 48.4 | 1,076 | 72.1 | 521 |
| Middle | 31.2 | 62.6 | 1,227 | 77.4 | 768 |
| Fourth | 43.9 | 74.1 | 1,278 | 85.3 | 947 |
| Highest | 58.6 | 84.9 | 1,342 | 95.2 | 1,139 |
| Total 15-49 | 36.4 | 61.6 | 5,846 | 83.9 | 3,602 |
| 50-59 | 58.0 | 56.9 | 667 | 78.8 | 380 |
| Total 15-59 | 38.6 | 61.1 | 6,513 | 83.4 | 3,981 |

Table 15.8 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Decision | Person who usually makes decisions | | | | | Total | Number of women |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Someone else | Other | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 29.4 | 52.9 | 17.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,401 |
| Major household purchases | 8.3 | 69.7 | 21.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,401 |
| Visits to her family or relatives | 18.6 | 68.3 | 12.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,401 |
| MEN | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 2.7 | 49.2 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,860 |
| Major household purchases | 5.5 | 67.2 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,860 |

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | | None of the three decisions | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | All three decisions | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 67.3 | 61.0 | 73.9 | 47.0 | 17.4 | 73 |
| 20-24 | 73.8 | 70.7 | 79.9 | 58.2 | 10.3 | 750 |
| 25-29 | 80.4 | 77.6 | 85.1 | 66.1 | 6.7 | 1,297 |
| 30-34 | 82.8 | 78.5 | 87.1 | 68.0 | 5.2 | 1,642 |
| 35-39 | 83.0 | 78.1 | 88.5 | 68.9 | 5.2 | 1,690 |
| 40-44 | 86.7 | 82.0 | 90.4 | 74.2 | 4.3 | 1,139 |
| 45-49 | 85.6 | 79.6 | 89.4 | 72.4 | 5.6 | 809 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 82.9 | 79.6 | 87.6 | 70.3 | 6.2 | 1,167 |
| Employed for cash | 84.1 | 79.3 | 87.9 | 70.0 | 5.0 | 4,311 |
| Employed not for cash | 77.8 | 74.0 | 84.4 | 62.5 | 8.0 | 1,924 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 73.4 | 73.6 | 82.2 | 57.9 | 7.2 | 363 |
| 1-2 | 81.5 | 77.1 | 85.1 | 66.7 | 6.8 | 2,782 |
| 3-4 | 82.9 | 79.1 | 88.4 | 69.6 | 5.4 | 2,610 |
| 5+ | 84.5 | 78.5 | 88.8 | 70.3 | 5.3 | 1,647 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.1 | 82.1 | 88.9 | 72.5 | 3.9 | 1,288 |
| Rural | 81.5 | 77.1 | 86.5 | 67.2 | 6.4 | 6,114 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 82.0 | 81.2 | 86.1 | 68.1 | 4.7 | 1,006 |
| South | 87.6 | 79.1 | 88.9 | 72.3 | 4.9 | 1,559 |
| West | 77.8 | 71.7 | 85.4 | 61.5 | 8.5 | 1,628 |
| North | 78.7 | 77.9 | 85.8 | 65.8 | 6.0 | 1,201 |
| East | 84.0 | 80.5 | 87.8 | 71.6 | 5.5 | 2,007 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 78.8 | 72.7 | 84.8 | 63.0 | 8.7 | 952 |
| Primary | 81.3 | 76.6 | 86.3 | 66.5 | 6.4 | 4,834 |
| Secondary | 85.5 | 83.0 | 87.9 | 72.5 | 3.8 | 1,250 |
| More than secondary | 93.1 | 92.5 | 97.6 | 87.6 | 1.0 | 365 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 81.0 | 74.6 | 85.4 | 65.6 | 7.3 | 1,443 |
| Second | 79.4 | 74.1 | 83.9 | 64.7 | 9.0 | 1,397 |
| Middle | 79.4 | 75.0 | 86.4 | 63.8 | 6.4 | 1,509 |
| Fourth | 83.7 | 80.2 | 87.2 | 69.4 | 4.7 | 1,520 |
| Highest | 87.5 | 85.3 | 91.6 | 76.4 | 2.8 | 1,532 |
| Total | 82.3 | 78.0 | 86.9 | 68.1 | 6.0 | 7,401 |

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

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | Neither of the two decisions | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Man's own health | Making major household purchases | Both decisions | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| 20-24 | 95.8 | 89.7 | 86.9 | 1.5 | 130 |
| 25-29 | 98.7 | 93.7 | 92.9 | 0.5 | 361 |
| 30-34 | 97.1 | 94.6 | 92.8 | 1.1 | 691 |
| 35-39 | 97.8 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 0.8 | 719 |
| 40-44 | 98.0 | 95.4 | 93.9 | 0.5 | 534 |
| 45-49 | 95.8 | 93.6 | 90.6 | 1.2 | 422 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | |
| Not employed | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Employed for cash | 97.1 | 94.5 | 92.5 | 0.9 | 2,466 |
| Employed not for cash | 99.0 | 95.3 | 95.0 | 0.7 | 384 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 96.8 | 94.5 | 91.3 | 0.0 | 136 |
| 1-2 | 97.6 | 94.1 | 92.8 | 1.1 | 1,087 |
| 3-4 | 97.6 | 94.6 | 92.9 | 0.7 | 1,023 |
| 5+ | 96.6 | 94.9 | 92.4 | 1.0 | 614 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.8 | 93.0 | 91.7 | 1.0 | 466 |
| Rural | 97.3 | 94.8 | 92.9 | 0.9 | 2,394 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 95.7 | 93.2 | 90.5 | 1.6 | 384 |
| South | 98.8 | 94.2 | 93.2 | 0.3 | 584 |
| West | 96.4 | 94.0 | 91.6 | 1.2 | 634 |
| North | 97.8 | 95.1 | 93.4 | 0.4 | 477 |
| East | 97.5 | 95.3 | 93.8 | 1.0 | 782 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 96.5 | 94.4 | 92.9 | 2.0 | 339 |
| Primary | 97.2 | 94.8 | 92.7 | 0.7 | 2,022 |
| Secondary | 99.1 | 93.2 | 92.7 | 0.4 | 360 |
| More than secondary | 96.3 | 93.5 | 91.7 | 1.9 | 139 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 96.8 | 92.5 | 90.4 | 1.0 | 541 |
| Second | 98.2 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 1.2 | 545 |
| Middle | 97.1 | 95.5 | 93.2 | 0.6 | 624 |
| Fourth | 96.7 | 95.4 | 92.6 | 0.5 | 604 |
| Highest | 98.0 | 94.8 | 93.8 | 1.1 | 546 |
| Total 15-49 | 97.3 | 94.5 | 92.7 | 0.9 | 2,860 |
| 50-59 | 96.6 | 92.9 | 90.6 | 1.1 | 620 |
| Total 15-59 | 97.2 | 94.2 | 92.3 | 0.9 | 3,480 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one of the first five specified reasons | Percentage who agree with at least one of the seven specified reasons | Number |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|--|---|---------------|
| | Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Has sex with someone else | Looks in his phone | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 17.0 | 29.1 | 37.2 | 42.1 | 28.7 | 61.9 | 12.9 | 52.9 | 66.7 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 18.1 | 30.4 | 36.7 | 39.0 | 29.3 | 57.5 | 15.0 | 48.6 | 62.0 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 16.7 | 29.7 | 35.9 | 38.0 | 29.3 | 60.0 | 15.1 | 46.3 | 63.1 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 18.3 | 31.9 | 38.6 | 39.5 | 30.6 | 61.1 | 15.8 | 49.1 | 64.5 | 2,118 |
| 35-39 | 19.1 | 33.5 | 39.1 | 40.8 | 33.4 | 63.4 | 18.0 | 49.9 | 65.7 | 2,072 |
| 40-44 | 18.0 | 30.5 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 30.7 | 62.1 | 17.3 | 47.1 | 64.4 | 1,488 |
| 45-49 | 18.7 | 32.5 | 39.2 | 41.0 | 35.1 | 66.0 | 18.6 | 51.5 | 68.9 | 1,211 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 13.6 | 26.6 | 33.5 | 37.3 | 26.7 | 57.1 | 11.3 | 46.7 | 61.4 | 3,908 |
| Employed for cash | 18.5 | 30.2 | 37.0 | 38.2 | 30.7 | 60.5 | 16.6 | 48.0 | 63.6 | 7,588 |
| Employed not for cash | 21.7 | 37.6 | 44.3 | 47.0 | 35.0 | 68.7 | 18.7 | 56.9 | 72.3 | 3,138 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 16.4 | 27.9 | 35.3 | 39.0 | 27.8 | 57.9 | 13.0 | 49.2 | 62.5 | 5,368 |
| 1-2 | 18.0 | 31.2 | 37.7 | 39.3 | 29.8 | 61.4 | 15.5 | 48.2 | 64.5 | 4,150 |
| 3-4 | 18.9 | 32.9 | 39.1 | 40.5 | 32.5 | 63.4 | 18.2 | 49.7 | 66.2 | 3,184 |
| 5+ | 20.0 | 34.8 | 41.5 | 42.3 | 36.5 | 67.8 | 19.0 | 53.3 | 70.2 | 1,932 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 17.4 | 28.6 | 35.8 | 39.3 | 28.4 | 58.0 | 13.9 | 49.1 | 62.8 | 5,914 |
| Married or living together | 17.1 | 31.7 | 37.6 | 39.4 | 30.8 | 63.5 | 15.8 | 49.0 | 66.1 | 7,401 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 24.2 | 36.1 | 46.5 | 44.9 | 38.5 | 64.7 | 22.4 | 54.7 | 67.9 | 1,318 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.3 | 17.3 | 20.8 | 22.5 | 17.5 | 42.7 | 9.6 | 29.7 | 45.3 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 20.0 | 34.2 | 41.8 | 44.2 | 33.8 | 66.0 | 17.1 | 54.5 | 69.8 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 8.9 | 16.6 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 16.2 | 40.1 | 10.4 | 27.3 | 42.8 | 2,166 |
| South | 22.3 | 38.0 | 46.5 | 48.6 | 38.7 | 70.4 | 19.8 | 59.0 | 73.5 | 3,065 |
| West | 20.6 | 37.5 | 45.1 | 47.9 | 38.5 | 70.2 | 16.1 | 58.5 | 73.7 | 3,174 |
| North | 22.8 | 40.0 | 45.6 | 47.5 | 35.3 | 69.5 | 20.5 | 57.9 | 73.2 | 2,226 |
| East | 14.5 | 22.7 | 30.1 | 33.1 | 23.1 | 54.5 | 12.2 | 42.6 | 58.7 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 27.8 | 44.3 | 52.7 | 53.7 | 47.4 | 77.6 | 25.5 | 65.5 | 80.3 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 21.0 | 36.1 | 43.6 | 45.2 | 35.2 | 68.1 | 18.5 | 55.8 | 71.6 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 10.6 | 19.7 | 25.3 | 29.3 | 19.3 | 48.6 | 8.2 | 37.7 | 52.9 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 18.3 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 19.1 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 30.7 | 47.6 | 56.6 | 57.6 | 48.6 | 78.3 | 25.9 | 68.3 | 81.5 | 2,741 |
| Second | 23.9 | 39.2 | 48.0 | 50.5 | 38.2 | 72.8 | 19.4 | 61.1 | 76.2 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 17.2 | 31.8 | 37.8 | 40.5 | 31.2 | 64.6 | 15.6 | 52.3 | 68.8 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 13.5 | 25.4 | 32.3 | 35.3 | 24.6 | 57.1 | 11.6 | 44.0 | 60.8 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 7.0 | 14.6 | 18.5 | 20.4 | 14.5 | 39.7 | 7.8 | 27.8 | 42.9 | 3,414 |
| Total | 17.9 | 30.8 | 37.6 | 39.9 | 30.5 | 61.4 | 15.6 | 49.6 | 64.9 | 14,634 |

Table 15.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one of the first five specified reasons | Percentage who agree with at least one of the seven specified reasons | Number |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|--|---|--------|
| | Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Has sex with someone else | Looks in his phone | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 16.8 | 8.7 | 40.4 | 2.7 | 23.8 | 44.2 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 7.0 | 33.9 | 1.9 | 19.6 | 38.2 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 11.9 | 5.1 | 36.6 | 2.1 | 15.5 | 38.5 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 34.2 | 2.7 | 16.1 | 36.7 | 835 |
| 35-39 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 34.7 | 2.4 | 15.1 | 38.0 | 793 |
| 40-44 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 3.4 | 36.1 | 2.8 | 14.6 | 37.9 | 575 |
| 45-49 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 32.0 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 35.6 | 447 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 1.4 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 29.1 | 1.6 | 14.5 | 31.6 | 646 |
| Employed for cash | 1.8 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 4.6 | 34.9 | 2.1 | 17.1 | 37.9 | 4,175 |
| Employed not for cash | 4.2 | 8.8 | 12.6 | 16.9 | 10.0 | 45.6 | 4.0 | 23.8 | 50.1 | 1,025 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 14.2 | 7.5 | 36.6 | 2.5 | 20.6 | 40.3 | 2,936 |
| 1-2 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 11.3 | 4.2 | 34.2 | 1.3 | 15.7 | 36.7 | 1,229 |
| 3-4 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 3.4 | 35.2 | 2.1 | 13.6 | 37.8 | 1,051 |
| 5+ | 1.4 | 5.5 | 9.1 | 12.7 | 4.1 | 39.2 | 4.3 | 17.1 | 42.6 | 630 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 2.7 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 14.4 | 7.6 | 36.5 | 2.5 | 20.8 | 40.2 | 2,867 |
| Married or living together | 1.6 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 3.8 | 35.5 | 2.3 | 14.9 | 38.1 | 2,860 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 1.1 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 14.7 | 6.6 | 44.4 | 1.5 | 22.3 | 48.8 | 119 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 23.5 | 1.9 | 11.4 | 25.5 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 13.8 | 6.3 | 39.1 | 2.5 | 19.5 | 42.6 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 0.9 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 24.2 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 25.3 | 879 |
| South | 1.4 | 3.3 | 8.0 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 43.7 | 1.3 | 18.7 | 46.3 | 1,239 |
| West | 3.5 | 8.8 | 13.7 | 19.7 | 9.2 | 43.1 | 3.5 | 26.7 | 46.8 | 1,268 |
| North | 2.5 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 30.2 | 3.4 | 18.0 | 34.4 | 886 |
| East | 2.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 4.8 | 34.5 | 2.0 | 14.2 | 38.4 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.7 | 6.6 | 10.9 | 14.6 | 4.9 | 41.8 | 2.0 | 20.6 | 46.1 | 420 |
| Primary | 2.3 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 38.4 | 2.4 | 19.1 | 42.0 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 2.0 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 12.4 | 5.8 | 32.5 | 2.3 | 16.0 | 35.0 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 1.0 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 19.6 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 21.0 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.0 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 14.2 | 5.6 | 41.2 | 2.4 | 22.0 | 46.1 | 924 |
| Second | 3.8 | 8.1 | 10.0 | 16.4 | 8.7 | 41.4 | 3.0 | 22.3 | 44.8 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 2.2 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 38.1 | 2.2 | 17.8 | 41.1 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 1.9 | 5.1 | 8.3 | 13.6 | 5.4 | 38.5 | 2.7 | 18.6 | 41.8 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 1.0 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 24.4 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 26.4 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 12.6 | 5.7 | 36.1 | 2.4 | 17.9 | 39.3 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 28.7 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 31.3 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 5.3 | 35.4 | 2.3 | 17.3 | 38.5 | 6,513 |

Table 15.11 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|---|--|---------------|
| | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | Number of women | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 69.0 | 90.0 | 5,672 | 77.8 | 92.9 | 2,486 |
| 15-19 | 67.8 | 88.6 | 3,258 | 75.1 | 91.2 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 70.5 | 91.8 | 2,414 | 82.2 | 95.8 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 74.9 | 92.2 | 2,073 | 86.6 | 96.1 | 710 |
| 30-39 | 75.0 | 92.7 | 4,190 | 89.5 | 96.1 | 1,628 |
| 40-49 | 74.6 | 92.8 | 2,699 | 93.3 | 97.0 | 1,022 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 69.6 | 89.6 | 5,914 | 79.0 | 93.0 | 2,867 |
| Ever had sex | 73.0 | 92.2 | 1,964 | 81.9 | 96.0 | 1,109 |
| Never had sex | 68.0 | 88.3 | 3,950 | 77.2 | 91.1 | 1,759 |
| Married or living together | 74.3 | 92.8 | 7,401 | 90.4 | 96.7 | 2,860 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 76.1 | 93.3 | 1,318 | 93.0 | 98.8 | 119 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 73.9 | 91.4 | 2,909 | 87.1 | 96.7 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 72.3 | 91.6 | 11,725 | 84.3 | 94.5 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 74.9 | 90.9 | 2,166 | 88.1 | 96.3 | 879 |
| South | 73.9 | 91.9 | 3,065 | 85.8 | 92.2 | 1,239 |
| West | 74.4 | 92.4 | 3,174 | 80.0 | 93.0 | 1,268 |
| North | 65.2 | 90.8 | 2,226 | 83.7 | 96.2 | 886 |
| East | 73.0 | 91.5 | 4,003 | 86.8 | 97.1 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 74.8 | 90.3 | 1,377 | 90.4 | 93.9 | 420 |
| Primary | 72.5 | 91.9 | 8,529 | 85.3 | 94.8 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 71.2 | 91.7 | 4,086 | 81.6 | 95.2 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 78.1 | 88.8 | 642 | 89.1 | 95.8 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 71.4 | 90.0 | 2,741 | 84.5 | 91.2 | 924 |
| Second | 71.7 | 91.0 | 2,756 | 85.0 | 94.4 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 72.3 | 93.5 | 2,757 | 83.4 | 96.0 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 73.6 | 92.7 | 2,966 | 83.8 | 95.8 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 73.7 | 90.8 | 3,414 | 87.4 | 96.1 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 72.6 | 91.6 | 14,634 | 84.9 | 94.9 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | 92.6 | 95.7 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | 85.6 | 95.0 | 6,513 |

na = Not applicable

Table 15.12 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse | Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Age | | | |
| 15-24 | 77.7 | 78.8 | 824 |
| 15-19 | 69.5 | 71.2 | 73 |
| 20-24 | 78.5 | 79.5 | 750 |
| 25-29 | 78.0 | 79.1 | 1,297 |
| 30-39 | 76.5 | 78.0 | 3,333 |
| 40-49 | 75.0 | 72.0 | 1,948 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 78.0 | 80.3 | 1,288 |
| Rural | 76.2 | 75.9 | 6,114 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 76.8 | 78.3 | 1,006 |
| South | 78.6 | 74.1 | 1,559 |
| West | 76.9 | 77.6 | 1,628 |
| North | 74.5 | 77.3 | 1,201 |
| East | 75.6 | 76.7 | 2,007 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 71.1 | 67.5 | 952 |
| Primary | 76.6 | 76.7 | 4,834 |
| Secondary | 80.2 | 82.0 | 1,250 |
| More than secondary | 76.5 | 81.9 | 365 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 74.4 | 71.4 | 1,443 |
| Second | 77.5 | 75.0 | 1,397 |
| Middle | 76.8 | 76.0 | 1,509 |
| Fourth | 77.3 | 79.9 | 1,520 |
| Highest | 76.4 | 80.7 | 1,532 |
| Total | 76.5 | 76.7 | 7,401 |

Table 15.13 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Empowerment indicator | Percentage who participate in all decision making | Percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating | Number of women |
|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Number of decisions in which women participate¹ | | | |
| 0 | na | 21.4 | 444 |
| 1-2 | na | 25.6 | 1,917 |
| 3 | na | 38.2 | 5,040 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified² | | | |
| 0 | 76.7 | na | 2,511 |
| 1-2 | 68.6 | na | 2,014 |
| 3-4 | 58.9 | na | 1,054 |
| 5-7 | 61.0 | na | 1,823 |

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.14 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Empowerment indicator | Any method | Any modern method ¹ | Modern methods | | | | Any traditional method | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
|--|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Temporary modern female methods ² | Male condom | | | | |
| Number of decisions in which women participate³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 59.1 | 54.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 50.8 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 40.9 | 100.0 | 444 |
| 1-2 | 65.7 | 60.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 55.3 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 1,917 |
| 3 | 64.0 | 57.9 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 51.8 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 5,040 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 63.4 | 57.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 51.0 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 2,511 |
| 1-2 | 63.9 | 58.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 52.6 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 2,014 |
| 3-4 | 64.5 | 58.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 53.0 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 1,054 |
| 5-7 | 65.1 | 59.3 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 54.8 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 1,823 |
| Total | 64.1 | 58.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 52.7 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 7,401 |

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

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

² Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods

³ See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.15 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Empowerment indicator | Mean ideal number of children ¹ | Number of women | Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ² | | | Number of women |
|--|--|-----------------|---|--------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | For spacing | For limiting | Total | |
| Number of decisions in which women participate³ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.8 | 437 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 15.7 | 444 |
| 1-2 | 3.7 | 1,868 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 12.8 | 1,917 |
| 3 | 3.8 | 4,903 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 13.8 | 5,040 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.4 | 5,029 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 14.3 | 2,511 |
| 1-2 | 3.5 | 3,757 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 13.8 | 2,014 |
| 3-4 | 3.5 | 2,092 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 12.5 | 1,054 |
| 5-7 | 3.6 | 3,474 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 13.3 | 1,823 |
| Total | 3.5 | 14,352 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 13.6 | 7,401 |

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.16 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Empowerment indicator | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹ | Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ¹ | Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ² | Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Number of decisions in which women participate³ | | | | |
| 0 | 96.3 | 91.6 | 65.9 | 333 |
| 1-2 | 97.9 | 93.9 | 64.3 | 1,341 |
| 3 | 98.4 | 95.2 | 71.6 | 3,420 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | |
| 0 | 98.4 | 96.8 | 75.7 | 2,102 |
| 1-2 | 98.2 | 94.6 | 69.9 | 1,643 |
| 3-4 | 97.1 | 93.4 | 66.3 | 897 |
| 5-7 | 96.8 | 91.7 | 62.3 | 1,660 |
| Total | 97.7 | 94.4 | 69.3 | 6,302 |

¹ "Skilled provider" includes doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse/midwife community health worker, community health mother and child.

² Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.17 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Empowerment indicator | Infant mortality (1q0) | Child mortality (+q1) | Under-5 mortality (5q0) |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Number of decisions in which women participate¹ | | | |
| 0 | 44 | 17 | 60 |
| 1-2 | 32 | 15 | 46 |
| 3 | 33 | 13 | 45 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified² | | | |
| 0 | 29 | 10 | 39 |
| 1-2 | 38 | 17 | 55 |
| 3-4 | 35 | 12 | 47 |
| 5-7 | 38 | 22 | 59 |

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Key Findings

- **Experience of violence:** Among women age 15-49, 37% have experienced physical violence since age 15 and 23% have ever experienced sexual violence. The corresponding proportions among men are 30% and 6%.
- **Spousal violence:** 46% of ever-married women and 18% of ever-married men have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence.
- **Trends in spousal violence:** The prevalence of any spousal violence among ever-married women increased from 40% in 2014-15 to 46% in 2019-20 but declined slightly from 20% to 18% among men over the same period.
- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** 41% of ever-married women and 39% of ever-married men who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have sustained injuries.
- **Help seeking:** 40% of women and 38% of men who have experienced physical or sexual violence have never sought help to stop the violence or told someone about it; only 43% of women and 40% of men have sought help. The most common sources of help are neighbors and family members.

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This chapter focuses on domestic violence, mainly intimate partner violence, a significant component of gender-based violence.

In Rwanda, domestic violence is widely acknowledged to be of great concern not just from a human rights perspective but also from an economic and health perspective. Nationally representative data on the prevalence of different forms of violence can help monitor progress towards the elimination of violence against persons in Rwanda.

The 2019-20 RDHS included a module of questions designed to obtain information on the extent to which women and men in Rwanda experience domestic violence, including both intimate partner violence and violence by perpetrators other than spouses or other intimate partners. The module on domestic violence was administered in the subsample of households that were selected for the men's survey. The module for women was administered in half of the households selected for the men's survey, and the module for men was administered in the other half. In accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman age 15-49 or man

age 15-59 per household was randomly selected for the module, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained (WHO 2001). In total, 2,788 women and 2,167 men completed the module. Less than 1% of women and men eligible for the domestic violence module could not be successfully interviewed with the module because privacy could not be obtained or for other reasons. Special weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman or man per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

This chapter presents findings for women and men age 15-49 on their experience of physical or sexual violence. It also provides detailed information for ever-married women and men on their experience of spousal physical, sexual, and emotional violence at any time and in the past 12 months; the physical consequences of the violence; and when the violence first began in the relationship. Finally, it documents whether and from whom help was sought to stop the violence.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the 2019-20 Rwanda DHS, information was obtained from never-married women and men on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women and men on their experience of violence committed by their current and former spouses/partners and by others. More specifically, violence committed by the current spouse/partner (for currently married women or men) and by the most recent spouse/partner (for formerly married women or men) was measured by asking all ever-married women and men if their spouse/partner ever did the following to them:

Physical spousal violence: push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his/her fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon

Sexual spousal violence: physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him/her even when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

Emotional spousal violence: say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from all women and men (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent spouse/partner) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, information was gathered on experiences of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent spouse/partner) by asking respondents if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to.

In this chapter, married women and men include those who said they were married and those who said they were living with a man or woman, respectively, as if married. Correspondingly, husbands include both husbands of married women and partners of women who are not married but are living with a man as if married, and wives include both wives of married men and partners of men who are not married but are living with a woman as if married.

16.2 EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of respondents who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a spouse or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

16.2.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence

Thirty-seven percent of women and 30% men age 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 16% and 9%, respectively, experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.1.1** and **Table 16.1.2**).

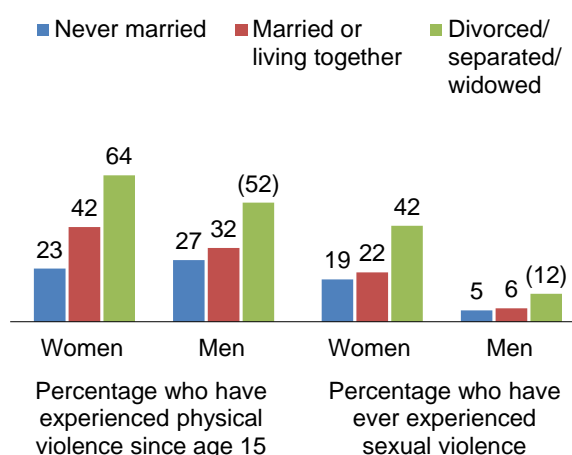
Six percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during pregnancy (**Table 16.7**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 increased from 35% in 2014-15 to 37% in 2019-20. Among men, the percentage decreased from 39% to 30%.

Patterns by background characteristic

- Respondents who are divorced, separated, or widowed are most likely to have experienced physical violence (64% among women and (52%) among men), followed by currently married respondents (42% and 32%, respectively). Never-married respondents are least likely (23% and 27%, respectively) to report having experienced physical violence (**Figure 16.1**).
- A higher percentage of women and men who are employed and earn cash have experienced physical violence since age 15 (41% and 33%, respectively) than those who are employed but do not earn cash (38% and 28%, respectively) and those who are not employed (27% and 14%, respectively).
- The percentage of women and men who have experienced physical violence since age 15 declines with increasing education, from 49% and 37%, respectively, among those who have no education to 22% and 23%, respectively, among those who have more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of women and men who have experienced physical violence also declines with increasing household wealth (**Table 16.1.1** and **Table 16.1.2**).

Figure 16.1 Experience of violence by marital status



16.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 most often name their current husband/partner (60%), their former husband/partner (27%), and their mother/stepmother (10%) as the perpetrators of the violence. Never married women most often name their mother/stepmother (42%) and teacher (23%) as perpetrators of the violence.

The most commonly mentioned perpetrators among ever-married men are unspecified (other) perpetrators (35%), followed by their current wife/partner (22%), police or soldiers (19%), and their former wife/partner (11%). Never-married men who have experienced physical violence most commonly mention (unspecified) other perpetrators (33%) and teacher (19%) (**Table 16.2.1** and **Table 16.2.2**).

16.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence

Percentage of respondents who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a spouse or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Twenty-three percent of women and 6% of men age 15-49 reported that they had ever experienced sexual violence, and 8% and 1%, respectively, said that they had experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months (**Table 16.3.1** and **Table 16.3.2**). Ten percent of women and 2% of men first experienced sexual violence before age 18 (**Table 16.5.1** and **Table 16.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- As was the case for physical violence, divorced, separated, or widowed women and men are more likely (42% and (12%), respectively) to have experienced sexual violence than currently married women and men (22% and 6%, respectively) and never-married women and men (19% and 5%, respectively) (**Table 16.3.1** and **Table 16.3.2**).
- Fourteen percent of never-married women and 3% of never-married men report having experienced sexual violence by age 18, compared with 8% of ever-married women and 1% of ever-married men (**Table 16.5.1** and **Table 16.5.2**).

16.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence most often name their current husband/partner (43%), their former husband/partner (27%), and an own friend/acquaintance (19%) as the perpetrators of the violence. Among ever-married men, the most commonly mentioned perpetrators are a family friend (20%), their former wife/partner (19%), and their current wife/partner (18%). Own friend/acquaintance is the most frequently named perpetrator by both never-married women (52%) and never-married men (42%) who report sexual violence (**Table 16.4.1** and **Table 16.4.2**).

16.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women and men may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Overall, 45% of women age 15-49 in Rwanda have experienced physical or sexual violence: 23% have experienced only physical violence, 9% have experienced only sexual violence, and 14% have experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 16.6.1**). Thirty-two percent of men age 15-49 have experienced physical or sexual violence: 27% have experienced only physical violence, 2% have experienced only sexual violence, and 3% have experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 16.6.2**).

16.5 MARITAL CONTROL BY SPOUSE

Marital control

Percentage of women and men whose current spouse/partner (if currently married) or most recent spouse/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviors: is jealous or angry if she/he talks to other men/women, frequently accuses her/him of being unfaithful, does not permit her/him to meet her/his female/male friends, tries to limit her/his contact with her/his family, and insists on knowing where she/he is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

Marital control in the form of a spouse trying to control or monitor his/her wife/husband's activities can be a warning sign of the potential for violence in a relationship. With respect to the five specified controlling behaviors, 40% of ever-married women said that their husband/partner is jealous or angry if they talk to other men, 37% said that he insists on knowing where they are at all times, 19% said that he does not permit them to meet their female friends, 15% said that he frequently accuses them of being unfaithful, and 9% said that he tries to limit their contact with their family. Overall, 19% of women reported that their husband displays at least three of the specified marital control behaviors, and 48% said that their husband does not display any of the behaviors (**Table 16.8.1**).

Forty percent of ever-married men reported that their wife/partner is jealous or angry if they talk to other women, 23% said that she insists on knowing where they are at all times, 16% said that she accuses them of being unfaithful, 6% said that she does not permit them to meet their male friends, and 4% said that she tries to limit their contact with their family. Overall, 11% of men reported that their wife displays at least three of the specified marital control behaviors, while 53% said that she does not display any of the behaviors (**Table 16.8.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By province, the proportion of women who report that their husband displays three or more of the specified behaviors is highest in South and City of Kigali (26% and 23%, respectively) and lowest in North (13%) (**Table 16.8.1**). Among men, the proportion is highest in East (17%) and lowest in South and North (7% each) (**Table 16.8.2**).
- Women with more than a secondary education are less likely (5%) than women in the other education groups (19%-23%) to report that their husband displays three or more of the specified behaviors. A similar pattern is observed among men (7% versus 8%-13%).
- Formerly married women and men are more likely (40% and 27%, respectively) than currently married women and men (15% and 11%, respectively) to report that their spouse displays three or more of the specified behaviors.
- Sixty-three percent of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time report that their husband displays at least three of the specified behaviors, compared with only 32% of women who say they are sometimes afraid of their husband and 8% of women who say they are never afraid of their husband. Similarly, 26% of men who say they are sometimes afraid of their wife report that their wife displays at least three of the specified behaviors, compared with 9% of men who say they are never afraid of their wife.

16.6 FORMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Spousal violence

Percentage of women and men who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current spouse/partner (if currently married) or most recent spouse/partner (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

Forty-six percent of ever-married women and 18% of ever-married men have experienced emotional, sexual, or physical violence from their current or most recent spouse/partner (Tables 16.9.1 and 16.9.2), and 30% and 12%, respectively, experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (Tables 16.12.1 and 16.12.2). Specifically, 36% of women and 9% of men reported experiencing spousal physical violence, 35% of women and 17% of men reported experiencing spousal emotional violence, and 16% of women and 1% of men reported experiencing sexual violence.

The most common form of physical violence reported by all ever-married women is that their husband slapped them (33%), followed by pushed, shook, or threw something at them (17%), kicked, dragged, or beat them up (15%), punched them with his fist or with something else that could hurt them (14%), or twisted their arm or pulled their hair (11%). Men most frequently reported that their wife pushed, shook, or threw something at them (7%). Five percent of women and 2% of men said that their spouse threatened or attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon (Figures 16.2.1 and 16.2.2).

Figure 16.2.1 Forms of spousal violence (women)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specific acts of violence by their husband/partner

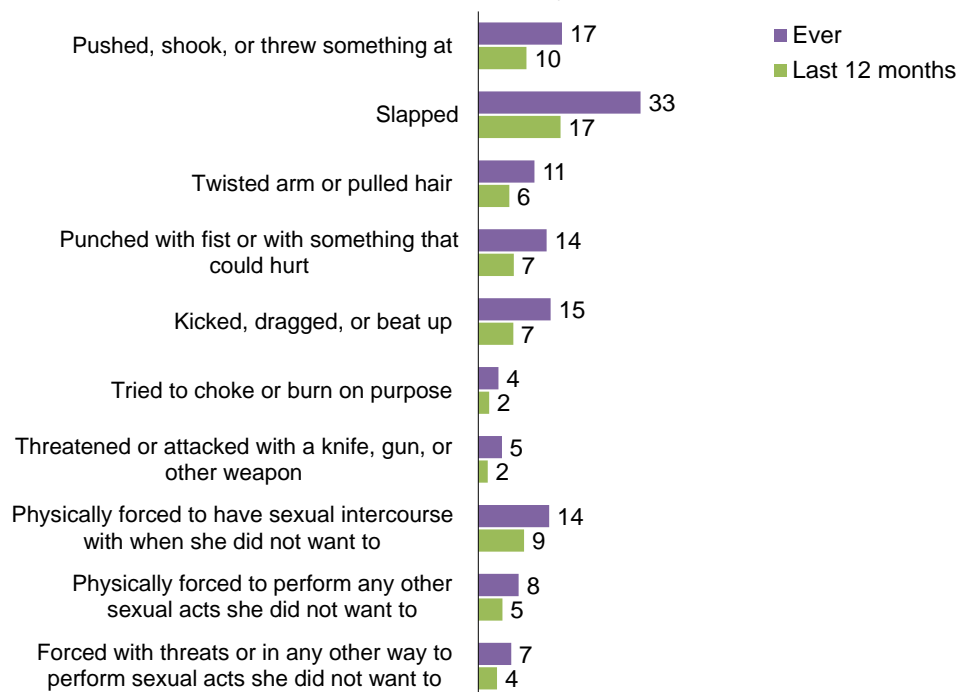
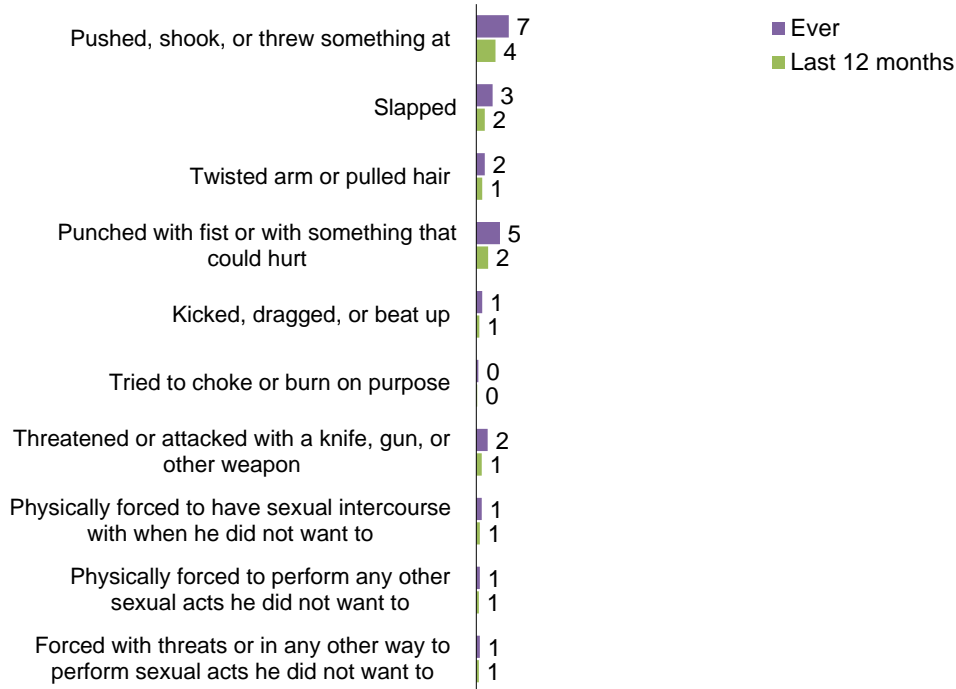


Figure 16.2.2 Forms of spousal violence (men)

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have ever experienced specific acts of violence by their wife/partner



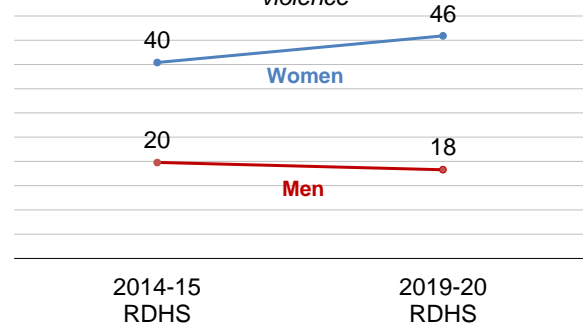
The most common form of spousal emotional violence reported by women and men was that their spouse insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves (30% and 12%, respectively), followed by their spouse saying or doing something to humiliate them in front of others (20% and 11%, respectively).

Fifteen percent of women and 5% of men said that their spouse threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them. The most common form of spousal sexual violence reported by women (14%) and men (1%) was being physically forced to have sexual intercourse by their spouse when they did not want to (Tables 16.9.1 and 16.9.2).

Women and men who have been married (or cohabited as if married with a partner) more than once were also asked about spousal violence committed by any previous spouse or partner. Forty-seven percent of women and 21% of men have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any current or previous spouse (Tables 16.9.1 and 16.9.2).

Figure 16.3 Trends in experience of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women and men who have experienced any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence



Trends: The prevalence of spousal physical, sexual or emotional violence among women increased from 40% in 2014-15 to 46% in 2019-20. Over the same period, the prevalence among men declined slightly from 20% to 18% (Figure 16.3).

Patterns by background characteristics

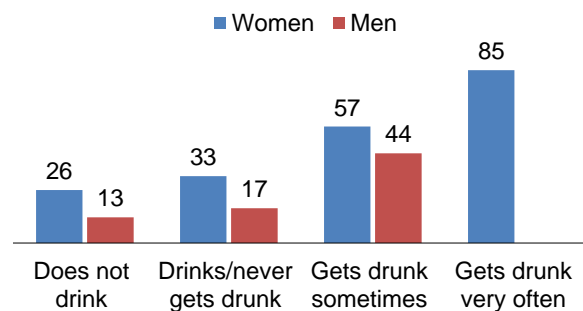
- Women and men who are currently married are less likely (41% and 17%, respectively) to have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence than those who are formerly married (70% and 56%, respectively) (Tables 16.10.1 and 16.10.2).
- Women and men who have more than a secondary education (19% and 6%, respectively) are less likely than women and men who have no education (54% and 24%, respectively) to have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence.
- The prevalence of spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence varies by province. The prevalence among women is lower in East (42%) than in the other provinces (46%-48%). Among men, the prevalence ranges from a low of 14% in City of Kigali to a high of 21% in South.

Patterns by spouse's characteristics and empowerment indicators

- The likelihood of experiencing any form of violence increases with spouses' alcohol consumption. Overall, 85% of women whose husbands are often drunk have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, compared with 26% of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol. Similarly, 44% of men whose wives are sometimes drunk have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, compared with 13% of men whose wives do not drink alcohol (Tables 16.11.1 and 16.11.2 and Figure 16.4).

Figure 16.4 Spousal violence by spouse's alcohol consumption

Percentage of ever-married respondents who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence by their spouse/partner



- Women whose husbands have no education are more likely to report any form of violence (50%) than those whose husbands have more than a secondary education (13%).
- Women and men who report that their fathers beat their mothers are more likely (54% and 22%, respectively) than those who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (39% and 15%, respectively) to have themselves experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (Tables 16.11.1 and 16.11.2).
- Women who say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time are much more likely to have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (95%) than women who are never afraid of their husband (30%). Men who say that they are sometimes afraid of their wife are much more likely to have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (41%) than men who are never afraid of their wife (15%).

16.6.2 Onset of Spousal Violence

Tables 16.13.1 and 16.13.2 show when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage among women and men married only once. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 11% first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence within the first 2 years of marriage, 22% by 5 years of marriage, and 29% by 10 years of marriage. The corresponding percentages among men are 1%, 3%, and 5%.

16.7 INJURIES DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women and men who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current spouse (if currently married) or most recent spouse (if formerly married)

Among ever-married women and men who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, 41% and 39%, respectively, have sustained injuries (**Table 16.14.1** and **16.14.2**). Forty-eight percent of women who have experienced spousal sexual violence reported having sustained injuries. Cuts, bruises, or aches are the most common type of injury among women (38%) and men (36%) who have experienced physical or sexual violence. Twenty-three percent of women and 17% of men reported that they have sustained eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns, while 10% and 8%, respectively, said that they have sustained deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, and other serious injuries. Forty-two percent of women and 45% of men who reported experiencing spousal physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey said that they had sustained injuries.

16.8 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY RESPONDENTS AGAINST SPOUSES

Initiation of physical violence by respondents

Percentage of female and male respondents who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) spouse at times when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

Either spouse can play a role in instigating domestic violence. All ever-married women and men were asked if they had ever initiated acts of physical violence against their spouses. Two percent of women and 15% of men said that they had hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their spouse at times when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting them (**Tables 16.15.1** and **16.15.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have ever initiated physical violence against their husband has not changed since 2014-15 (2%). Over the same period, the percentage among men declined from 21% to 15%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood of initiating violence is higher among women and men who themselves have experienced spousal violence. Four percent of women who have ever experienced spousal physical violence and 6% who have experienced spousal physical violence in the past 12 months have initiated violence against their husband, compared with less than 1% of women who have never experienced spousal physical violence (**Table 16.15.1**). By contrast, 41% of men who have experienced spousal physical violence and 12% of men who have never experienced such violence have initiated violence against their wife (**Table 16.15.2**).
- Three percent of women and 20% of men who report that their father beat their mother have initiated violence against their husband, compared with 2% of women and 11% of men who report that their father did not beat their mother (**Tables 16.16.1** and **16.16.2**).

- Given that women and men who have ever initiated violence are primarily those who have ever experienced it, variations in their initiation of violence by background characteristics are largely the same as variations in their own experiences of violence by background characteristics.

16.9 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

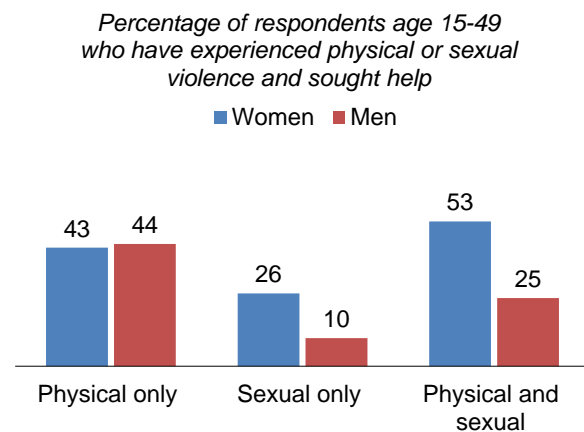
Forty-three percent of women and 40% of men who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence. Eighteen percent of women and 22% of men have never sought help but told someone about the violence, and 40% of women and 38% of men have never sought help or told anyone about the violence (Tables 16.17.1 and 16.17.2).

Trends: There was a decline from 2014-15 to 2019-20 in the percentage of women and men who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help (from 48% to 43% among women and from 45% to 40% among men).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have sought help (53%) than women who have experienced only sexual violence (26%) or only physical violence (43%). However, men who have experienced only physical violence are more likely to have sought help (44%) than those who have experienced only sexual violence (10%) and those who have experienced both physical and sexual violence (25%) (Figure 16.5).
- For both women and men, the percentage who have sought help decreases as the level of education increases; from 49% and 61% among women and men respectively with no education to 26% and 17% among those with more than secondary education.

Figure 16.5 Help seeking by type of violence experienced



Sources for Help

Among women and men who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common sources for help were their neighbors (40% and 32%, respectively) and their own family (33% and 24%, respectively) (Tables 16.18.1 and 16.18.2). Eighteen percent each of women sought help from their husband/partner's family and the local authorities, and 11% sought help from the police. Seventeen percent each of men sought help from the police and the local authorities, while 15% sought help from a friend.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1.1** Experience of physical violence: Women
- **Table 16.1.2** Experience of physical violence: Men
- **Table 16.2.1** Persons committing physical violence: Women
- **Table 16.2.2** Persons committing physical violence: Men
- **Table 16.3.1** Experience of sexual violence: Women
- **Table 16.3.2** Experience of sexual violence: Men
- **Table 16.4.1** Persons committing sexual violence: Women
- **Table 16.4.2** Persons committing sexual violence: Men
- **Table 16.5.1** Age at first experience of sexual violence: Women
- **Table 16.5.2** Age at first experience of sexual violence: Men
- **Table 16.6.1** Experience of different forms of violence: Women
- **Table 16.6.2** Experience of different forms of violence: Men
- **Table 16.7** Experience of violence during pregnancy
- **Table 16.8.1** Marital control exercised by husbands
- **Table 16.8.2** Marital control exercised by wives
- **Table 16.9.1** Forms of spousal violence: Women
- **Table 16.9.2** Forms of spousal violence: Men
- **Table 16.10.1** Spousal violence by background characteristics: Women
- **Table 16.10.2** Spousal violence by background characteristics: Men
- **Table 16.11.1** Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 16.11.2** Spousal violence by wife's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 16.12.1** Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months
- **Table 16.12.2** Violence by any wife/partner in the last 12 months
- **Table 16.13.1** Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage: Women
- **Table 16.13.2** Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage: Men
- **Table 16.14.1** Injuries to women due to spousal violence
- **Table 16.14.2** Injuries to men due to spousal violence
- **Table 16.15.1** Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics
- **Table 16.15.2** Violence by men against their wife by men's background characteristics
- **Table 16.16.1** Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 16.16.2** Violence by men against their wife by wife's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 16.17.1** Help seeking to stop violence: Women
- **Table 16.17.2** Help seeking to stop violence: Men
- **Table 16.18.1** Sources for help to stop the violence: Women
- **Table 16.18.2** Sources for help to stop the violence: Men

Table 16.1.1 Experience of physical violence: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹ | Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months | | | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes ² | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 21.8 | 0.2 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 610 |
| 20-24 | 33.2 | 0.9 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 427 |
| 25-29 | 38.7 | 1.6 | 15.1 | 16.9 | 381 |
| 30-39 | 43.2 | 2.5 | 15.0 | 17.7 | 838 |
| 40-49 | 45.1 | 1.7 | 14.5 | 16.2 | 532 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 32.9 | 0.9 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 526 |
| Rural | 37.6 | 1.6 | 15.3 | 17.0 | 2,262 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 34.8 | 1.5 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 391 |
| South | 38.2 | 1.3 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 604 |
| West | 39.0 | 2.0 | 15.9 | 18.1 | 614 |
| North | 37.7 | 1.0 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 411 |
| East | 34.2 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 767 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 23.4 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 1,085 |
| Married or living together | 41.6 | 2.0 | 18.4 | 20.5 | 1,431 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 64.4 | 3.7 | 15.5 | 19.2 | 272 |
| Employment | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 41.0 | 1.7 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 1,449 |
| Employed not for cash | 37.5 | 1.7 | 14.2 | 16.0 | 644 |
| Not employed | 27.2 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 695 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 23.0 | 0.2 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 1,015 |
| 1-2 | 41.1 | 2.2 | 16.2 | 18.4 | 754 |
| 3-4 | 49.5 | 2.6 | 18.2 | 20.8 | 634 |
| 5+ | 43.4 | 1.6 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 384 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 49.2 | 2.9 | 19.0 | 21.8 | 257 |
| Primary | 40.1 | 1.8 | 15.9 | 17.8 | 1,608 |
| Secondary | 28.5 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 787 |
| More than secondary | 21.5 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 136 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.6 | 1.7 | 19.3 | 21.3 | 496 |
| Second | 40.7 | 2.0 | 18.2 | 20.2 | 529 |
| Middle | 38.6 | 2.2 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 514 |
| Fourth | 32.7 | 1.7 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 621 |
| Highest | 29.6 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 627 |
| Total | 36.7 | 1.5 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 2,788 |

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known

Table 16.1.2 Experience of physical violence: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹ | Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months | | | Number of men |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes ² | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 538 |
| 20-24 | 33.6 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 323 |
| 25-29 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 227 |
| 30-39 | 34.1 | 0.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 520 |
| 40-49 | 31.9 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 339 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 362 |
| Rural | 31.0 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 1,586 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 21.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 293 |
| South | 26.9 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 414 |
| West | 33.5 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 408 |
| North | 35.1 | 0.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 294 |
| East | 32.1 | 0.5 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 539 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 27.1 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 987 |
| Married or living together | 32.4 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 924 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | (52.4) | (0.0) | (9.1) | (9.1) | 37 |
| Employment | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 33.4 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 1,376 |
| Employed not for cash | 28.1 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 339 |
| Not employed | 13.5 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 233 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 1,006 |
| 1-2 | 34.0 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 399 |
| 3-4 | 29.9 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 349 |
| 5+ | 34.5 | 0.6 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 193 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 36.7 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 144 |
| Primary | 32.0 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 1,209 |
| Secondary | 24.8 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 510 |
| More than secondary | 23.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 85 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 33.6 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 306 |
| Second | 33.9 | 0.2 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 374 |
| Middle | 31.1 | 0.2 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 420 |
| Fourth | 27.0 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 401 |
| Highest | 26.2 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 446 |
| Total 15-49 | 30.1 | 0.2 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 1,948 |
| 50-59 | 27.3 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 219 |
| Total 15-59 | 29.8 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 2,167 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months. For men who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their wife/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes men for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known

Table 16.2.1 Persons committing physical violence: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's current marital status, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Person | Marital status | | Total |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Ever-married | Never married | |
| Current husband/partner | 59.9 | na | 45.1 |
| Former husband/partner | 26.9 | na | 20.2 |
| Current boyfriend | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Former boyfriend | 1.0 | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| Father/step-father | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Mother/step-mother | 9.5 | 41.5 | 17.4 |
| Sister/brother | 5.8 | 16.8 | 8.5 |
| Daughter/son | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Other relative | 2.9 | 7.0 | 3.9 |
| Father-in-law | 0.1 | Na | 0.1 |
| Other in-law | 0.4 | Na | 0.3 |
| Teacher | 2.6 | 23.4 | 7.8 |
| Employer/someone at work | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Police/soldier | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Other | 7.0 | 12.9 | 8.5 |
| Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 | 770 | 254 | 1,024 |

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.2.2 Persons committing physical violence: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's current marital status, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Person | Marital status | | Total |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Ever-married | Never married | |
| Current wife/partner | 21.8 | Na | 11.9 |
| Former wife/partner | 11.3 | Na | 6.2 |
| Current girlfriend | 0.3 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| Former girlfriend | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Father/step-father | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Mother/step-mother | 5.9 | 14.7 | 9.9 |
| Sister/brother | 3.0 | 6.3 | 4.5 |
| Daughter/son | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other relative | 8.0 | 11.8 | 9.8 |
| Father-in-law | 0.2 | Na | 0.1 |
| Other in-law | 1.3 | Na | 1.0 |
| Teacher | 1.8 | 19.1 | 9.7 |
| Employer/someone at work | 7.1 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| Police/soldier | 18.6 | 8.8 | 14.1 |
| Other | 35.0 | 33.3 | 34.2 |
| Number of men who have experienced physical violence since age 15 | 319 | 267 | 586 |

Note: Men can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.3.1 Experience of sexual violence: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence: | | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Ever ¹ | In the past 12 months | |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | 13.3 | 5.4 | 610 |
| 20-24 | 23.6 | 8.0 | 427 |
| 25-29 | 25.5 | 7.9 | 381 |
| 30-39 | 25.0 | 10.7 | 838 |
| 40-49 | 26.0 | 8.3 | 532 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 26.3 | 6.0 | 526 |
| Rural | 21.6 | 8.8 | 2,262 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 27.3 | 6.8 | 391 |
| South | 24.2 | 9.8 | 604 |
| West | 23.1 | 8.5 | 614 |
| North | 20.8 | 8.4 | 411 |
| East | 19.1 | 7.6 | 767 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Never married | 18.6 | 4.1 | 1,085 |
| Married or living together | 21.7 | 10.6 | 1,431 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 42.2 | 12.6 | 272 |
| Employment | | | |
| Employed for cash | 24.7 | 8.4 | 1,449 |
| Employed not for cash | 23.2 | 9.4 | 644 |
| Not employed | 17.2 | 7.0 | 695 |
| Number of living children | | | |
| 0 | 17.8 | 5.2 | 1,015 |
| 1-2 | 24.9 | 10.1 | 754 |
| 3-4 | 25.6 | 10.1 | 634 |
| 5+ | 25.1 | 9.8 | 384 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 26.2 | 9.4 | 257 |
| Primary | 24.3 | 9.0 | 1,608 |
| Secondary | 17.0 | 7.0 | 787 |
| More than secondary | 26.5 | 4.8 | 136 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 25.0 | 9.5 | 496 |
| Second | 23.0 | 10.4 | 529 |
| Middle | 24.6 | 9.1 | 514 |
| Fourth | 18.7 | 6.9 | 621 |
| Highest | 22.1 | 6.2 | 627 |
| Total | 22.5 | 8.3 | 2,788 |

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 16.3.2 Experience of sexual violence: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence: | | Number of men |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Ever ¹ | In the past 12 months | |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 538 |
| 20-24 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 323 |
| 25-29 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 227 |
| 30-39 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 520 |
| 40-49 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 339 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 5.5 | 1.2 | 362 |
| Rural | 5.6 | 0.9 | 1,586 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 6.5 | 1.7 | 293 |
| South | 4.4 | 1.3 | 414 |
| West | 6.7 | 1.4 | 408 |
| North | 5.4 | 0.7 | 294 |
| East | 5.2 | 0.0 | 539 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Never married | 5.0 | 0.8 | 987 |
| Married or living together | 5.9 | 1.1 | 924 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | (12.3) | (1.9) | 37 |
| Employment | | | |
| Employed for cash | 6.2 | 0.9 | 1,376 |
| Employed not for cash | 4.6 | 0.9 | 339 |
| Not employed | 3.0 | 1.0 | 233 |
| Number of living children | | | |
| 0 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 1,006 |
| 1-2 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 399 |
| 3-4 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 349 |
| 5+ | 5.9 | 1.5 | 193 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 1.1 | 0.3 | 144 |
| Primary | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1,209 |
| Secondary | 8.2 | 1.5 | 510 |
| More than secondary | 6.7 | 0.0 | 85 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 3.4 | 0.6 | 306 |
| Second | 3.9 | 0.8 | 374 |
| Middle | 4.9 | 0.9 | 420 |
| Fourth | 7.4 | 1.6 | 401 |
| Highest | 7.4 | 0.8 | 446 |
| Total 15-49 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 1,948 |
| 50-59 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 219 |
| Total 15-59 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 2,167 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 16.4.1 Persons committing sexual violence: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to respondent's current marital status, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Person | Marital status | | Total |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Ever-married | Never married | |
| Current husband/partner | 42.9 | na | 29.1 |
| Former husband/partner | 27.0 | na | 18.3 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 0.0 | 5.1 | 1.6 |
| Father/step father | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Brother/step brother | 0.0 | 6.4 | 2.1 |
| Other relative | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| In-law | 1.5 | Na | 2.1 |
| Own friend/acquaintance | 19.4 | 51.7 | 29.8 |
| Family friend | 5.3 | 8.5 | 6.3 |
| Teacher | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Employer/someone at work | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| Police/soldier | 2.6 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Priest/religious leader | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Stranger | 9.3 | 17.6 | 12.0 |
| Other | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Missing | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Number women who have experienced sexual violence | 425 | 202 | 627 |

Note: Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.

na = Not applicable

Table 16.4.2 Persons committing sexual violence: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to respondent's current marital status, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Person | Marital status | | Total |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Ever-married | Never married | |
| Current wife/partner | 18.0 | na | 9.9 |
| Former wife/partner | 18.7 | na | 10.3 |
| Current/former girlfriend | 0.0 | (1.6) | 0.7 |
| Father/step father | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Brother/step brother | 0.0 | (1.6) | 0.7 |
| Other relative | 0.0 | (4.6) | 2.1 |
| In-law | 0.0 | na | 1.4 |
| Own friend/acquaintance | 9.9 | (41.7) | 24.2 |
| Family friend | 20.1 | (14.2) | 17.5 |
| Teacher | 3.8 | (0.0) | 2.1 |
| Employer/someone at work | 11.9 | (18.5) | 14.9 |
| Police/soldier | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Priest/religious leader | 1.0 | (0.6) | 0.8 |
| Stranger | 6.9 | (7.4) | 7.1 |
| Other | 10.7 | (8.3) | 9.6 |
| Missing | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Number men who have experienced sexual violence | 59 | 49 | 108 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Ever-married men can report up to three perpetrators: a current wife, former wife, or one other person who is not a current or former wife. Never married men can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.

na = Not applicable

Table 16.5.1 Age at first experience of sexual violence: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: | | | | | Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence | Number of women |
|---------------------------|--|-----|-----|------|------|---|-----------------|
| | 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 22 | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 6.1 | na | Na | 86.7 | 610 |
| 20-24 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 13.2 | Na | 76.4 | 427 |
| 25-29 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 18.8 | 74.5 | 381 |
| 30-39 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 8.8 | 15.4 | 75.0 | 838 |
| 40-49 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 8.9 | 13.2 | 74.0 | 532 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.9 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 14.1 | 17.8 | 81.4 | 1,085 |
| Ever married | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 14.8 | 75.0 | 1,703 |
| Total | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 16.0 | 77.5 | 2,788 |

na = Not applicable

Table 16.5.2 Age at first experience of sexual violence: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: | | | | | Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence | Number of men |
|---------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---------------|
| | 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 22 | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | na | na | 96.8 | 538 |
| 20-24 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | na | 93.4 | 323 |
| 25-29 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 95.2 | 227 |
| 30-39 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 92.2 | 520 |
| 40-49 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 94.6 | 339 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 95.0 | 987 |
| Ever married | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 93.8 | 961 |
| Total 15-49 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 94.4 | 1,948 |
| 50-59 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 94.7 | 219 |
| Total 15-59 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 94.5 | 2,167 |

na = Not applicable

Table 16.6.1 Experience of different forms of violence: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence, by current age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Physical violence only | Sexual violence only | Physical and sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Number of women |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 15-19 | 15.6 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 28.9 | 610 |
| 15-17 | 15.5 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 26.5 | 377 |
| 18-19 | 15.8 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 32.9 | 233 |
| 20-24 | 21.6 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 45.2 | 427 |
| 25-29 | 23.5 | 10.3 | 15.2 | 49.0 | 381 |
| 30-39 | 25.6 | 7.4 | 17.6 | 50.6 | 838 |
| 40-49 | 27.6 | 8.6 | 17.5 | 53.6 | 532 |
| Total | 22.9 | 8.6 | 13.8 | 45.4 | 2,788 |

Table 16.6.2 Experience of different forms of violence: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence, by current age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Physical violence only | Sexual violence only | Physical and sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Number of men |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 15-19 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 25.1 | 538 |
| 15-17 | 21.1 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 24.7 | 378 |
| 18-19 | 23.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 26.2 | 160 |
| 20-24 | 29.2 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 35.8 | 323 |
| 25-29 | 26.1 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 30.9 | 227 |
| 30-39 | 29.7 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 37.5 | 520 |
| 40-49 | 28.3 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 33.7 | 339 |
| Total 15-49 | 26.8 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 32.4 | 1,948 |
| 50-59 | 24.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 29.7 | 219 |
| Total 15-59 | 26.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 32.1 | 2,167 |

Table 16.7 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy | Number of women who have ever been pregnant |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Age | | |
| 15-19 | (6.6) | 43 |
| 20-24 | 7.6 | 204 |
| 25-29 | 4.2 | 301 |
| 30-39 | 5.4 | 789 |
| 40-49 | 6.4 | 512 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 4.6 | 304 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 1,545 |
| Province | | |
| City of Kigali | 8.8 | 241 |
| South | 4.4 | 408 |
| West | 3.2 | 405 |
| North | 4.5 | 273 |
| East | 8.0 | 522 |
| Marital status | | |
| Never married | 5.0 | 189 |
| Married or living together | 4.8 | 1,392 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 11.3 | 268 |
| Number of living children | | |
| 0 | 8.3 | 76 |
| 1-2 | 4.6 | 754 |
| 3-4 | 6.9 | 634 |
| 5+ | 5.7 | 384 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 5.0 | 247 |
| Primary | 5.6 | 1,186 |
| Secondary | 8.4 | 329 |
| More than secondary | 0.5 | 87 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 5.0 | 384 |
| Second | 6.4 | 364 |
| Middle | 7.7 | 359 |
| Fourth | 5.4 | 392 |
| Highest | 4.3 | 350 |
| Total | 5.8 | 1,849 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.8.1 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women whose husband/partner: | | | | | | | Number of ever-married women |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| | Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful | Does not permit her to meet her female friends | Tries to limit her contact with her family | Insists on knowing where she is at all times | Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors | Displays none of the specific behaviors | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| 20-24 | 48.5 | 15.3 | 22.5 | 8.1 | 42.6 | 19.7 | 38.3 | 166 |
| 25-29 | 46.2 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 7.9 | 37.4 | 20.0 | 41.4 | 262 |
| 30-39 | 39.1 | 16.3 | 19.3 | 9.3 | 37.4 | 19.3 | 48.2 | 755 |
| 40-49 | 36.4 | 12.3 | 17.4 | 9.3 | 34.2 | 18.4 | 53.0 | 498 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 45.9 | 16.7 | 24.6 | 9.1 | 38.5 | 21.9 | 44.9 | 281 |
| Rural | 39.1 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 8.8 | 36.5 | 18.6 | 48.1 | 1,422 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 47.7 | 16.0 | 27.6 | 8.6 | 39.0 | 22.9 | 44.0 | 228 |
| South | 47.5 | 17.7 | 25.1 | 10.5 | 43.4 | 25.5 | 41.5 | 368 |
| West | 43.2 | 13.1 | 17.0 | 10.2 | 38.1 | 18.4 | 43.9 | 373 |
| North | 31.2 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 6.7 | 30.0 | 13.3 | 57.2 | 254 |
| East | 33.6 | 17.2 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 33.5 | 16.2 | 51.8 | 479 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Married or living together | 37.7 | 12.4 | 15.6 | 6.1 | 33.3 | 15.2 | 50.5 | 1,431 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 53.4 | 30.9 | 37.0 | 23.2 | 55.4 | 40.2 | 32.2 | 272 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 36.6 | 12.2 | 25.8 | 4.6 | 41.8 | 20.2 | 43.6 | 98 |
| 1-2 | 43.9 | 16.5 | 20.2 | 8.7 | 37.2 | 19.8 | 44.3 | 614 |
| 3-4 | 41.5 | 14.9 | 18.8 | 10.0 | 39.2 | 19.6 | 46.8 | 609 |
| 5+ | 33.2 | 14.8 | 15.9 | 8.5 | 31.3 | 17.3 | 55.2 | 382 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 41.5 | 16.8 | 19.9 | 9.4 | 38.4 | 19.8 | 45.6 | 1,032 |
| Employed not for cash | 36.2 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 8.0 | 32.6 | 17.9 | 53.3 | 429 |
| Not employed | 41.8 | 11.6 | 22.2 | 8.0 | 37.7 | 18.7 | 45.9 | 241 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 41.7 | 19.1 | 20.9 | 11.4 | 40.0 | 22.7 | 46.7 | 238 |
| Primary | 39.7 | 15.0 | 18.2 | 8.9 | 36.7 | 18.7 | 47.8 | 1,083 |
| Secondary | 42.8 | 15.9 | 23.0 | 8.8 | 38.6 | 21.9 | 45.8 | 296 |
| More than secondary | 33.9 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 1.4 | 24.7 | 5.4 | 53.4 | 85 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 50.4 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 12.8 | 44.3 | 26.1 | 37.1 | 349 |
| Second | 38.8 | 16.0 | 17.8 | 6.0 | 37.0 | 18.4 | 47.1 | 334 |
| Middle | 37.0 | 15.8 | 18.9 | 9.9 | 36.0 | 19.4 | 50.3 | 326 |
| Fourth | 35.8 | 10.7 | 17.2 | 9.0 | 32.0 | 15.3 | 54.1 | 359 |
| Highest | 38.9 | 11.1 | 19.4 | 6.5 | 35.0 | 16.5 | 49.5 | 336 |
| Woman afraid of husband/partner | | | | | | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | 72.5 | 42.9 | 56.0 | 38.9 | 74.0 | 62.9 | 13.7 | 156 |
| Sometimes afraid | 58.6 | 23.3 | 31.1 | 14.8 | 54.9 | 31.7 | 27.6 | 447 |
| Never afraid | 28.2 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 24.3 | 7.9 | 60.5 | 1,100 |
| Total | 40.2 | 15.3 | 19.1 | 8.9 | 36.9 | 19.2 | 47.6 | 1,703 |

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.8.2 Marital control exercised by wives

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 whose wives/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of men whose wife/partner: | | | | | | | Number of ever-married men |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| | Is jealous or angry if he talks to other women | Frequently accuses him of being unfaithful | Does not permit him to meet his male friends | Tries to limit his contact with his family | Insists on knowing where he is at all times | Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors | Displays none of the specific behaviors | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | 46.0 | 11.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 36.3 | 8.7 | 44.4 | 43 |
| 25-29 | 41.1 | 12.7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 18.5 | 7.3 | 53.8 | 118 |
| 30-39 | 40.7 | 17.8 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 24.5 | 11.9 | 53.1 | 468 |
| 40-49 | 37.5 | 15.5 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 20.7 | 11.9 | 54.9 | 332 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.6 | 16.1 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 29.1 | 13.1 | 49.9 | 154 |
| Rural | 39.9 | 16.1 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 21.8 | 10.8 | 54.1 | 807 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 32.4 | 11.8 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 21.2 | 9.0 | 59.8 | 124 |
| South | 38.8 | 12.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 14.7 | 6.9 | 57.1 | 200 |
| West | 45.9 | 15.9 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 31.8 | 12.0 | 45.0 | 212 |
| North | 32.9 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 18.5 | 7.4 | 60.2 | 161 |
| East | 43.7 | 24.7 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 25.8 | 17.1 | 50.3 | 265 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Married or living together | 39.5 | 15.7 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 22.8 | 10.6 | 53.7 | 924 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | (48.5) | (27.0) | (14.2) | (12.5) | (28.5) | (26.8) | (46.6) | 37 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 32.5 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 28.3 | 9.9 | 56.0 | 47 |
| 1-2 | 39.0 | 12.0 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 22.9 | 8.1 | 55.0 | 371 |
| 3-4 | 39.1 | 18.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 20.7 | 12.7 | 54.0 | 349 |
| 5+ | 44.9 | 20.4 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 25.9 | 14.8 | 48.6 | 193 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 40.2 | 15.9 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 23.0 | 11.0 | 52.8 | 832 |
| Employed not for cash | 39.5 | 18.8 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 24.3 | 13.5 | 55.2 | 122 |
| Not employed | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 37.9 | 15.4 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 14.9 | 7.6 | 54.9 | 116 |
| Primary | 40.0 | 17.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 23.4 | 11.8 | 53.7 | 685 |
| Secondary | 43.0 | 15.1 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 27.7 | 12.5 | 48.3 | 122 |
| More than secondary | 35.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 24.2 | 7.1 | 61.0 | 38 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.6 | 14.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 16.9 | 9.9 | 56.6 | 186 |
| Second | 42.4 | 19.2 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 20.9 | 12.0 | 51.8 | 187 |
| Middle | 42.9 | 20.0 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 24.7 | 13.8 | 49.9 | 230 |
| Fourth | 42.3 | 13.1 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 27.2 | 9.8 | 50.5 | 198 |
| Highest | 30.0 | 13.1 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 24.8 | 9.7 | 60.4 | 160 |
| Man afraid of wife/partner | | | | | | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| Sometimes afraid | 53.7 | 28.5 | 17.3 | 15.5 | 32.7 | 25.7 | 39.3 | 89 |
| Never afraid | 37.9 | 14.2 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 21.4 | 9.0 | 55.4 | 859 |
| Total 15-49 | 39.9 | 16.1 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 23.0 | 11.2 | 53.4 | 961 |
| 50-59 | 33.5 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 14.8 | 7.9 | 61.4 | 218 |
| Total 15-59 | 38.7 | 15.2 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 21.5 | 10.6 | 54.9 | 1,180 |

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.9.1 Forms of spousal violence: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Type of violence experienced | Ever experienced | Experienced in the past 12 months | Frequency in the past 12 months | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Often | Sometimes |
| Physical violence | | | | |
| Any physical violence | 36.3 | 19.6 | 2.3 | 17.4 |
| Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her | 17.0 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 8.5 |
| Slapped her | 33.0 | 16.7 | 1.5 | 15.3 |
| Twisted her arm or pulled her hair | 11.4 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her | 13.9 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 6.6 |
| Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up | 14.7 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 6.3 |
| Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 |
| Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Sexual violence | | | | |
| Any sexual violence | 15.6 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 9.5 |
| Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to | 14.4 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 8.6 |
| Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to | 8.2 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 4.5 |
| Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to | 6.7 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 3.5 |
| Emotional violence | | | | |
| Any emotional violence | 34.6 | 23.4 | 3.4 | 20.0 |
| Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others | 20.0 | 12.8 | 2.3 | 10.4 |
| Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about | 15.3 | 9.3 | 1.2 | 8.1 |
| Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself | 29.6 | 19.7 | 2.6 | 17.2 |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual violence | 40.3 | 23.6 | 2.7 | 21.0 |
| Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence | 45.9 | 29.7 | 4.3 | 25.4 |
| Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner | | | | |
| Physical violence | 37.6 | 19.7 | na | na |
| Sexual violence | 16.6 | 10.3 | na | na |
| Emotional violence | 35.8 | 23.6 | na | na |
| Any form of physical or sexual violence | 41.5 | 23.8 | na | na |
| Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence | 47.2 | 30.0 | na | na |
| Number of ever-married women | 1,703 | 1,703 | 1,703 | 1,703 |

na = Not available

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 16.9.2 Forms of spousal violence: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their current or most recent wife/partner, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Type of violence experienced | Ever experienced | Experienced in the past 12 months | Frequency in the past 12 months | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Often | Sometimes |
| Physical violence | | | | |
| Any physical violence | 8.7 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 4.9 |
| Pushed him, shook him, or threw something at him | 6.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 3.9 |
| Slapped him | 3.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Twisted his arm or pulled his hair | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Punched him with her fist or with something that could hurt him | 4.8 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| Kicked him, dragged him, or beat him up | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Tried to choke him or burn him on purpose | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Threatened him or attacked him with a knife, gun, or other weapon | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Sexual violence | | | | |
| Any sexual violence | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Physically forced him to have sexual intercourse with her when he did not want to | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Physically forced him to perform any other sexual acts he did not want to | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Forced him with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts he did not want to | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Emotional violence | | | | |
| Any emotional violence | 16.5 | 11.6 | 2.2 | 9.4 |
| Said or did something to humiliate him in front of others | 10.7 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 5.8 |
| Threatened to hurt or harm him or someone he cared about | 5.3 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 3.1 |
| Insulted him or made him feel bad about himself | 12.4 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 6.8 |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual violence | 9.1 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 5.2 |
| Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence | 18.3 | 12.4 | 2.4 | 10.0 |
| Spousal violence committed by any wife/partner | | | | |
| Physical violence | 10.4 | 5.1 | na | na |
| Sexual violence | 2.1 | 0.9 | na | na |
| Emotional violence | 18.5 | 12.0 | na | na |
| Any form of physical or sexual violence | 11.1 | 5.4 | na | na |
| Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence | 20.7 | 12.9 | na | na |
| Number of ever-married men | 961 | 961 | 961 | 961 |

na = Not available

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men.

Table 16.10.1 Spousal violence by background characteristics: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of ever-married women |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| 20-24 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 16.8 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 41.6 | 48.1 | 166 |
| 25-29 | 29.3 | 33.1 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 35.9 | 40.4 | 262 |
| 30-39 | 37.1 | 36.2 | 16.2 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 40.5 | 47.0 | 755 |
| 40-49 | 33.4 | 39.0 | 17.2 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 42.9 | 47.5 | 498 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.9 | 30.2 | 15.6 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 35.1 | 42.4 | 281 |
| Rural | 35.1 | 37.5 | 15.6 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 41.3 | 46.6 | 1,422 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 37.0 | 32.6 | 15.1 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 37.6 | 45.8 | 228 |
| South | 36.3 | 36.8 | 18.5 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 41.9 | 47.2 | 368 |
| West | 32.5 | 38.1 | 16.8 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 42.1 | 48.3 | 373 |
| North | 33.5 | 40.5 | 14.5 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 43.4 | 47.6 | 254 |
| East | 34.3 | 34.0 | 13.4 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 37.2 | 42.3 | 479 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Married or living together | 29.3 | 32.0 | 12.2 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 35.8 | 41.4 | 1,431 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 62.4 | 59.1 | 33.6 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 63.8 | 70.0 | 272 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 27.0 | 24.3 | 14.9 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 28.4 | 34.4 | 98 |
| 1-2 | 32.5 | 31.9 | 14.7 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 35.6 | 42.1 | 614 |
| 3-4 | 39.6 | 42.2 | 15.6 | 11.6 | 10.1 | 46.1 | 51.8 | 609 |
| 5+ | 31.8 | 37.0 | 17.4 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 41.5 | 45.8 | 382 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 36.8 | 38.1 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 41.7 | 47.5 | 1,032 |
| Employed not for cash | 30.6 | 33.3 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 38.2 | 44.2 | 429 |
| Not employed | 32.2 | 34.1 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 38.0 | 42.2 | 241 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 41.9 | 46.2 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 49.4 | 54.1 | 238 |
| Primary | 35.9 | 38.2 | 16.4 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 42.0 | 48.1 | 1,083 |
| Secondary | 29.7 | 28.4 | 13.5 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 33.6 | 39.4 | 296 |
| More than secondary | 14.6 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 19.0 | 85 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.1 | 46.2 | 18.8 | 15.4 | 14.2 | 49.6 | 56.4 | 349 |
| Second | 37.7 | 40.0 | 17.7 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 44.0 | 49.1 | 334 |
| Middle | 31.6 | 37.8 | 18.4 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 42.5 | 46.7 | 326 |
| Fourth | 30.8 | 31.2 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 34.6 | 39.8 | 359 |
| Highest | 28.4 | 26.3 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 30.8 | 37.7 | 336 |
| Total | 34.6 | 36.3 | 15.6 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 40.3 | 45.9 | 1,703 |

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.10.2 Spousal violence by background characteristics: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent wife/partner, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of ever-married men |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | 15.1 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 18.7 | 43 |
| 25-29 | 9.8 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 11.8 | 118 |
| 30-39 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 9.0 | 18.8 | 468 |
| 40-49 | 18.4 | 10.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 10.7 | 19.9 | 332 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.6 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 11.7 | 19.2 | 154 |
| Rural | 16.6 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 18.1 | 807 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 11.5 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 13.7 | 124 |
| South | 18.4 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 11.0 | 20.8 | 200 |
| West | 18.5 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 19.9 | 212 |
| North | 13.1 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 15.0 | 161 |
| East | 17.7 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 19.3 | 265 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Married or living together | 14.9 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 7.9 | 16.8 | 924 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | (54.5) | (39.4) | (7.6) | (7.6) | (7.6) | (39.4) | (55.8) | 37 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 13.7 | 47 |
| 1-2 | 13.5 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 371 |
| 3-4 | 17.4 | 8.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 19.2 | 349 |
| 5+ | 21.6 | 12.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 12.2 | 23.6 | 193 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 17.3 | 8.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9.4 | 19.3 | 832 |
| Employed not for cash | 9.1 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 122 |
| Not employed | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.6 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 24.0 | 116 |
| Primary | 17.2 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9.0 | 18.5 | 685 |
| Secondary | 11.3 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 15.3 | 122 |
| More than secondary | 3.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 38 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 23.4 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 11.7 | 25.0 | 186 |
| Second | 20.8 | 10.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 10.2 | 21.2 | 187 |
| Middle | 15.9 | 8.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 8.3 | 18.3 | 230 |
| Fourth | 9.0 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 10.9 | 198 |
| Highest | 13.4 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 9.6 | 16.3 | 160 |
| Total 15-49 | 16.5 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 9.1 | 18.3 | 961 |
| 50-59 | 17.7 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 19.1 | 218 |
| Total 15-59 | 16.7 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 18.4 | 1,180 |

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.11.1 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of ever-married women |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Husband's/partner's education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 35.7 | 40.7 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 41.4 | 49.9 | 188 |
| Primary | 31.2 | 33.5 | 14.1 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 38.3 | 43.5 | 970 |
| Secondary | 21.3 | 25.6 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 26.3 | 32.7 | 175 |
| More than secondary | 8.2 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 88 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 17.7 | 17.1 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 21.6 | 26.1 | 626 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 21.9 | 25.3 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 27.3 | 32.9 | 234 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 42.2 | 46.5 | 16.7 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 50.5 | 57.3 | 632 |
| Is often drunk | 75.7 | 74.7 | 40.8 | 36.4 | 33.9 | 79.1 | 85.0 | 212 |
| Spousal education difference¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Husband better educated | 26.5 | 29.6 | 12.1 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 33.9 | 38.4 | 587 |
| Wife better educated | 31.5 | 32.0 | 12.4 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 36.1 | 42.8 | 543 |
| Both equally educated | 28.4 | 33.4 | 13.5 | 10.8 | 7.8 | 36.1 | 41.8 | 234 |
| Neither educated | 37.8 | 45.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 45.3 | 51.2 | 50 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 17 |
| Spousal age difference¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Wife older | 24.2 | 30.9 | 13.9 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 35.5 | 40.1 | 219 |
| Wife is same age | 38.9 | 38.2 | 15.8 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 43.1 | 53.4 | 127 |
| Wife 1-4 years younger | 28.1 | 30.3 | 13.2 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 35.1 | 40.2 | 498 |
| Wife 5-9 years younger | 27.9 | 31.5 | 8.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 34.8 | 39.7 | 377 |
| Wife 10 or more years younger | 34.0 | 33.9 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 35.0 | 40.9 | 209 |
| Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner² | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 11.1 | 16.9 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 18.9 | 21.5 | 811 |
| 1-2 | 41.1 | 42.0 | 14.2 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 46.8 | 56.1 | 566 |
| 3-4 | 77.6 | 71.0 | 40.4 | 32.7 | 30.5 | 78.7 | 86.8 | 255 |
| 5 | 95.6 | 87.2 | 63.2 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 93.4 | 96.9 | 71 |
| Number of decisions in which women participate³ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 31.8 | 38.8 | 20.0 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 44.4 | 49.4 | 93 |
| 1-2 | 38.9 | 40.4 | 16.2 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 44.7 | 52.0 | 377 |
| 3 | 25.2 | 28.0 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 31.4 | 36.4 | 961 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 27.9 | 28.7 | 14.0 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 32.3 | 37.6 | 846 |
| 1-2 | 37.2 | 42.0 | 16.9 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 45.2 | 50.5 | 283 |
| 3-4 | 40.9 | 44.9 | 15.1 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 48.4 | 56.8 | 271 |
| 5-7 | 45.1 | 44.5 | 19.4 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 50.7 | 55.3 | 302 |
| Father beat mother | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 39.8 | 44.2 | 19.5 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 48.0 | 53.7 | 626 |
| No | 29.1 | 30.0 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 33.4 | 38.9 | 970 |
| Don't know/missing | 53.0 | 46.7 | 24.1 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 56.7 | 64.2 | 107 |
| Woman afraid of husband/partner | | | | | | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | 86.0 | 87.6 | 53.3 | 49.2 | 48.3 | 91.7 | 94.7 | 156 |
| Sometimes afraid | 57.5 | 54.4 | 23.7 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 60.4 | 68.2 | 447 |
| Never afraid | 18.0 | 21.7 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 24.8 | 30.0 | 1,100 |
| Total | 34.6 | 36.3 | 15.6 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 40.3 | 45.9 | 1,703 |

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes only currently married women.

² According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8.1 for list of behaviors.

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the wife's report. See Table 15.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.11.2 Spousal violence by wife's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent wife/partner, according to the wife's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of ever-married men |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Wife's/partner's alcohol consumption¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 11.0 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 12.7 | 678 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 14.7 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 17.1 | 141 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 41.9 | 22.1 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 23.3 | 44.1 | 134 |
| Is often drunk | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Number of marital control behaviors displayed by wife/partner² | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 514 |
| 1-2 | 17.6 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 20.8 | 340 |
| 3-4 | 58.6 | 27.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 27.2 | 60.1 | 95 |
| 5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified³ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 15.2 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 8.4 | 17.1 | 814 |
| 1-2 | 16.5 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 19.0 | 108 |
| 3-4 | (36.7) | (20.3) | (2.5) | (2.5) | (2.5) | (20.3) | (36.7) | 33 |
| 5-7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Father beat mother | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 19.5 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 10.8 | 21.8 | 381 |
| No | 13.6 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 15.1 | 530 |
| Don't know/missing | 24.3 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 25.7 | 50 |
| Man afraid of wife/partner | | | | | | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| Sometimes afraid | 40.5 | 28.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 28.2 | 41.2 | 89 |
| Never afraid | 13.0 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 14.9 | 859 |
| Total 15-49 | 16.5 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 9.1 | 18.3 | 961 |
| 50-59 | 17.7 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 19.1 | 218 |
| Total 15-59 | 16.7 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 18.4 | 1,180 |

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes only currently married men.

² According to the husband's report. See Table 16.8.2 for list of behaviors.

³ According to the husband's report. Includes only currently married men. See Table 15.9.2 for list of decisions.

Table 16.12.1 Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of ever-married women |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| 20-24 | 32.3 | 30.1 | 15.5 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 35.3 | 42.7 | 166 |
| 25-29 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 25.2 | 29.3 | 262 |
| 30-39 | 25.4 | 18.9 | 11.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 23.9 | 30.9 | 755 |
| 40-49 | 18.7 | 16.4 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 19.3 | 25.1 | 498 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.5 | 13.3 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 17.2 | 27.0 | 281 |
| Rural | 23.6 | 21.0 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 25.0 | 30.5 | 1,422 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 26.4 | 17.5 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 21.6 | 30.2 | 228 |
| South | 25.2 | 20.0 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 24.9 | 30.8 | 368 |
| West | 23.5 | 23.1 | 12.2 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 27.9 | 33.7 | 373 |
| North | 21.2 | 22.5 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 25.5 | 30.0 | 254 |
| East | 22.3 | 16.5 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 19.8 | 26.3 | 479 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 24.9 | 21.9 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 24.9 | 30.9 | 238 |
| Primary | 24.5 | 21.4 | 11.1 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 25.4 | 32.0 | 1,083 |
| Secondary | 22.5 | 15.6 | 10.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 20.8 | 26.8 | 296 |
| More than secondary | 11.8 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 12.5 | 85 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.3 | 25.3 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 28.6 | 36.1 | 349 |
| Second | 26.1 | 24.5 | 12.8 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 29.5 | 34.7 | 334 |
| Middle | 19.8 | 19.6 | 13.0 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 24.4 | 28.5 | 326 |
| Fourth | 24.5 | 18.4 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 21.8 | 29.2 | 359 |
| Highest | 17.7 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 21.2 | 336 |
| Total | 23.6 | 19.7 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 23.8 | 30.0 | 1,703 |

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands/partners. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.12.2 Violence by any wife/partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married men who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any wife/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or emotional | Number of ever-married men |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | 15.1 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 18.7 | 43 |
| 25-29 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 118 |
| 30-39 | 13.3 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 14.2 | 468 |
| 40-49 | 11.7 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 12.5 | 332 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.4 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 13.6 | 154 |
| Rural | 12.2 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 12.8 | 807 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 7.0 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 8.4 | 124 |
| South | 12.7 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 13.1 | 200 |
| West | 13.9 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 14.2 | 212 |
| North | 9.5 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 10.8 | 161 |
| East | 14.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 15.1 | 265 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.5 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 18.8 | 116 |
| Primary | 12.3 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 13.0 | 685 |
| Secondary | 7.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 9.2 | 122 |
| More than secondary | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 38 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.1 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 17.4 | 186 |
| Second | 14.0 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 14.4 | 187 |
| Middle | 12.8 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 14.4 | 230 |
| Fourth | 6.4 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 198 |
| Highest | 9.8 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 160 |
| Total 15-49 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 12.9 | 961 |
| 50-59 | 10.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 10.5 | 218 |
| Total 15-59 | 11.8 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 12.5 | 1,180 |

Note: Any wife/partner includes all current, most recent, and former wives/partners.

Table 16.13.1 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage: Women

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Years since marriage | Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration | | | | Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence | Number of currently married women who have been married only once |
|----------------------|--|---------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | Before marriage | 2 years | 5 years | 10 years | | |
| <2 | 0.0 | na | na | na | 79.9 | 128 |
| 2-4 | 0.0 | 15.2 | na | na | 71.0 | 185 |
| 5-9 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 24.8 | na | 69.3 | 302 |
| 10+ | 0.1 | 9.2 | 20.6 | 31.9 | 58.9 | 679 |
| Total | 0.1 | 10.6 | 21.8 | 29.3 | 65.1 | 1,295 |

na = Not applicable

Table 16.13.2 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage: Men

Among currently married men age 15-49 who have been married only once, percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current wife/partner by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Years since marriage | Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration | | | | Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence | Number of currently married men who have been married only once |
|----------------------|--|---------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | Before marriage | 2 years | 5 years | 10 years | | |
| <2 | 0.0 | na | na | na | 95.5 | 88 |
| 2-4 | 0.5 | 4.0 | na | na | 91.9 | 108 |
| 5-9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | na | 96.3 | 219 |
| 10+ | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 92.1 | 394 |
| Total 15-49 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 93.6 | 808 |
| 50-59 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 92.0 | 149 |
| Total 15-59 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 93.4 | 958 |

na = Not applicable

Table 16.14.1 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Type of violence experienced | Cuts, bruises, or aches | Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns | Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury | Any of these injuries | Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| Physical violence¹ | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 41.6 | 24.8 | 10.5 | 44.4 | 618 |
| Past 12 months | 45.3 | 25.9 | 10.7 | 48.4 | 334 |
| Sexual violence | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 44.7 | 29.7 | 14.2 | 48.0 | 266 |
| Past 12 months | 40.3 | 26.0 | 12.5 | 43.1 | 175 |
| Physical or sexual violence¹ | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 38.2 | 22.7 | 9.5 | 40.6 | 686 |
| Past 12 months | 39.7 | 22.7 | 8.9 | 42.4 | 403 |

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.14.2 Injuries to men due to spousal violence

Among ever-married men age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent wife/partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Type of violence experienced | Cuts, bruises, or aches | Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns | Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury | Any of these injuries | Number of ever-married men who have experienced physical or sexual violence |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| Physical violence | | | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 37.1 | 17.3 | 8.2 | 41.1 | 102 |
| Past 12 months | 41.6 | 19.1 | 8.1 | 46.6 | 60 |
| Sexual violence | | | | | |
| Ever ¹ | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| Past 12 months | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Physical or sexual violence | | | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 35.5 | 16.6 | 7.8 | 39.3 | 107 |
| Past 12 months | 39.8 | 18.3 | 7.8 | 44.6 | 63 |

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.15.1 Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner | | Number of ever-married women |
|--|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Ever ¹ | Past 12 months | |
| Women's experience of spousal physical violence | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 4.3 | 2.8 | 618 |
| In the past 12 months | 5.9 | 5.1 | 334 |
| Never | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1,085 |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | 22 |
| 20-24 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 166 |
| 25-29 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 262 |
| 30-39 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 755 |
| 40-49 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 498 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 1.8 | 0.4 | 281 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1,422 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 2.0 | 0.5 | 228 |
| South | 3.0 | 1.7 | 368 |
| West | 2.6 | 1.6 | 373 |
| North | 0.4 | 0.2 | 254 |
| East | 1.6 | 0.7 | 479 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married or living together | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1,431 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 2.6 | 1.2 | 272 |
| Employment | | | |
| Employed for cash | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1,032 |
| Employed not for cash | 1.2 | 0.7 | 429 |
| Not employed | 3.4 | 2.3 | 241 |
| Number of living children | | | |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98 |
| 1-2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 614 |
| 3-4 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 609 |
| 5+ | 2.4 | 1.0 | 382 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 2.1 | 1.1 | 238 |
| Primary | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1,083 |
| Secondary | 2.3 | 1.1 | 296 |
| More than secondary | 0.3 | 0.0 | 85 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 3.1 | 1.3 | 349 |
| Second | 2.5 | 1.3 | 334 |
| Middle | 1.2 | 0.5 | 326 |
| Fourth | 1.3 | 1.1 | 359 |
| Highest | 1.7 | 0.8 | 336 |
| Total | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1,703 |

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.15.2 Violence by men against their wife by men's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married men who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife/partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to men's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who committed physical violence against their wife/partner | | Number of ever-married men |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------------|
| | Ever ¹ | Past 12 months | |
| Men's experience of spousal physical violence | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 41.3 | 16.0 | 84 |
| In the past 12 months | 42.3 | 27.3 | 49 |
| Never | 11.9 | 2.9 | 877 |
| Age | | | |
| 20-24 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 43 |
| 25-29 | 12.6 | 4.0 | 118 |
| 30-39 | 15.1 | 5.1 | 468 |
| 40-49 | 15.0 | 2.3 | 332 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 15.4 | 6.3 | 154 |
| Rural | 14.3 | 3.6 | 807 |
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 12.5 | 4.4 | 124 |
| South | 11.6 | 2.9 | 200 |
| West | 12.0 | 2.7 | 212 |
| North | 18.6 | 5.0 | 161 |
| East | 17.1 | 5.3 | 265 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Married or living together | 14.6 | 4.1 | 924 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (10.7) | (3.5) | 37 |
| Employment | | | |
| Employed for cash | 14.8 | 4.3 | 832 |
| Employed not for cash | 13.0 | 2.4 | 122 |
| Not employed | * | * | 7 |
| Number of living children | | | |
| 0 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 47 |
| 1-2 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 371 |
| 3-4 | 14.9 | 3.2 | 349 |
| 5+ | 19.7 | 4.2 | 193 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 15.1 | 3.2 | 116 |
| Primary | 15.0 | 4.1 | 685 |
| Secondary | 12.4 | 3.6 | 122 |
| More than secondary | 11.1 | 7.1 | 38 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 12.4 | 4.8 | 186 |
| Second | 17.4 | 5.1 | 187 |
| Middle | 17.5 | 4.2 | 230 |
| Fourth | 10.6 | 2.3 | 198 |
| Highest | 13.8 | 4.1 | 160 |
| Total 15-49 | 14.5 | 4.1 | 961 |
| 50-59 | 14.2 | 2.6 | 218 |
| Total 15-59 | 14.4 | 3.8 | 1,180 |

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.16.1 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner | | Number of ever-married women |
|---|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Ever ¹ | Past 12 months | |
| Husband's/partner's education² | | | |
| No education | 2.6 | 1.7 | 188 |
| Primary | 1.9 | 1.0 | 970 |
| Secondary | 1.0 | 0.3 | 175 |
| More than secondary | 1.6 | 0.0 | 88 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | 10 |
| Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 1.1 | 0.3 | 626 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 0.0 | 0.0 | 234 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 2.7 | 1.6 | 632 |
| Is often drunk | 4.8 | 2.1 | 212 |
| Spousal education difference² | | | |
| Husband better educated | 2.0 | 0.6 | 587 |
| Wife better educated | 1.9 | 1.2 | 543 |
| Both equally educated | 1.3 | 0.9 | 234 |
| Neither educated | 3.2 | 2.6 | 50 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | 17 |
| Spousal age difference² | | | |
| Wife older | 1.3 | 0.6 | 219 |
| Wife is same age | 1.8 | 1.1 | 127 |
| Wife 1-4 years younger | 2.0 | 0.9 | 498 |
| Wife 5-9 years younger | 1.0 | 0.2 | 377 |
| Wife 10 or more years younger | 3.6 | 2.7 | 209 |
| Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner³ | | | |
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 811 |
| 1-2 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 566 |
| 3-4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 255 |
| 5 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 71 |
| Number of decisions in which women participate⁴ | | | |
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 93 |
| 1-2 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 377 |
| 3 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 961 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁵ | | | |
| 0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 846 |
| 1-2 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 283 |
| 3-4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 271 |
| 5-7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 302 |
| Father beat mother | | | |
| Yes | 2.7 | 1.2 | 626 |
| No | 1.6 | 0.9 | 970 |
| Don't know/missing | 1.6 | 0.6 | 107 |
| Woman afraid of husband/partner | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | 5.8 | 4.4 | 156 |
| Sometimes afraid | 2.8 | 1.9 | 447 |
| Never afraid | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1,100 |
| Total | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1,703 |

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Includes only currently married women

³ According to the wife's report. See 16.8.1 for list of behaviors.

⁴ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for list of decisions.

⁵ According to the wife's report. See Table 15.10.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.16.2 Violence by men against their wife by wife's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married men who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife/partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their wife's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage who committed physical violence against their wife/partner | | Number of ever-married men |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------------|
| | Ever ¹ | Past 12 months | |
| Wife's/partner's alcohol consumption | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 12.0 | 3.4 | 678 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 12.3 | 2.6 | 141 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 27.8 | 8.6 | 134 |
| Is often drunk | * | * | 8 |
| Number of marital control behaviors displayed by wife/partner² | | | |
| 0 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 514 |
| 1-2 | 16.8 | 4.9 | 340 |
| 3-4 | 39.3 | 14.4 | 95 |
| 5 | * | * | 13 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified³ | | | |
| 0 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 814 |
| 1-2 | 19.5 | 4.6 | 108 |
| 3-4 | (18.6) | (10.5) | 33 |
| 5-7 | * | * | 6 |
| Father beat mother | | | |
| Yes | 19.7 | 6.1 | 381 |
| No | 10.9 | 2.5 | 530 |
| Don't know/missing | 12.7 | 5.2 | 50 |
| Man afraid of wife/partner | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | * | * | 13 |
| Sometimes afraid | 15.3 | 6.5 | 89 |
| Never afraid | 14.2 | 3.8 | 859 |
| Total 15-49 | 14.5 | 4.1 | 961 |
| 50-59 | 14.2 | 2.6 | 218 |
| Total 15-59 | 14.4 | 3.8 | 1,180 |

Note: Wife/partner refers to the current wife/partner for currently married men and the most recent wife/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed men. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² According to the husband's report. See 16.8.2 for list of behaviors.

³ According to the husband's report. See Table 15.10.2 for list of reasons.

Table 16.17.1 Help seeking to stop violence: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Type of violence/ background characteristic | Sought help to stop violence | Never sought help but told someone | Never sought help, never told anyone | Total | Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|-------|--|
| Type of violence experienced | | | | | |
| Physical only | 43.0 | 14.5 | 42.5 | 100.0 | 638 |
| Sexual only | 26.4 | 25.1 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 241 |
| Both physical and sexual | 52.5 | 17.7 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 386 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 31.0 | 22.1 | 46.9 | 100.0 | 176 |
| 20-24 | 34.2 | 18.5 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 193 |
| 25-29 | 39.5 | 21.5 | 39.0 | 100.0 | 186 |
| 30-39 | 48.1 | 16.9 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 424 |
| 40-49 | 49.8 | 12.5 | 37.7 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 37.9 | 22.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 241 |
| Rural | 43.9 | 16.5 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 1,024 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 36.9 | 20.8 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 188 |
| South | 40.1 | 22.4 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 279 |
| West | 42.3 | 16.1 | 41.6 | 100.0 | 292 |
| North | 40.3 | 14.5 | 45.1 | 100.0 | 192 |
| East | 50.4 | 14.4 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 314 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 27.1 | 24.7 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 371 |
| Married or living together | 45.4 | 15.6 | 39.0 | 100.0 | 702 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 63.0 | 11.0 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 29.6 | 23.4 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 334 |
| 1-2 | 43.7 | 17.6 | 38.7 | 100.0 | 374 |
| 3-4 | 52.7 | 13.7 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 358 |
| 5+ | 45.0 | 14.4 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 199 |
| Employment | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 47.0 | 18.9 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 710 |
| Employed not for cash | 37.0 | 12.7 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 318 |
| Not employed | 37.6 | 20.0 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 237 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 48.9 | 13.9 | 37.2 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Primary | 45.9 | 15.6 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 779 |
| Secondary | 34.1 | 22.7 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 287 |
| More than secondary | (26.3) | (27.8) | (45.9) | 100.0 | 54 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 49.4 | 15.3 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 254 |
| Second | 43.1 | 17.0 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 253 |
| Middle | 39.9 | 16.8 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Fourth | 40.4 | 17.2 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Highest | 40.8 | 21.3 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 256 |
| Total | 42.7 | 17.5 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 1,265 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.17.2 Help seeking to stop violence: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Type of violence/ background characteristic | Sought help to stop violence | Never sought help but told someone | Never sought help, never told anyone | Total | Number of men who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|-------|---|
| Type of violence experienced | | | | | |
| Physical only | 44.3 | 22.4 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 522 |
| Sexual only | (10.2) | (21.7) | (68.1) | 100.0 | 45 |
| Both physical and sexual | 24.7 | 20.1 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 27.3 | 25.1 | 47.6 | 100.0 | 135 |
| 20-24 | 31.8 | 24.4 | 43.8 | 100.0 | 116 |
| 25-29 | 29.3 | 29.6 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 70 |
| 30-39 | 46.3 | 20.0 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 195 |
| 40-49 | 58.7 | 15.5 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 32.3 | 22.0 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Rural | 41.4 | 22.2 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Province | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 41.8 | 12.1 | 46.1 | 100.0 | 72 |
| South | 36.0 | 15.4 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 118 |
| West | 32.8 | 24.5 | 42.8 | 100.0 | 150 |
| North | 46.6 | 25.7 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 107 |
| East | 43.6 | 26.4 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 30.5 | 23.7 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Married or living together | 46.5 | 21.0 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 323 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | * | * | * | 100.0 | 21 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 30.2 | 23.5 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 301 |
| 1-2 | 39.0 | 28.6 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 147 |
| 3-4 | 59.5 | 11.1 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 112 |
| 5+ | 52.1 | 20.1 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Employment | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 42.8 | 22.7 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 494 |
| Employed not for cash | 25.5 | 20.8 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Not employed | (42.4) | (17.6) | (40.0) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 61.1 | 7.1 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Primary | 43.3 | 22.6 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Secondary | 26.4 | 22.5 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 144 |
| More than secondary | (17.1) | (45.3) | (37.6) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 51.7 | 16.5 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Second | 38.7 | 26.4 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Middle | 43.9 | 19.3 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Fourth | 34.3 | 23.4 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Highest | 32.4 | 24.2 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Total 15-49 | 39.9 | 22.1 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 631 |
| 50-59 | 42.1 | 31.2 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Total 15-59 | 40.1 | 23.0 | 36.9 | 100.0 | 696 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.18.1 Sources for help to stop the violence: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Source | Type of violence experienced | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Physical only | Sexual only | Both physical and sexual | Physical or sexual violence |
| Own family | 31.0 | 46.9 | 31.9 | 33.3 |
| Husband/partner's family | 21.2 | 12.8 | 16.2 | 18.3 |
| Husband/partner | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Boyfriend | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Friend | 4.3 | 12.9 | 9.2 | 7.2 |
| Neighbor | 42.5 | 26.8 | 41.0 | 40.1 |
| Religious leader | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| Doctor/medical personnel | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Police | 10.1 | 4.4 | 15.3 | 11.4 |
| Lawyer | 5.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| Social work organization | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Local authority | 17.4 | 5.6 | 21.5 | 17.6 |
| Other | 0.7 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Number of women who have sought help | 274 | 64 | 203 | 541 |

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

Table 16.18.2 Sources for help to stop the violence: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that men reported, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Source | Type of violence experienced | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Physical only | Sexual only | Both physical and sexual | Physical or sexual violence |
| Own family | 23.7 | * | * | 24.2 |
| Wife/partner's family | 6.0 | * | * | 7.2 |
| Girlfriend | 0.4 | * | * | 0.3 |
| Friend | 13.5 | * | * | 14.8 |
| Neighbor | 32.3 | * | * | 32.4 |
| Religious leader | 4.2 | * | * | 4.7 |
| Doctor/medical personnel | 4.1 | * | * | 3.8 |
| Police | 17.3 | * | * | 16.6 |
| Lawyer | 6.8 | * | * | 6.7 |
| Social work organization | 4.2 | * | * | 3.8 |
| Local authority | 16.8 | * | * | 17.1 |
| Number of men who have sought help | 257 | 5 | 18 | 279 |

Note: Men can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Disability by domain:** 14% of household members age 5 or above have some level of difficulty in at least one functional domain, while 6% have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.
- **Disability by age:** The proportion of household members who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain increases from 2% among those age 5-9 and 4% among those age 30-39 to 32% among those age 60 and above.
- **Disability by marital status:** Widowed women and men are more likely to have difficulty in each of the domains than their counterparts in the other marital status categories. For example, 54% of women and 56% of men who are widowed have difficulty seeing, while 36% of widowed women and 38% of widowed men have difficulty walking or climbing steps.

The 2019-20 RDHS included The DHS Program’s disability module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions (Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2020) which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

17.1 DISABILITY BY DOMAIN AND AGE

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the specified domain. The results, based on 47,245 people, are presented in **Table 17.1** for the de facto household population age 5 and older.

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

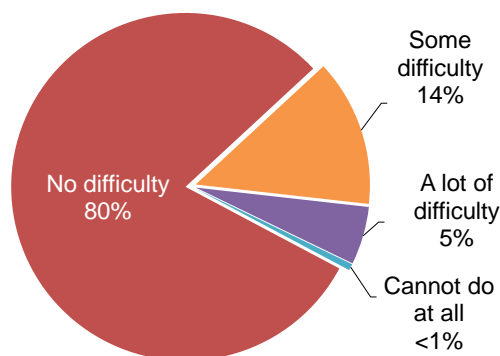
Sample: De facto household population age 5 or above

Eighty percent of de facto household members age 5 or older have no difficulty in any of the functional domains. Fourteen percent have some level of difficulty in at least one domain (Figure 17.1 and Table 17.1), while 5% have a lot of difficulty and less than 1% cannot function at all in at least one domain.

Forty percent of the population age 60 or older is reported to have some difficulty in at least one domain, while 30% have a lot of difficulty and 3% cannot function at all in at least one domain (Table 17.1). Disability generally rises with increasing age. For instance, about 2% to 3% of household members below age 30 have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, as compared with 16% of those age 50-59 and 32% of those age 60 and above.

Figure 17.1 Degree of difficulty

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over



17.2 DISABILITY AMONG ADULTS BY OTHER BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Functional domains

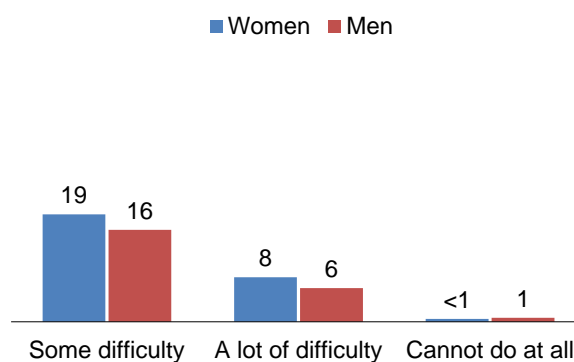
Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 15 or above

Tables 17.2.1 and 17.2.2 present disability data for de facto household members age 15 and older by background characteristics. Seventy-three percent of women and 77% of men have no difficulty in any domain. Nineteen percent of women and 15% of men have difficulty seeing, the most common type of difficulty in the population. Overall, 19% of women and 16% of men have some difficulty in at least one domain (Figure 17.2).

Figure 17.2 Level of difficulty in at least one domain

Percent distribution of women and men age 15 and above



Patterns by background characteristics

- The data show that widowed women and widowed men are more likely to have difficulty in any domain than other women and men. Thirty-nine percent of widowed women and 36% of widowed men have some difficulty in at least one domain, whereas 29% of widowed women and 32% of widowed men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain (Tables 17.2.1 and 17.2.2).
- By province, women in West and South (22% each) are most likely to have difficulty seeing. Similarly, 17% of men in West and 16% in South have difficulty seeing.
- Women with no education (39%) are more likely to have difficulty seeing than women at other educational levels (9%-18%). Similarly, women with no education (16%) are more likely than women at other educational levels (1%-5%) to have difficulty hearing. Men with no education are more likely to have difficulty seeing (24%) and hearing (11%) than other men (8%-16% and 2%-5%, respectively).

- Women and men in the highest wealth quintile are less likely to have difficulty seeing (15% and 12%, respectively) than those in the lowest wealth quintile (22% and 16%, respectively) (**Tables 17.2.1 and 17.2.2**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 17.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 17.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**

Table 17.1 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of the de facto household population age 5 and over by degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Domain and age | Degree of difficulty | | | | | Total | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all | Number of persons |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|---|-------------------|
| | No difficulty | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | Don't know/missing | | | |
| Domain | | | | | | | | |
| Difficulty seeing | 87.2 | 9.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 47,245 |
| Difficulty hearing | 95.9 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 47,245 |
| Difficulty communicating | 98.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 47,245 |
| Difficulty remembering or concentrating | 94.8 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 47,245 |
| Difficulty walking or climbing steps | 93.8 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 47,245 |
| Difficulty washing all over or dressing | 98.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 47,245 |
| Difficulty in at least one domain¹ | | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 93.3 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 7,434 |
| 10-14 | 92.1 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 7,330 |
| 15-19 | 92.0 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 6,243 |
| 20-29 | 88.0 | 9.3 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 7,908 |
| 30-39 | 81.9 | 14.5 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 7,527 |
| 40-49 | 67.2 | 25.4 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 4,708 |
| 50-59 | 47.7 | 36.2 | 15.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 2,880 |
| 60+ | 27.2 | 40.3 | 29.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.4 | 3,213 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Age 15 and over | 74.8 | 17.6 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 32,479 |
| Total | 80.4 | 13.7 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 47,245 |

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of de facto female household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | No difficulty in any domain | Domain | | | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of persons | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Communicating | Remembering or concentrating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 88.1 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 6,016 | |
| Married/living together | 72.9 | 19.3 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 20.2 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 8,977 | |
| Divorced or separated | 65.8 | 23.3 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 2.9 | 24.7 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 1,140 | |
| Widowed | 31.5 | 53.9 | 20.9 | 3.8 | 25.0 | 35.6 | 10.1 | 39.4 | 26.8 | 2.2 | 29.0 | 11.8 | 2,069 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77.0 | 17.0 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 16.8 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 3,305 | |
| Rural | 71.9 | 19.8 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 19.3 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 14,897 | |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 79.7 | 14.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 14.7 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 2,439 | |
| South | 71.8 | 22.0 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 2.6 | 20.0 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 4,116 | |
| West | 68.0 | 22.1 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 11.4 | 12.8 | 2.2 | 21.9 | 9.5 | 0.6 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 3,983 | |
| North | 71.8 | 17.2 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 2.7 | 18.3 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 2,813 | |
| East | 74.6 | 18.1 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 17.8 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 4,852 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 47.9 | 38.7 | 16.2 | 3.8 | 19.4 | 25.4 | 7.3 | 31.1 | 18.8 | 2.2 | 21.0 | 8.9 | 3,106 | |
| Primary | 74.1 | 17.9 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 18.9 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 10,231 | |
| Secondary | 86.6 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 10.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 4,186 | |
| More than secondary | 82.3 | 13.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 13.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 673 | |
| Missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 67.2 | 22.2 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 10.4 | 12.9 | 3.2 | 22.2 | 9.7 | 0.8 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 3,550 | |
| Second | 70.8 | 20.5 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 2.3 | 19.9 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 3,627 | |
| Middle | 73.4 | 19.3 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 18.6 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 3,473 | |
| Fourth | 72.6 | 19.4 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 19.3 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 3,619 | |
| Highest | 79.2 | 15.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 14.6 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 3,934 | |
| Total | 72.8 | 19.3 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 2.2 | 18.8 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 18,203 | |

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of de facto male household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | No difficulty in any domain | Domain | | | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of persons | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Communicating | Remembering or concentrating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 90.6 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 5,732 | |
| Married/living together | 69.2 | 20.9 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 1.9 | 22.4 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 8,134 | |
| Divorced or separated | 66.6 | 21.2 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 2.5 | 23.3 | 9.8 | 0.3 | 10.1 | 3.6 | 230 | |
| Widowed | 32.2 | 55.7 | 25.1 | 4.3 | 24.8 | 37.8 | 9.2 | 35.8 | 29.3 | 2.7 | 32.0 | 13.0 | 180 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.5 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 14.1 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 2,617 | |
| Rural | 76.3 | 15.2 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 16.5 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 11,660 | |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 83.2 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 13.1 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 2,046 | |
| South | 76.5 | 16.4 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 16.6 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 3,157 | |
| West | 74.5 | 16.5 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 1.6 | 18.1 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 3,017 | |
| North | 75.2 | 14.3 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 16.8 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 1.9 | 2,205 | |
| East | 78.0 | 14.2 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 15.3 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 3,852 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 60.9 | 24.3 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 12.6 | 14.5 | 4.2 | 25.1 | 11.4 | 2.5 | 14.0 | 5.3 | 1,581 | |
| Primary | 75.6 | 15.6 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 17.4 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 8,753 | |
| Secondary | 88.0 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 9.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 3,268 | |
| More than secondary | 85.5 | 11.2 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 10.8 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 660 | |
| Missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 73.4 | 15.8 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 18.0 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 2.6 | 2,371 | |
| Second | 74.4 | 16.0 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 17.9 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 2,724 | |
| Middle | 76.5 | 15.2 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 17.1 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 2,964 | |
| Fourth | 77.5 | 14.4 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 15.6 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 2,985 | |
| Highest | 83.0 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 3,233 | |
| Total | 77.3 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 1.6 | 16.1 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 14,277 | |

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Early childhood education:** 24% of children age 24-59 months are currently attending an organized early childhood education program.
- **Early childhood learning:** 36% of children age 0-59 months engaged with adult household members in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days before the survey.
- **Learning materials:** 2% of children under age 5 have three or more children's or picture books in the household.
- **Child care arrangements:** 28% of children under age 5 were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week preceding the survey.

Information obtained in the 2019-20 RDHS allows for an assessment of several key aspects of the welfare of Rwandan children. Questions were included on birth registration and living arrangements and the survival status of parents. A child's access to education is critical, and the RDHS also obtained information on children's participation in primary and secondary school. These data were discussed in Chapter 2 of this report.

This chapter presents data on early childhood education and development collected in the 2019-20 RDHS using modules developed for UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. The early childhood development modules were administered in the entire sample of households selected for the survey.

These data are expected to help the Government of Rwanda, civil society, and other stakeholders design and implement programs and policies that will enhance opportunities for young children to reach their full potential by supporting families and communities and increasing access to quality early childhood care and education.

18.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education programs are important in preparing children for school. The 2019-20 RDHS included questions designed to determine whether children age 24-59 months were attending organized learning programs. The questions were administered as part of the individual women's interview, and mothers were asked about their youngest child age 24-59 months.

The 2019-20 RDHS results show that 24% of children age 24-59 months living with their mothers are attending an organized early childhood education program (**Table 18.1**).

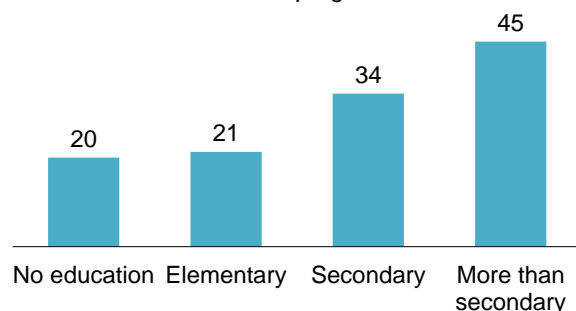
Trends: The percentage of children attending an organized early childhood education program increased from 13% in 2014-15 (among children age 36-59 months) to 24% in 2019-20 (among children age 24-59 months).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Participation in early childhood education programs increases from 7% among children age 24-35 months to 27% among those age 36-47 months and 44% among those age 48-59 months.
- Children living in the North province are less likely to attend an early childhood education program (20%) than children living in the other provinces.
- Children living in urban areas (32%) are more likely to attend an early childhood education program than children living in rural areas (22%).
- Children of mothers with more than a secondary education are much more likely to attend a childhood education program than children of mothers with less education (45% versus 20%-34%) (**Figure 18.1**).
- Children from households in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to attend early childhood education programs than children from households in the other wealth quintiles (41% versus 17%-27%).

Figure 18.1 Early childhood education by mother's education

Percentage of youngest children age 24-59 months living with their mother attending early childhood education programs



18.2 CHILDHOOD LEARNING

It is recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the early years of life and that quality of home care is the major determinant of a child's development during this period. In this context, adults spending "quality time" with children, the presence of children's books in the home, and opportunities for play to stimulate the imagination are all important indicators of quality of home care. Questions in all of these areas were included in the Woman's Questionnaire; mothers were asked about their youngest child age 0-59 months. The information gathered is useful in assessing the extent to which the home care received by children in Rwanda is supportive of early childhood development.

18.2.1 Support for Learning

Support for early learning

Percentage of children with whom any adult household member (age 15+) has (within the previous 3 days) engaged in four or more of the following activities to promote learning and school readiness: reading books or looking at picture books; telling stories; singing songs; taking the children outside the home, compound, or yard; playing with the children; and spending time with the children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Sample: Youngest children age 0-59 months living with their mothers

Father's and mother's support for early learning

Percentage of children with whom the natural father or natural mother engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the 3 days before the survey.

Sample: Youngest children age 0-59 months living with their mothers

Thirty-six percent of children age 0-59 months living with their mothers were engaged by adult household members in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days before the survey. The mean number of activities in which adult household members engaged with children was 2.9. Only 4% of children engaged in four or more early learning activities with their fathers, while 25% engaged in at least four activities with their mothers (**Table 18.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 0-23 months (25%) are less likely to have engaged in four or more learning activities than children age 24-47 months (46%) and children age 48-59 months (51%).
- Children whose mothers have no education are much less likely to have engaged in four or more activities with adult household members than children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (26% versus 61%). Similarly, 29% of children whose fathers have no education engaged in four or more activities, as compared with 61% of children whose fathers have more than a secondary education.
- The proportion of children who engaged in four or more activities with adult household members increases with increasing wealth, from 27% in the lowest quintile to 50% in the highest quintile. Similar patterns are observed in the proportions of children who engaged in four or more activities with their fathers and their mothers.

18.2.2 Children's Books and Playthings

Exposure to books in the early years not only provides children with a greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading (e.g., older siblings doing school work). The presence of books is also important for later school performance. Mothers were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for their youngest child under age 5. The results show that most young children in Rwanda do not have access to books in the household. Only 2% of children under age 5 have three or more children's books in the household, and less than 1% have 10 or more children's books (**Table 18.3**).

By stimulating the imagination, play also contributes to brain development. Mothers were asked what items children play with, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a shop, and other household objects or objects found around the home. Thirty-nine percent of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother play with homemade toys (including dolls and cars). Overall, 37% of children play with two or more types of playthings, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a store, household objects (such as pots and bowls), and objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks, animals, shells, and leaves) (**Table 18.3**).

Trends: The proportion of children under age 5 living in households with three or more children's books increased from less than 1% in 2014-15 to 2% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who play with two or more types of playthings increases with age. Twenty-five percent of children age 0-23 months have two or more types of playthings, as compared with 50% of children age 24-47 months and 54% of children age 48-59 months.
- Urban children are more likely than rural children to have three or more children's books in the household (5% versus 2%).
- The percentage of children with three or more children's books in the household varies by province, from a high of 5% in City of Kigali to a low of 1% in South.

- The percentage of children living in households with three or more children’s books increases with increasing mother’s education, from 1% among children whose mothers have no education to 14% among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- Access to children’s books also increases with increasing household wealth; 7% of children in the highest wealth quintile live in households with three or more books, as compared with less than 1% of children in the lowest quintile.

18.3 ADEQUATE CARE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

Leaving children alone or only in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents, abuse, and neglect. In the 2019-20 RDHS, mothers were asked questions to establish whether their youngest child under age 5 had been left alone during the week preceding the interview for 1 hour or more and whether the child had been left in the care of another child under age 10 for 1 hour or more.

Inadequate care

Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once in the last week.

Sample: Youngest children under age 5 living with their mother

Nine percent of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother were left alone and 25% were left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey. Overall, 28% of children were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once during the week before the survey (**Table 18.4**).

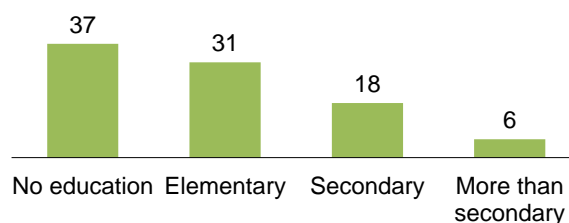
Trends: The percentage of young children left alone or in the care of another child under age 10 decreased from 35% in 2014-15 to 28% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 24-47 months (37%) and 48-59 months (40%) were more likely to be left with inadequate care than children age 0-23 months (20%).
- The proportion of children left with inadequate care is higher among those whose mothers have no education (37%) than among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education (6%) (**Figure 18.2**).
- The proportion of children left with inadequate care decreases with increasing household wealth; 35% of children in the lowest wealth quintile were left with inadequate care, as compared with 13% of children in the highest quintile.

Figure 18.2 Inadequate care by mother’s education

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or with a child under age 10



18.4 DEVELOPMENTALLY ON TRACK

In the 2019-20 RDHS, mothers were asked a series of 10 questions about the youngest child age 24-59 months living with them that were designed to ascertain if the child was developmentally on track in four domains of development: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning. An early child development index was created by combining all four domains.

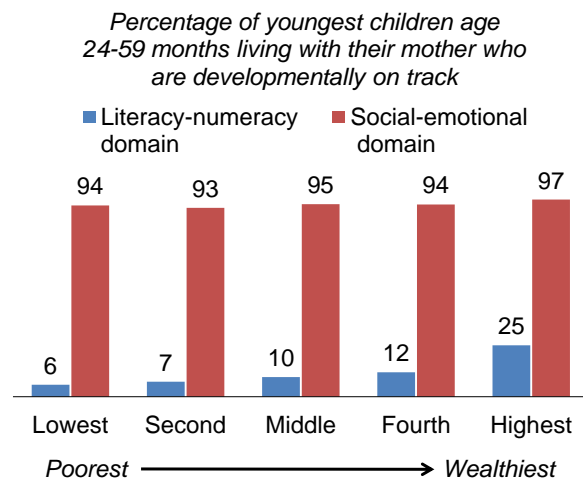
The results show that 95% of children age 24-59 months are on track for their age in terms of physical development; 12% are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain, 94% are on track in the social-emotional domain, and 80% are on track in the learning domain. Seventy-six percent of children are on track in their development as measured in at least three of the four developmental domains (**Table 18.5**).

Trends: The percentage of children considered to be developmentally on track has increased since 2014-15, from 63% (among children age 36-59 months) to 76% (among children age 24-59 months).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Girls are more likely than boys to be developmentally on track (78% and 74%, respectively).
- Urban children are more likely than rural children to be on track in their development (81% versus 75%).
- The percentage of children developmentally on track in the literacy-numeracy domain increases sharply with increasing mother's education, from 6% among children whose mothers have no education to 32% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of children developmentally on track increases with increasing household wealth, from 69% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% among those in the highest quintile (**Figure 18.3**).

Figure 18.3 Developmentally on track by household wealth



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on early child development, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1 Early childhood education**
- **Table 18.2 Support for learning**
- **Table 18.3 Learning materials**
- **Table 18.4 Inadequate care**
- **Table 18.5 Early child development index**

Table 18.1 Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education program, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children attending early childhood education ¹ | Number of children age 24-59 months |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Age in months | | |
| 24-35 | 6.8 | 1,557 |
| 36-47 | 27.1 | 1,432 |
| 48-59 | 43.7 | 1,146 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 22.8 | 2,120 |
| Female | 25.4 | 2,016 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 31.9 | 729 |
| Rural | 22.4 | 3,406 |
| Province | | |
| City of Kigali | 26.6 | 567 |
| South | 23.1 | 822 |
| West | 28.1 | 1,002 |
| North | 19.8 | 668 |
| East | 22.3 | 1,076 |
| Mother's education | | |
| No education | 19.7 | 527 |
| Primary | 21.0 | 2,731 |
| Secondary | 33.9 | 710 |
| More than secondary | 45.4 | 168 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 17.3 | 983 |
| Second | 19.0 | 787 |
| Middle | 18.1 | 816 |
| Fourth | 26.7 | 774 |
| Highest | 41.3 | 775 |
| Total | 24.1 | 4,135 |

¹ Not including day care and baby-sitting

Table 18.2 Support for learning

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last 3 days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Adult household members | | Percentage of children living with their: | | Father | | Mother | | Number of children age 0-59 months | |
|--|---|--|--|-------------|---|--|---|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ^{1,2} | Mean number of activities with adult household members | Percentage of children with whom no adult household members have engaged in any activity | | 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 ² | | | |
| | | | Father | Mother | | | Father | Mother | | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-23 | 24.5 | 2.6 | 11.2 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 18.3 | 2.3 | 3,145 |
| 24-47 | 46.3 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 32.7 | 2.7 | 2,218 |
| 48-59 | 51.0 | 3.3 | 9.8 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 33.6 | 2.6 | 685 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 34.7 | 2.9 | 10.0 | 73.4 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 24.2 | 2.4 | 3,062 |
| Female | 36.2 | 3.0 | 9.2 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 26.5 | 2.5 | 2,985 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 46.5 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 68.3 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 33.0 | 2.7 | 1,054 |
| Rural | 33.2 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 23.7 | 2.4 | 4,993 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 38.5 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 70.0 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 26.6 | 2.5 | 807 |
| South | 36.7 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 27.8 | 2.6 | 1,259 |
| West | 28.0 | 2.6 | 14.2 | 75.9 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 16.2 | 2.1 | 1,390 |
| North | 37.3 | 3.0 | 10.4 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 24.4 | 2.4 | 963 |
| East | 38.3 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 70.1 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 31.2 | 2.7 | 1,628 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 25.7 | 2.5 | 14.1 | 76.4 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 679 |
| Primary | 31.8 | 2.8 | 9.8 | 74.4 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 22.4 | 2.4 | 3,910 |
| Secondary | 47.6 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 65.3 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 35.7 | 2.9 | 1,187 |
| More than secondary | 60.5 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 72.8 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 1.2 | 46.2 | 3.3 | 270 |
| Father's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 29.3 | 2.7 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 21.8 | 2.3 | 531 |
| Primary | 33.5 | 2.8 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 22.5 | 2.4 | 3,046 |
| Secondary | 40.8 | 3.1 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 27.6 | 2.6 | 601 |
| More than secondary | 60.6 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 1.7 | 38.0 | 3.0 | 217 |
| Biological father not in the household | 35.9 | 2.9 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 29.1 | 2.6 | 1,646 |
| Don't know | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.5 | 2.6 | 10.8 | 65.7 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 19.8 | 2.2 | 1,395 |
| Second | 31.8 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 74.1 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 22.0 | 2.3 | 1,172 |
| Middle | 35.2 | 2.9 | 9.0 | 78.4 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 24.5 | 2.4 | 1,191 |
| Fourth | 36.6 | 3.0 | 9.8 | 74.6 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 26.3 | 2.5 | 1,174 |
| Highest | 49.8 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 35.7 | 2.9 | 1,115 |
| Total | 35.5 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 72.8 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 25.4 | 2.5 | 6,047 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Including parents or other adult members of the household

² Including the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books; telling stories; singing songs; taking the children outside the home, compound, or yard; playing with the children; and spending time with the children naming, counting, or drawing things

Table 18.3 Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by number of children's books present in the household and by playthings that the child plays with, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children living in households that have for the child: | | Percentage of children who play with: | | | | Number of children |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| | 3 or more children's books | 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 | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | |
| 0-23 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 27.0 | 14.0 | 39.2 | 25.4 | 3,145 |
| 24-47 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 50.3 | 18.8 | 69.1 | 49.5 | 2,218 |
| 48-59 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 55.4 | 17.3 | 73.5 | 53.6 | 685 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2.2 | 0.4 | 39.7 | 15.7 | 54.2 | 38.4 | 3,062 |
| Female | 2.3 | 0.2 | 37.9 | 16.6 | 53.8 | 36.5 | 2,985 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.9 | 1.0 | 42.8 | 43.5 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 1,054 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 0.1 | 38.0 | 10.4 | 54.2 | 35.5 | 4,993 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 5.4 | 1.1 | 39.8 | 43.4 | 54.2 | 45.2 | 807 |
| South | 1.4 | 0.1 | 40.6 | 10.4 | 59.4 | 38.6 | 1,259 |
| West | 2.1 | 0.2 | 35.0 | 12.6 | 49.8 | 33.3 | 1,390 |
| North | 2.0 | 0.1 | 39.2 | 12.6 | 52.9 | 37.4 | 963 |
| East | 1.6 | 0.2 | 39.9 | 12.1 | 54.1 | 36.2 | 1,628 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.7 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 4.2 | 54.7 | 32.5 | 679 |
| Primary | 1.1 | 0.1 | 38.3 | 8.9 | 56.0 | 35.6 | 3,910 |
| Secondary | 4.4 | 0.7 | 40.5 | 34.2 | 51.0 | 42.5 | 1,187 |
| More than secondary | 13.8 | 2.0 | 47.0 | 71.7 | 38.3 | 53.5 | 270 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.4 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 1.4 | 55.6 | 28.8 | 1,395 |
| Second | 0.6 | 0.1 | 33.9 | 4.7 | 51.3 | 30.1 | 1,172 |
| Middle | 1.3 | 0.2 | 43.0 | 8.0 | 57.1 | 39.7 | 1,191 |
| Fourth | 2.3 | 0.1 | 40.4 | 20.0 | 55.1 | 39.9 | 1,174 |
| Highest | 7.2 | 1.1 | 46.3 | 51.1 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 1,115 |
| Total | 2.2 | 0.3 | 38.8 | 16.1 | 54.0 | 37.4 | 6,047 |

Table 18.4 Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once during the past week, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children: | | | Number of children |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|--------------------|
| | Left alone in the past week | Left under the supervision of another child younger than age 10 in the past week | Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹ | |
| Age in months | | | | |
| 0-23 | 6.3 | 17.2 | 19.8 | 3,145 |
| 24-47 | 11.1 | 33.5 | 36.6 | 2,218 |
| 48-59 | 16.7 | 33.4 | 39.7 | 685 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 10.2 | 26.9 | 30.4 | 3,062 |
| Female | 8.2 | 23.1 | 26.0 | 2,985 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 8.4 | 14.6 | 18.4 | 1,054 |
| Rural | 9.4 | 27.2 | 30.3 | 4,993 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 9.2 | 13.8 | 18.7 | 807 |
| South | 10.2 | 27.7 | 30.6 | 1,259 |
| West | 10.6 | 31.5 | 34.8 | 1,390 |
| North | 9.0 | 29.9 | 32.5 | 963 |
| East | 7.4 | 20.1 | 22.9 | 1,628 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| No education | 10.8 | 34.3 | 37.4 | 679 |
| Primary | 9.6 | 28.3 | 31.3 | 3,910 |
| Secondary | 8.3 | 14.0 | 17.9 | 1,187 |
| More than secondary | 4.5 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 270 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.8 | 31.9 | 34.9 | 1,395 |
| Second | 10.1 | 30.2 | 33.2 | 1,172 |
| Middle | 10.3 | 29.0 | 32.3 | 1,191 |
| Fourth | 8.7 | 21.3 | 25.1 | 1,174 |
| Highest | 5.8 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 1,115 |
| Total | 9.2 | 25.0 | 28.2 | 6,047 |

¹ A child under age 5 left only in the care of another child or left alone is considered inadequately cared for.

Table 18.5 Early child development index

Percentage of children age 2-4 who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and early child development index score, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children age 2-4 who are developmentally on track for indicated domains | | | | Early child development index score ² | Number of children age 2-4 |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Literacy-numeracy ¹ | Physical ¹ | Social-emotional ¹ | Learning ¹ | | |
| Age in months | | | | | | |
| 24-35 | 4.3 | 93.2 | 94.6 | 70.4 | 65.4 | 1,557 |
| 36-47 | 10.7 | 96.5 | 94.1 | 84.2 | 79.5 | 1,432 |
| 48-59 | 23.1 | 97.2 | 94.5 | 89.4 | 85.9 | 1,146 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 11.2 | 95.3 | 93.2 | 79.2 | 74.1 | 2,120 |
| Female | 12.3 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 81.7 | 77.9 | 2,016 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.3 | 95.8 | 95.4 | 84.3 | 80.9 | 729 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 95.3 | 94.2 | 79.6 | 74.9 | 3,406 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 16.2 | 98.1 | 93.2 | 84.8 | 80.7 | 567 |
| South | 11.0 | 94.7 | 96.2 | 80.1 | 76.3 | 822 |
| West | 11.0 | 93.0 | 90.9 | 75.0 | 68.0 | 1,002 |
| North | 12.3 | 97.0 | 96.2 | 84.4 | 80.7 | 668 |
| East | 10.2 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 80.9 | 77.7 | 1,076 |
| Attending early childhood education | | | | | | |
| Yes | 29.5 | 97.2 | 94.9 | 88.4 | 86.0 | 995 |
| No | 6.1 | 94.8 | 94.3 | 77.9 | 72.8 | 3,140 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.7 | 94.7 | 91.7 | 72.3 | 67.4 | 527 |
| Primary | 9.1 | 95.2 | 94.5 | 79.7 | 74.8 | 2,731 |
| Secondary | 21.3 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 88.1 | 85.1 | 710 |
| More than secondary | 32.3 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 85.3 | 83.3 | 168 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.9 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 74.8 | 69.3 | 983 |
| Second | 7.4 | 93.9 | 92.7 | 78.8 | 73.5 | 787 |
| Middle | 9.7 | 96.3 | 94.5 | 80.0 | 75.4 | 816 |
| Fourth | 12.0 | 96.5 | 94.4 | 82.9 | 78.6 | 774 |
| Highest | 25.3 | 96.5 | 96.8 | 87.1 | 84.9 | 775 |
| Total | 11.7 | 95.4 | 94.4 | 80.4 | 76.0 | 4,135 |

¹ **Literacy-numeracy:** 2+ of the followings: can identify or name at least 10 letters of the alphabet; can read at least four simple, popular words; and know the names and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. **Physical:** 1 of the followings: can pick up a small object from the ground with two fingers and/or the mother does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play. **Social-emotional:** 2+ of the followings: get along well with other children; does not kick, bite, or hit other children; and does not become distracted easily. **Learning:** can follow simple directions correctly and independently.

² Percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of the four domains

Key Findings

- **Modes of tuberculosis (TB) infection:** 68% each of women and men know that TB can be spread from person to person by air through coughing, sneezing, or talking.
- **Prevalence of signs or symptoms suggestive of TB:** 12% of women and 8% of men age 15-49 currently have at least one of the signs or symptoms suggestive of TB infection.
- **Help or care for TB:** Among women and men who say that they currently have at least one of the signs or symptoms suggestive of TB infection, 39% and 41%, respectively, have sought help or care.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but they can also damage other parts of the body. TB spreads through the air when a person with TB of the lungs or throat coughs, sneezes, or talks. In 2012, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated the global TB prevalence rate to be 166 per 100,000 population and the incidence rate to be 122 per 100,000 population; the estimated rates for the African region were 303 and 255, respectively (WHO 2012). In Rwanda, TB incidence rates were estimated at 86 per 100,000 population. The first national TB prevalence survey in Rwanda conducted in 2012 revealed an estimated smear-positive TB prevalence of 74 per 100,000 adults and an estimated bacteriologically confirmed prevalence of 119 per 100,000 adults (Migambi P et al 2020).

The aim of this chapter is to present data concerning TB-related knowledge, the prevalence of suggestive signs and symptoms, and care seeking at the national and provincial levels and among adults age 15-49.

19.1 KNOWLEDGE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Knowledge of tuberculosis

Women and men who have knowledge regarding modes of transmission and signs and symptoms of tuberculosis and who would seek care if they had symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Overall, 68% each of women and men age 15-49 say that tuberculosis can be spread from person to person by air when someone with TB coughs, sneezes, or talks (**Table 19.1**).

Thirty-eight percent of women and 37% of men correctly say that any person can be at risk of having tuberculosis. However, only 55% of women and 59% of men would seek care when having symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis (**Table 19.2**).

Ninety-six percent of women and 97% of men say that a cough of more than 2 weeks is the main sign or symptom of TB; only 23% of women and 20% of men say that the main symptom is fever, and 15% of women and 16% of men say that the main symptom is chest pain (**Table 19.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of TB transmission among women and men is higher in urban areas (76% and 79%, respectively) than in rural areas (67% and 66%, respectively) (**Table 19.1**).
- Knowledge of TB transmission increases with increasing education and wealth. For example, 60% of women with no education know the modes of TB transmission, as compared with 85% of those who have more than a secondary education.

19.2 SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS SUGGESTIVE OF TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE AND TREATMENT

During the interview, women and men were asked if they currently have any signs or symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis disease.

Signs and symptoms of tuberculosis

Women and men who currently at least one sign or symptom suggestive of infection, and who have sought help or care.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 and women and men age 15-49 with at least one sign or symptom suggestive of TB disease.

Only a very small proportion of women and men age 15-49 reported having any signs or symptoms suggestive of TB for at least 2 weeks. For example, only 2% of women reported that they have had a cough for 2 weeks or longer, 3% each say that they have had chest pain and fatigue/malaise, and 2% each say that they have had a sweat and have lost weight. Similarly, 2% each of men say that they have had chest pain and fatigue/malaise, and 1% or less reported having a cough, a sweat, weight loss, or a fever lasting at least 2 weeks (**Table 19.4.1** and **Table 19.4.2**).

Table 19.5 shows that 12% of women and 8% of men age 15-49 currently have at least one of the signs or symptoms suggestive of TB disease. Among women and men who say that they currently have at least one of the signs or symptoms, 39% and 41%, respectively, have sought help or care.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of women in rural areas (13%) than urban areas (7%) currently have at least one of the signs or symptoms suggestive of TB disease. A similar pattern is observed among men (8% and 5%, respectively) (**Table 19.5**).
- By province, the proportion of women who have at least one of the signs or symptoms is lowest in City of Kigali (6%) and highest in North (17%). Among men, the proportion is lower in City of Kigali and South (4% each) than in the other provinces (10% each).
- The proportion of women who have at least one of the signs or symptoms decreases with increasing education, from 15% among those who have no education to 4% among those who have more than a secondary education. Similarly, 10% of men who have no education have at least one of the signs or symptoms, as compared with 4% of those who have more than a secondary education (**Table 19.5**).

Source of Help or Care for Signs or Symptoms of TB Disease

Among women and men with signs or symptoms suggestive of TB disease who sought help or care, the large majority (93% and 84%, respectively) sought help or care from a public sector source; 5% of women and 11% of men sought help or care from a private sector source (**Table 19.6**). Health centers were the most prominent public sector source of help or care among both women (80%) and men (64%), while pharmacies were the primary sources in the private sector (3% and 7%, respectively).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on tuberculosis, see the following tables:

- **Table 19.1** **Knowledge of tuberculosis transmission**
- **Table 19.2** **Risk of having tuberculosis and care seeking**
- **Table 19.3** **Knowledge of tuberculosis signs and symptoms**
- **Table 19.4.1** **Signs and symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis: Women**
- **Table 19.4.2** **Signs and symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis: Men**
- **Table 19.5** **Prevalence and treatment of suggestive tuberculosis signs/symptoms**
- **Table 19.6** **Source of care or help for adults with suggestive signs/symptoms of tuberculosis**

Table 19.1 Knowledge of tuberculosis transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who correctly say that tuberculosis can be spread from person to person by air when someone with tuberculosis coughs, sneezes, or talks, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|
| | By air when someone with tuberculosis coughs, sneezes, or talks | Number of women | By air when someone with tuberculosis coughs, sneezes, or talks | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 65.0 | 3,258 | 64.6 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 67.7 | 2,414 | 66.2 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 71.8 | 2,073 | 73.0 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 69.7 | 4,190 | 69.5 | 1,628 |
| 35-49 | 68.4 | 2,699 | 70.5 | 1,022 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 76.0 | 2,909 | 79.3 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 66.5 | 11,725 | 65.7 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 74.4 | 2,166 | 80.2 | 879 |
| South | 64.3 | 3,065 | 70.8 | 1,239 |
| West | 62.5 | 3,174 | 62.3 | 1,268 |
| North | 66.4 | 2,226 | 62.9 | 886 |
| East | 73.9 | 4,003 | 67.5 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 60.1 | 1,377 | 58.5 | 420 |
| Primary | 65.2 | 8,529 | 63.9 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 75.1 | 4,086 | 77.0 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 84.6 | 642 | 89.0 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 56.7 | 2,741 | 58.1 | 924 |
| Second | 64.5 | 2,756 | 62.1 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 68.6 | 2,757 | 67.4 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 71.8 | 2,966 | 68.0 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 77.8 | 3,414 | 81.3 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 68.4 | 14,634 | 68.3 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | na | na | 72.3 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | 68.7 | 6,513 |

na = Not available

Table 19.2 Risk of having tuberculosis and care seeking

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that any person can be at risk of having tuberculosis and percentage who would seek care when having symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--|--|---------------|
| | Percentage who say that any person can be at risk of having tuberculosis | Percentage who would seek care when having symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis | Number of women | Percentage who say that any person can be at risk of having tuberculosis | Percentage who would seek care when having symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 32.3 | 46.7 | 3,258 | 29.3 | 51.4 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 37.4 | 52.4 | 2,414 | 35.7 | 57.3 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 39.0 | 55.5 | 2,073 | 37.7 | 61.6 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 42.1 | 58.2 | 4,190 | 40.9 | 64.5 | 1,628 |
| 35-49 | 40.5 | 59.6 | 2,699 | 40.3 | 63.9 | 1,022 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.9 | 56.1 | 2,909 | 36.5 | 70.0 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 40.0 | 54.2 | 11,725 | 36.5 | 57.0 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 29.1 | 51.2 | 2,166 | 40.2 | 72.6 | 879 |
| South | 38.5 | 54.7 | 3,065 | 39.1 | 61.9 | 1,239 |
| West | 38.4 | 57.9 | 3,174 | 31.5 | 52.8 | 1,268 |
| North | 41.1 | 51.6 | 2,226 | 37.9 | 57.6 | 886 |
| East | 41.8 | 55.3 | 4,003 | 35.6 | 56.6 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 41.0 | 54.3 | 1,377 | 37.8 | 59.1 | 420 |
| Primary | 40.3 | 52.0 | 8,529 | 36.2 | 56.9 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 34.4 | 57.3 | 4,086 | 35.8 | 61.7 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 32.5 | 71.5 | 642 | 42.1 | 79.4 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.9 | 48.4 | 2,741 | 35.6 | 55.1 | 924 |
| Second | 40.3 | 51.8 | 2,756 | 31.7 | 53.9 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 40.2 | 54.5 | 2,757 | 38.6 | 58.5 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 38.7 | 56.2 | 2,966 | 37.1 | 57.0 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 33.9 | 60.4 | 3,414 | 38.5 | 70.1 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 38.4 | 54.5 | 14,634 | 36.5 | 59.4 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | 42.0 | 68.0 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | 37.1 | 60.3 | 6,513 |

na = Not available

Table 19.3 Knowledge of tuberculosis signs and symptoms

Among all women and men age 15-49, percentage who say that the main signs/symptoms of tuberculosis are a cough of more than 2 weeks, a fever, a drenching night sweat, weight loss, fatigue/malaise, or chest pain, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | | | Number of women | Men | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| | Cough of more than 2 weeks | Fever | Drenching night sweat | Weight loss | Fatigue/malaise | Chest pain | | Cough of more than 2 weeks | Fever | Drenching night sweat | Weight loss | Fatigue/malaise | Chest pain | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 93.2 | 19.9 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 15.4 | 3,258 | 94.8 | 18.0 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 15.6 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 95.2 | 21.2 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 15.7 | 2,414 | 96.7 | 20.8 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 17.7 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 96.5 | 22.5 | 5.2 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 15.4 | 2,073 | 97.4 | 21.7 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 16.5 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 97.3 | 23.6 | 7.5 | 14.5 | 9.5 | 13.7 | 4,190 | 98.0 | 18.6 | 8.6 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 14.7 | 1,628 |
| 35-49 | 97.2 | 25.8 | 9.1 | 20.1 | 11.9 | 16.7 | 2,699 | 98.5 | 22.5 | 8.0 | 17.4 | 15.3 | 18.0 | 1,022 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.4 | 28.3 | 7.0 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 15.8 | 2,909 | 97.4 | 34.5 | 13.5 | 18.5 | 13.5 | 24.7 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 95.8 | 21.3 | 6.2 | 12.4 | 8.3 | 15.0 | 11,725 | 96.9 | 16.4 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 14.2 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 96.6 | 23.5 | 4.5 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 15.2 | 2,166 | 98.4 | 38.1 | 18.5 | 21.8 | 14.5 | 29.9 | 879 |
| South | 95.7 | 20.0 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 15.5 | 3,065 | 98.3 | 17.9 | 5.5 | 11.8 | 9.5 | 12.6 | 1,239 |
| West | 94.3 | 23.5 | 6.1 | 14.0 | 7.7 | 14.8 | 3,174 | 94.7 | 16.9 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 1,268 |
| North | 95.9 | 15.8 | 3.9 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 2,226 | 95.5 | 15.9 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 12.9 | 17.1 | 886 |
| East | 96.9 | 27.4 | 9.2 | 15.0 | 11.2 | 18.3 | 4,003 | 97.8 | 15.9 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 14.7 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 94.7 | 18.1 | 4.5 | 11.3 | 6.5 | 13.3 | 1,377 | 97.8 | 11.5 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 12.0 | 420 |
| Primary | 95.6 | 19.0 | 5.4 | 11.6 | 7.5 | 14.0 | 8,529 | 96.6 | 15.0 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 13.7 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 96.6 | 28.4 | 7.1 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 17.8 | 4,086 | 97.2 | 28.2 | 7.6 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 20.9 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 98.7 | 44.2 | 18.9 | 30.0 | 22.6 | 19.1 | 642 | 98.5 | 46.3 | 23.4 | 32.3 | 22.4 | 27.9 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 95.2 | 14.2 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 4.7 | 12.0 | 2,741 | 96.1 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 11.4 | 924 |
| Second | 94.6 | 17.9 | 5.2 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 13.9 | 2,756 | 95.5 | 13.3 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 13.1 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 95.9 | 22.2 | 5.4 | 12.5 | 8.3 | 14.6 | 2,757 | 97.2 | 15.7 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 14.3 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 97.0 | 25.5 | 7.2 | 13.8 | 10.0 | 17.5 | 2,966 | 97.6 | 19.9 | 5.8 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 15.7 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 96.6 | 31.2 | 9.4 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 17.3 | 3,414 | 97.9 | 34.1 | 13.5 | 18.5 | 15.5 | 24.3 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 95.9 | 22.7 | 6.4 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 15.2 | 14,634 | 97.0 | 19.9 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 16.2 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 97.3 | 24.1 | 8.8 | 20.6 | 16.3 | 19.5 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 97.0 | 20.3 | 6.7 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 16.6 | 6,513 |

na = Not available

Table 19.4.1 Signs and symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who say that they currently (for 2 weeks or longer or less than 2 weeks) have a cough, a fever, a drenching night sweat, weight loss, fatigue/malaise, or chest pain, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Cough | | Fever | | Drenching night sweat | | Weight loss | | Fatigue/malaise | | Chest pain | | Number of respondents |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3,258 |
| 20-24 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2,414 |
| 25-29 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2,073 |
| 30-34 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 4,190 |
| 35-49 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 2,699 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 2,909 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 11,725 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2,166 |
| South | 1.4 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3,065 |
| West | 2.2 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3,174 |
| North | 1.8 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 2,226 |
| East | 1.0 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 4,003 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.5 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 1,377 |
| Primary | 1.6 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 8,529 |
| Secondary | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 4,086 |
| More than secondary | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 642 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.3 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2,741 |
| Second | 1.8 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2,756 |
| Middle | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2,757 |
| Fourth | 1.0 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2,966 |
| Highest | 0.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3,414 |
| Total | 1.5 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 14,634 |

Table 19.4.2 Signs and symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who say that they currently (for 2 weeks or longer or less than 2 weeks) have a cough, a fever, a drenching night sweat, weight loss, fatigue/malaise, or chest pain, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Cough | | Fever | | Drenching night sweat | | Weight loss | | Fatigue/malaise | | Chest pain | | Number of respondents |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | 2 weeks or longer | Less than 2 weeks | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1,526 |
| 20-24 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 960 |
| 25-29 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 710 |
| 30-34 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 1,628 |
| 35-49 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1,022 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1,115 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 4,731 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 879 |
| South | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1,239 |
| West | 1.5 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1,268 |
| North | 0.5 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 886 |
| East | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1,574 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 420 |
| Primary | 0.9 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 3,569 |
| Secondary | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1,562 |
| More than secondary | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 924 |
| Second | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1,076 |
| Middle | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1,227 |
| Fourth | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1,278 |
| Highest | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1,342 |
| Total 15-49 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 5,846 |
| 50-59 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 667 |
| Total 15-59 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 6,513 |

Table 19.5 Prevalence and treatment of suggestive tuberculosis signs/symptoms

Among all women and men age 15-49, percentage who currently have at least one suggestive sign/symptom of tuberculosis, and among those with a suggestive sign/symptom of tuberculosis, percentage who have sought care or help, according to background characteristics, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage with suggestive sign/symptom of tuberculosis | Number of women | Percentage who sought care or help | Number of women with sign/symptom | Percentage with suggestive sign/symptom of tuberculosis | Number of men | Percentage who sought care or help | Number of men with sign/symptom |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.8 | 3,258 | 30.5 | 320 | 6.5 | 1,526 | 27.8 | 99 |
| 20-24 | 12.1 | 2,414 | 37.5 | 292 | 6.6 | 960 | 50.2 | 63 |
| 25-29 | 10.7 | 2,073 | 37.3 | 221 | 6.9 | 710 | 37.4 | 49 |
| 30-34 | 11.8 | 4,190 | 37.4 | 494 | 7.9 | 1,628 | 41.5 | 128 |
| 35-49 | 14.4 | 2,699 | 48.5 | 390 | 11.1 | 1,022 | 48.0 | 113 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.2 | 2,909 | 41.8 | 208 | 5.4 | 1,115 | 48.3 | 61 |
| Rural | 12.9 | 11,725 | 38.2 | 1,509 | 8.3 | 4,731 | 39.8 | 392 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 6.0 | 2,166 | 41.0 | 129 | 4.3 | 879 | (49.2) | 38 |
| South | 10.7 | 3,065 | 38.9 | 327 | 3.9 | 1,239 | 41.4 | 48 |
| West | 14.7 | 3,174 | 40.1 | 467 | 9.7 | 1,268 | 46.1 | 123 |
| North | 16.7 | 2,226 | 41.1 | 371 | 9.9 | 886 | 37.4 | 88 |
| East | 10.6 | 4,003 | 33.9 | 423 | 9.9 | 1,574 | 36.6 | 156 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.2 | 1,377 | 37.1 | 209 | 9.5 | 420 | (44.5) | 40 |
| Primary | 12.8 | 8,529 | 37.9 | 1,094 | 9.0 | 3,569 | 37.1 | 322 |
| Secondary | 9.4 | 4,086 | 41.1 | 386 | 5.1 | 1,562 | 47.0 | 80 |
| More than secondary | 4.4 | 642 | (46.2) | 28 | 3.5 | 295 | * | 10 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.1 | 2,741 | 29.7 | 415 | 10.1 | 924 | 33.3 | 93 |
| Second | 14.2 | 2,756 | 36.8 | 393 | 7.4 | 1,076 | 41.7 | 80 |
| Middle | 12.2 | 2,757 | 43.7 | 336 | 8.9 | 1,227 | 41.3 | 110 |
| Fourth | 11.3 | 2,966 | 42.6 | 335 | 7.7 | 1,278 | 40.4 | 98 |
| Highest | 7.0 | 3,414 | 44.4 | 239 | 5.4 | 1,342 | 49.9 | 72 |
| Total 15-49 | 11.7 | 14,634 | 38.7 | 1,718 | 7.7 | 5,846 | 40.9 | 453 |
| 50-59 | na | na | na | na | 9.7 | 667 | 63.9 | 65 |
| Total 15-59 | na | na | na | na | 7.9 | 6,513 | 43.8 | 518 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not available

Table 19.6 Source of care or help for adults with suggestive signs/symptoms of tuberculosis

Among women and men age 15-49 with suggestive signs/symptoms of tuberculosis who sought care or help, percentage who sought care or help from specific sources, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Source | Percentage who sought care or help from each source: | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | Among women with suggestive signs/symptoms of tuberculosis who sought care or help ¹ | Among men with suggestive signs/symptoms of tuberculosis who sought care or help ¹ |
| Public sector | 92.6 | 84.2 |
| Referral hospital | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Provincial/district hospital | 3.7 | 10.4 |
| Health center | 79.5 | 63.7 |
| Health post | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| Outreach | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Community health worker | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Other public sector | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Private medical sector | 4.9 | 10.8 |
| Polyclinic | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| Clinic | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Dispensary | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Pharmacy | 3.4 | 6.8 |
| Other private | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Other source | 2.2 | 4.9 |
| Traditional healer | 2.1 | 4.1 |
| Church | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 664 | 227 |

REFERENCES

- Adhikari, R. Demographic, socio-economic, and cultural factors affecting fertility differentials in Nepal. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth* 10, 19 (2010). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2393-10-19>.
- Government of Rwanda (GOR). 2005. *Health sector strategic plan 2005 – 2009*. Kigali: GOR.
- Government of Rwanda (GOR). 2016. *7 Years Government Program: National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017-2024*.
https://www.nirda.gov.rw/uploads/tx_dce/National_Strategy_For_Transformation_-NST1-min.pdf
- Graham, W., W. Brass, and R. W. Snow. 1989. “Indirect Estimation of Maternal Mortality: The Sisterhood Method,” *Studies in Family Planning* 20(3): 125-135, doi:10.2307/1966567.
- Korenromp, E. L., J. R. M. Armstrong-Schellenberg, B. G. Williams, B. L. Nahlen, and R. W. Snow. 2004. “Impact of Malaria Control on Childhood Anaemia in Africa – A Quantitative Review.” *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 9 (10): 1050-1065.
- Migambi, P., M. Gasana, C. B. Uwizeye, E. Kamanzi, V. Ndahindwa, N. Kalisvaart, and E. Klinkenberg. 2020. Prevalence of tuberculosis in Rwanda: Results of the first nationwide survey in 2012 yielded important lessons for TB control. *PLoS One* 15(4): e0231372. Published online 2020 Apr 23. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0231372
- Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion [Rwanda]. 2021. *The Revised National Gender Policy 2020*. https://www.migeprof.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Migeprof/Publications/Guidelines/Revised_National_Gender_Policy-2021.pdf
- Ministry of Health (MOH) [Rwanda], National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), and ICF Macro. 2009. *Rwanda Interim Demographic and Health Survey 2007-08*. Calverton, Maryland, U.S.A.: MOH, NISR, and ICF Macro.
- Ministry of Health (MOH) [Rwanda]. 2013. *The Second National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS 2013-2018 (NSP 2013-2018)*. Kigali: MOH.
- Ministry of Health (MOH) [Rwanda]. 2019. *Health Sector Performance Report 2019-2020*. https://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Moh/Publications/Reports/Health_sector_performance_Report_FY_2019-2020.pdf.
- National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and ORC Macro. 2006. *Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2005*. Calverton, Maryland, U.S.A.: NISR and ORC Macro.
- National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Health (MOH) [Rwanda], and ICF International. 2015. *Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2014-15*. Rockville, Maryland, USA: NISR, MOH, and ICF International.
- National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Health (MOH) [Rwanda], and ICF International. 2012. *Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2010*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: NISR, MOH, and ICF International.
- Negrato, C. A., and M. B. Gomes. 2013. “Low Birth Weight: Causes and Consequences.” *Diabetology & Metabolic Syndrome* 5(1): 49.

Office National de la Population (ONAPO) [Rwanda] and Macro International Inc. 2001. *Enquête Démographique et de Santé Rwanda 2000*. Kigali, Rwanda, and Calverton, Maryland, U.S.A.: ONAPO and Macro International Inc.

Rutenberg, N., and J. Sullivan. 1991. "Direct and Indirect Estimates of Maternal Mortality from the Sisterhood Method," *Proceedings of the Demographic and Health Surveys World Conference 3*: 1669-1696. Columbia, Maryland, USA: IRD/Macro International Inc.

Stanton, C., N. Abderrahim, and K. Hill. 1997. *DHS Maternal Mortality Indicators: An Assessment of Data Quality and Implications for Data Use*. DHS Analytical Reports No. 4. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Macro International Inc.

U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). 2017. *Malaria Operational Plan FY 2017*. <https://www.pmi.gov/docs/default-source/default-document-library/malaria-operational-plans/fy17/fy-2017-rwanda-malaria-operational-plan.pdf?sfvrsn=6>; 2017.

U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). 2021. *Community Health Workers Empowered to use RDTs in Rwanda 2021*. <https://www.pmi.gov/community-health-workers-empowered-to-use-rdts-in-rwanda/>

UN Women. *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*. <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>.

United Nations, Office of the Special Advisor on Gender, Issues and Advancement of Women. *Landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security*. <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>.

United Nations. 2006. *Secretary-General's In-depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women*. New York, USA: United Nations.

Washington Group on Disability Statistics. 2020. *The Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS)*. Hyattsville, MD: Washington Group on Disability Statistics. https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/Questions/Washington_Group_Questionnaire_1-WG_Short_Set_on_Functioning.pdf.

World Health Organization (WHO) and Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). 2007. *New Data on Male Circumcision and HIV Prevention: Policy and Programme Implications*. Geneva: WHO and UNAIDS.

World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. 2013. *Ending Preventable Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea by 2025: The Integrated Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD)*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO and UNICEF.

World Health Organization (WHO) Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. 2006. *WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for-Age, Weight-for-Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Index-for-Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/childgrowth/publications/technical_report_pub/en/.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2001. *Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence against Women*. Geneva, Switzerland: Department of Gender and Women's Health, Family and Community Health, WHO.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2003. *Complementary Feeding: Report of the Global Consultation, and Summary of Guiding Principles for Complementary Feeding of the Breastfed Child*. Geneva: WHO. <https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/924154614X/en/>.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2005. *Guiding Principles for Feeding Non-Breastfed Children 6-24 Months of Age*. Geneva: WHO.
https://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/9241593431/en/

World Health Organization (WHO). 2008. *Indicators for Assessing Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices. Part I: Definitions*. Conclusions of a Consensus Meeting held 6-8 November 2007 in Washington, DC, USA. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241596664_eng.pdf.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2012. *Global tuberculosis report 2012*.
https://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/gtbr12_main.pdf

World Health Organization (WHO). 2015a. *WHO Statement on Caesarean Section Rates*. Geneva: WHO.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/161442/1/WHO_RHR_15.02_eng.pdf?ua=1.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2015b. 'Postnatal Care for Mothers and Newborns: Highlights from the World Health Organization 2013 Guidelines.' In *Postnatal Care Guidelines, March 2015*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO. http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/publications/WHO-MCA-PNC-2014-Briefer_A4.pdf.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2018. *World Malaria Report 2018*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2019-20 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (2019-20 RDHS) follows those implemented in 1992, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2014-15. A nationally representative sample of 500 clusters and 13,000 households were selected. All women age 15-49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the survey. The survey expected to interview about 13,650 women age 15-49. As with the prior surveys, the main objectives of the 2019-20 RDHS survey are to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); and prevalence of HIV among the adult population.

Apart from the female survey, a male survey was also conducted at the same time in a subsample consisting of one household in every two selected for the female survey. All men age 15-59 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the male survey. The survey collected information on their basic demographic and social status, on their knowledge and use of family planning methods, and on their knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The survey expected to interview about 6,300 men age 15-59. In this subsample, all women and men eligible for the individual survey were also asked to provide a drop of blood for HIV testing. In that same subsample, all children under age 5 were measured and weighed, and all children age 6-59 months and all women age 15-49 were tested for anemia and malaria. In 50% of the households selected for the male survey, all eligible women and all children under age 5 underwent micronutrient testing; also in this subsample, a domestic violence module was administered to one randomly selected woman in households with at least one eligible woman. In the other 50% of households selected for the male survey, a domestic violence module was administered to one randomly selected man in households with at least one eligible man.

The survey was designed to produce representative estimates for the main demographic and health indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas and for each of the five provinces. For some indicators, representative results may be available for each of the 30 districts.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2019-20 RDHS is the Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC), which was conducted in 2012. The sampling frame is a complete list of enumeration areas (EAs) covering the whole country, provided by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), the implementing agency for the 2019-20 RDHS. An EA is a natural village, or part of a village, created for the 2012 RPHC that served as a counting unit for the census. Each EA appears with identification information, administrative belongings, and a measure of size that is the number of residential households located in the EA. Each EA is also classified into one of four types of residence (urban, semi-urban, peri-urban, or rural). Urban and semi-urban areas were grouped together as “urban” areas, and peri-urban and rural areas were grouped together as “rural” areas. Each EA also has cartographical materials that delineate its geographical locations, boundaries, main access, and landmarks, which helps to identify the EA.

Rwanda’s administrative units were reformed in 2006, reducing the number of provinces from 11 to five relative to the last population census conducted in 2002. In the 2012 RPHC, Rwanda is divided into provinces, with each province being sub-divided into districts, each district into sectors, each sector into cells, and each cell into villages. The five provinces comprise 30 districts and 417 sectors. **Table A.1**

shows the residential population distribution (after exclusion of the institutional population) by province, district, and type of residence (urban or rural). The percentage of the total population ranges from 10.8% in City of Kigali to 24.7% in East. The percentage by district ranges from 2.7% to 5.1%. In Rwanda, 16.6% of the residential population lives in urban areas. The percentage of the urban population varies from 7.4% in East to 76.0% in City of Kigali. **Table A.2** shows the distributions of residential households. There is a slight difference between the two distributions because, in general, urban households are smaller than rural households. As a result, the percentage of urban households is 17.4%. **Table A.3** shows the distribution of EAs and their average size (number of households) after exclusion of 88 institutional EAs. Among the 16,640 EAs, 2,554 are in urban areas and 14,086 are in rural areas. The average size of EAs is 165 households for urban EAs and 142 households for rural EAs, with an overall average of 146 households per EA.

Table A.1 Population by province and by district within province, according to type of residence

| Province | District | Population | | | Percentage share | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Total |
| City of Kigali | Nyarugenge | 215,069 | 69,746 | 284,815 | 75.5 | 2.7 |
| | Gasabo | 366,717 | 164,184 | 530,901 | 69.1 | 5.1 |
| | Kicukiro | 280,361 | 38,752 | 319,113 | 87.9 | 3.0 |
| City of Kigali total | | 862,147 | 272,682 | 1,134,829 | 76.0 | 10.8 |
| South | Nyanza | 25,419 | 297,969 | 323,388 | 7.9 | 3.1 |
| | Gisagara | 5,014 | 317,789 | 322,803 | 1.6 | 3.1 |
| | Nyaruguru | 5,131 | 288,293 | 293,424 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| | Huye | 53,101 | 275,504 | 328,605 | 16.2 | 3.1 |
| | Nyamagabe | 24,932 | 305,721 | 330,653 | 7.5 | 3.2 |
| | Ruhango | 26,470 | 295,551 | 322,021 | 8.2 | 3.1 |
| | Muhanga | 54,362 | 264,603 | 318,965 | 17.0 | 3.0 |
| | Kamonyi | 38,767 | 304,025 | 342,792 | 11.3 | 3.3 |
| South total | | 233,196 | 2,349,455 | 2,582,651 | 9.0 | 24.6 |
| West | Karongi | 22,898 | 292,872 | 315,770 | 7.3 | 3.0 |
| | Rutsiro | 6,736 | 316,515 | 323,251 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| | Rubavu | 148,368 | 255,910 | 404,278 | 36.7 | 3.9 |
| | Nyabihu | 40,610 | 254,582 | 295,192 | 13.8 | 2.8 |
| | Ngororero | 12,280 | 322,133 | 334,413 | 3.7 | 3.2 |
| | Rusizi | 63,868 | 340,844 | 404,712 | 15.8 | 3.9 |
| | Nyamasheke | 6,199 | 376,939 | 383,138 | 1.6 | 3.7 |
| West total | | 300,959 | 2,159,795 | 2,460,754 | 12.2 | 23.5 |
| North | Rulindo | 8,706 | 279,746 | 288,452 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| | Gakenke | 9,367 | 329,219 | 338,586 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| | Musanze | 102,799 | 265,764 | 368,563 | 27.9 | 3.5 |
| | Burera | 6,240 | 330,215 | 336,455 | 1.9 | 3.2 |
| | Gicumbi | 23,839 | 361,798 | 385,637 | 6.2 | 3.7 |
| North total | | 150,951 | 1,566,742 | 1,717,693 | 8.8 | 16.4 |
| East | Rwamagana | 27,179 | 283,059 | 310,238 | 8.8 | 3.0 |
| | Nyagatare | 47,888 | 419,056 | 466,944 | 10.3 | 4.5 |
| | Gatsibo | 23,719 | 400,196 | 423,915 | 5.6 | 4.0 |
| | Kayonza | 37,179 | 309,572 | 346,751 | 10.7 | 3.3 |
| | Kirehe | 10,056 | 330,927 | 340,983 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| | Ngoma | 15,461 | 323,101 | 338,562 | 4.6 | 3.2 |
| | Bugesera | 29,511 | 333,828 | 363,339 | 8.1 | 3.5 |
| East total | | 190,993 | 2,399,739 | 2,590,732 | 7.4 | 24.7 |
| Rwanda | | 1,738,246 | 8,748,413 | 10,486,659 | 16.6 | 100.0 |

Source: 2012 population census, Rwanda

Table A.2 Distribution of residential households by province and by district within province, according to type of residence

| Province | District | Households | | | Percentage share | |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Total |
| City of Kigali | Nyarugenge | 53,512 | 17,369 | 70,881 | 75.5 | 2.9 |
| | Gasabo | 100,235 | 41,718 | 141,953 | 70.6 | 5.9 |
| | Kicukiro | 68,538 | 9,980 | 78,518 | 87.3 | 3.2 |
| City of Kigali total | | 222,285 | 69,067 | 291,352 | 76.3 | 12.0 |
| South | Nyanza | 6,533 | 68,514 | 75,047 | 8.7 | 3.1 |
| | Gisagara | 1,242 | 75,995 | 77,237 | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| | Nyaruguru | 1,395 | 59,895 | 61,290 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| | Huye | 11,350 | 67,002 | 78,352 | 14.5 | 3.2 |
| | Nyamagabe | 4,933 | 70,093 | 75,026 | 6.6 | 3.1 |
| | Ruhango | 6,517 | 70,034 | 76,551 | 8.5 | 3.2 |
| | Muhanga | 10,445 | 63,296 | 73,741 | 14.2 | 3.0 |
| | Kamonyi | 9,624 | 71,482 | 81,106 | 11.9 | 3.3 |
| South total | | 52,039 | 546,311 | 598,350 | 8.7 | 24.7 |
| West | Karongi | 5,904 | 67,847 | 73,751 | 8.0 | 3.0 |
| | Rutsiro | 1,457 | 69,813 | 71,270 | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| | Rubavu | 34,345 | 54,702 | 89,047 | 38.6 | 3.7 |
| | Nyabihu | 8,671 | 57,551 | 66,222 | 13.1 | 2.7 |
| | Ngororero | 3,021 | 76,209 | 79,230 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| | Rusizi | 13,314 | 70,442 | 83,756 | 15.9 | 3.5 |
| | Nyamasheke | 1,389 | 80,914 | 82,303 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| West total | | 68,101 | 477,478 | 545,579 | 12.5 | 22.5 |
| North | Rulindo | 2,087 | 65,364 | 67,451 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| | Gakenke | 2,505 | 77,257 | 79,762 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| | Musanze | 23,262 | 61,520 | 84,782 | 27.4 | 3.5 |
| | Burera | 1,504 | 72,197 | 73,701 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| | Gicumbi | 5,629 | 80,796 | 86,425 | 6.5 | 3.6 |
| North total | | 34,987 | 357,134 | 392,121 | 8.9 | 16.2 |
| East | Rwamagana | 6,615 | 67,585 | 74,200 | 8.9 | 3.1 |
| | Nyagatare | 12,128 | 94,622 | 106,750 | 11.4 | 4.4 |
| | Gatsibo | 5,877 | 90,254 | 96,131 | 6.1 | 4.0 |
| | Kayanza | 7,433 | 70,735 | 78,168 | 9.5 | 3.2 |
| | Kirehe | 2,359 | 75,331 | 77,690 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| | Ngoma | 3,360 | 76,585 | 79,945 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| | Bugesera | 7,238 | 78,237 | 85,475 | 8.5 | 3.5 |
| East total | | 45,010 | 553,349 | 598,359 | 7.5 | 24.7 |
| Rwanda | | 422,422 | 2,003,339 | 2,425,761 | 17.4 | 100.0 |

Source: 2012 population census, Rwanda

Table A.3 Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by province and by district within province, according to type of residence

| Province | District | Number of EAs | | | Average EA size | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| City of Kigali | Nyarugenge | 396 | 122 | 518 | 135 | 142 | 137 |
| | Gasabo | 585 | 262 | 847 | 171 | 159 | 168 |
| | Kicukiro | 473 | 72 | 545 | 145 | 139 | 144 |
| City of Kigali total | | 1,454 | 456 | 1,910 | 153 | 151 | 153 |
| South | Nyanza | 36 | 432 | 468 | 181 | 159 | 160 |
| | Gisagara | 9 | 533 | 542 | 138 | 143 | 143 |
| | Nyaruguru | 8 | 391 | 399 | 174 | 153 | 154 |
| | Huye | 64 | 486 | 550 | 177 | 138 | 142 |
| | Nyamagabe | 31 | 525 | 556 | 159 | 134 | 135 |
| | Ruhango | 40 | 511 | 551 | 163 | 137 | 139 |
| | Muhanga | 49 | 361 | 410 | 213 | 175 | 180 |
| South total | | 278 | 3,625 | 3,903 | 187 | 151 | 153 |
| West | Karongi | 35 | 511 | 546 | 169 | 133 | 135 |
| | Rutsiro | 9 | 482 | 491 | 162 | 145 | 145 |
| | Rubavu | 203 | 375 | 578 | 169 | 146 | 154 |
| | Nyabihu | 44 | 445 | 489 | 197 | 129 | 135 |
| | Ngororero | 16 | 484 | 500 | 189 | 157 | 158 |
| | Rusizi | 83 | 543 | 626 | 160 | 130 | 134 |
| | Nyamasheke | 8 | 602 | 610 | 174 | 134 | 135 |
| West total | | 398 | 3,442 | 3,840 | 171 | 139 | 142 |
| North | Rulindo | 11 | 492 | 503 | 190 | 133 | 134 |
| | Gakenke | 17 | 603 | 620 | 147 | 128 | 129 |
| | Musanze | 116 | 405 | 521 | 201 | 152 | 163 |
| | Burera | 10 | 582 | 592 | 150 | 124 | 124 |
| | Gicumbi | 34 | 611 | 645 | 166 | 132 | 134 |
| North total | | 188 | 2,693 | 2,881 | 186 | 133 | 136 |
| East | Rwamagana | 39 | 467 | 506 | 170 | 145 | 147 |
| | Nyagatare | 59 | 635 | 694 | 206 | 149 | 154 |
| | Gatsibo | 28 | 643 | 671 | 210 | 140 | 143 |
| | Kayonza | 35 | 426 | 461 | 212 | 166 | 170 |
| | Kirehe | 17 | 613 | 630 | 139 | 123 | 123 |
| | Ngoma | 20 | 510 | 530 | 168 | 150 | 151 |
| | Bugesera | 38 | 576 | 614 | 190 | 136 | 139 |
| East total | | 236 | 3,870 | 4,106 | 191 | 143 | 146 |
| Rwanda | | 2,554 | 14,086 | 16,640 | 165 | 142 | 146 |

Source: 2012 population census excluding 88 institutional EAs

A.3 STRUCTURE OF THE SAMPLE AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample for the 2019-20 RDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the 2012 census frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each district into urban and rural areas, each of which formed a sampling stratum. In total, 60 sampling strata were created. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum, by a two-stage selection procedure. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels by sorting the sampling frame within the explicit stratum according to administrative unit at different levels before sample selection and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 500 EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum with the sample allocation given in **Table A.4**. A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EAs before the main survey. The household listing operation consisted of visiting each of the 500 selected EAs, drawing a location map and a detailed sketch map, and recording on the household listing forms all residential households found in the EA with the address and the name of the head of the household. The resulting list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. In the household listing operation, some of the selected EAs were found to be large in size. In order to not overburden the household listing team, selected EAs with an estimated number of households greater than 300 were segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to segment size. The methodology and the detailed household listing procedure are addressed in the household listing manual.

In the second stage, a fixed number of 26 households were selected from each selected EA in the newly updated listing. **Table A.4** shows the sample allocation of EAs and households. Among the 500 EAs, 112 were in urban areas and 388 were in rural areas. The total number of households selected was 13,000, 2,912 of which were in urban areas and 10,088 of which were in rural areas. Urban areas were slightly oversampled because of the low urbanization in most of the districts, where at least two urban clusters needed to be selected. With the request for representative results to be produced for some indicators at the district level, the total sample size was tight; thus, an equal size allocation was adopted, with a slightly larger sample size for the districts in City of Kigali because of the city's low fertility level. In fact, because the district sizes are quite homogeneous, the equal size allocation is not far from the proportional allocation, which is the best allocation for a multi-indicator survey. On the other hand, the total sample size was already large, and any substantial increase in the total sample size in order to provide representative results for indicators at the district level would raise concerns about data quality due to the limited implementing capability. With the designed sample size, adequate survey precision at the district level was expected for indicators for women with values above 15% and for indicators for children under age 5 with values above 20%.

Table A.5 shows the sample allocation of the expected number of interviews with women and men. The sample calculations were based on the survey results of the 2014-15 RDHS: the average number of women age 15-49 per household was 1.19 in urban areas and 1.03 in rural areas, the average number of men age 15-59 per household was 1.10 in urban areas and 0.94 in rural areas, the household response rate was 99%; the individual women's response rate was 99%, and the individual men's response rate was also 99%.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of EAs and households by province and by district within province, according to type of residence

| Province | District | Allocation of EAs | | | Allocation of households | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| City of Kigali | Nyarugenge | 15 | 5 | 20 | 390 | 130 | 520 |
| | Gasabo | 14 | 7 | 21 | 364 | 182 | 546 |
| | Kicukiro | 17 | 3 | 20 | 442 | 78 | 520 |
| City of Kigali total | | 46 | 15 | 61 | 1,196 | 390 | 1,586 |
| South | Nyanza | 2 | 16 | 18 | 52 | 416 | 468 |
| | Gisagara | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Nyaruguru | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Huye | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Nyamagabe | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Ruhango | 2 | 15 | 17 | 52 | 390 | 442 |
| | Muhanga | 3 | 13 | 16 | 78 | 338 | 416 |
| | Kamonyi | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| South total | | 17 | 114 | 131 | 442 | 2,964 | 3,406 |
| West | Karongi | 3 | 13 | 16 | 78 | 338 | 416 |
| | Rutsiro | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Rubavu | 6 | 10 | 16 | 156 | 260 | 416 |
| | Nyabihu | 3 | 13 | 16 | 78 | 338 | 416 |
| | Ngororero | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Rusizi | 3 | 13 | 16 | 78 | 338 | 416 |
| | Nyamasheke | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| West total | | 21 | 91 | 112 | 546 | 2,366 | 2,912 |
| North | Rulindo | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Gakenke | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Musanze | 5 | 11 | 16 | 130 | 286 | 416 |
| | Burera | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Gicumbi | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| North total | | 13 | 67 | 80 | 338 | 1,742 | 2,080 |
| East | Rwamagana | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Nyagatare | 3 | 14 | 17 | 78 | 364 | 442 |
| | Gatsibo | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Kayonza | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Kirehe | 2 | 16 | 18 | 52 | 416 | 468 |
| | Ngoma | 2 | 14 | 16 | 52 | 364 | 416 |
| | Bugesera | 2 | 15 | 17 | 52 | 390 | 442 |
| East total | | 15 | 101 | 116 | 390 | 2,626 | 3,016 |
| Rwanda | | 112 | 388 | 500 | 2,912 | 10,088 | 13,000 |

Table A.5 Sample allocation of expected number of interviews by province and by district within province, according to type of residence

| Province | District | Women age 15-49 | | | Men age 15-59 | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| City of Kigali | Nyarugenge | 497 | 128 | 625 | 212 | 60 | 272 |
| | Gasabo | 449 | 185 | 634 | 198 | 84 | 282 |
| | Kicukiro | 579 | 72 | 651 | 240 | 36 | 276 |
| City of Kigali total | | 1,525 | 385 | 1,910 | 650 | 180 | 830 |
| South | Nyanza | 52 | 377 | 429 | 29 | 193 | 222 |
| | Gisagara | 57 | 371 | 428 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Nyaruguru | 45 | 378 | 423 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Huye | 69 | 363 | 432 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Nyamagabe | 60 | 393 | 453 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Ruhango | 59 | 365 | 424 | 29 | 180 | 209 |
| | Muhanga | 92 | 350 | 442 | 43 | 157 | 200 |
| | Kamonyi | 67 | 379 | 446 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| South total | | 501 | 2,976 | 3,477 | 246 | 1,375 | 1,621 |
| West | Karongi | 62 | 359 | 421 | 43 | 157 | 200 |
| | Rutsiro | 65 | 345 | 410 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Rubavu | 173 | 264 | 437 | 84 | 121 | 205 |
| | Nyabihu | 79 | 341 | 420 | 43 | 157 | 200 |
| | Ngororero | 62 | 364 | 426 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Rusizi | 94 | 414 | 508 | 43 | 157 | 200 |
| | Nyamasheke | 58 | 373 | 431 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | West total | | 593 | 2,460 | 3,053 | 300 | 1,099 |
| North | Rulindo | 50 | 360 | 410 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Gakenke | 61 | 368 | 429 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Musanze | 144 | 310 | 454 | 70 | 133 | 203 |
| | Burera | 53 | 395 | 448 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Gicumbi | 53 | 376 | 429 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| North total | | 361 | 1,809 | 2,170 | 186 | 809 | 995 |
| East | Rwamagana | 55 | 402 | 457 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Nyagatare | 73 | 359 | 432 | 43 | 169 | 212 |
| | Gatsibo | 61 | 375 | 436 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Kayonza | 55 | 374 | 429 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Kirehe | 48 | 375 | 423 | 29 | 193 | 222 |
| | Ngoma | 55 | 402 | 457 | 29 | 169 | 198 |
| | Bugesera | 56 | 366 | 422 | 29 | 180 | 209 |
| East total | | 403 | 2,653 | 3,056 | 217 | 1,218 | 1,435 |
| Rwanda | | 3,383 | 10,283 | 13,666 | 1,599 | 4,681 | 6,280 |

Note: The male survey was carried out in half of the households selected for the female survey.

A.4 SELECTION PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different provinces and their districts and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights will be required for any analysis using 2019-20 RDHS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level and as well as the domain level. Since the 2019-20 RDHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} EA in stratum h

P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} EA (household selection)

Let n_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the total population according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total population in stratum h . The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the 2019-20 RDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let s_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment relative to the total number of households in EA i in stratum h if the EA is segmented; otherwise, $s_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times s_{hi}$$

A 2019-20 RDHS cluster is either an EA or a segment of a large EA. Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , and let m_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and as well as for individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women and men, respectively. All of the nonresponse adjustments were made at the sampling stratum level. Differences in the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights were introduced by individual nonresponse. The final sampling weights were normalized to obtain the total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level, for both household weights and individual weights. The normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data. The sampling weights for HIV testing were calculated in a similar way, with correction of nonresponse for both individual surveys and HIV testing, but the normalization of the sampling weights was different. The HIV testing weights were normalized for women and men together at the national level so that the HIV prevalence rates calculated for women and men in combination would be valid. Sampling weights for the domestic violence module were calculated based on the number of eligible male and female respondents in the household selected for the module. The following sets of weights were calculated:

- one set for all households selected for the survey
- one set for the women's individual survey
- one set for households selected for the male survey
- one set for the men's individual survey
- one set for the women's domestic violence module
- one set for the men's domestic violence module
- one set for women's HIV testing
- one set for men's HIV testing

It is important to note that normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data. Normalization must be done at the national level; a piece-wise normalization, for example a normalization by region, will introduce bias for national indicators. Also, the number of weighted cases using the normalized weight has no direct relation with survey precision because it is relative. Especially for oversampled areas, the number of weighted cases will be much smaller than the number of unweighted cases, with only the latter being directly related to survey precision.

Sampling errors were calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the five provinces.

A.5 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

Table A.6 and **Table A.7** present response rates for women and men, respectively, by urban and rural areas and by provinces. The male subsample constituted one in three of the households selected for the women's sample.

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15-49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Result | Residence | | Province | | | | | Total |
|--|-----------|--------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | City of Kigali | South | West | North | East | |
| Selected households | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 99.6 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Household absent (HA) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other (O) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 2,913 | 10,092 | 1,586 | 3,407 | 2,912 | 2,082 | 3,018 | 13,005 |
| Household response rate (HRR) ¹ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eligible women | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EWC) | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 |
| Not at home (EWNH) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Postponed (EWP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (EWR) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Incapacitated (EWI) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other (EWO) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 3,564 | 11,111 | 1,931 | 3,489 | 3,319 | 2,300 | 3,636 | 14,675 |
| Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ² | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 |
| Overall women response rate (OWRR) ³ | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 |

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\text{HRR} = \frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).

³ The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$\text{OWRR} = \text{HRR} * \text{EWRR}/100$$

Table A.7 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men age 15-59 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Result | Residence | | Province | | | | | Total |
|--|-----------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | City of Kigali | South | West | North | East | |
| Selected households | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 99.0 | 99.7 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.5 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Household absent (HA) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other (O) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 1,456 | 5,047 | 793 | 1,704 | 1,456 | 1,040 | 1,510 | 6,503 |
| Household response rate (HRR) ¹ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eligible men | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EMC) | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 99.5 |
| Not at home (EMNH) | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Refused (EMR) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Incapacitated (EMI) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 1,514 | 5,030 | 851 | 1,599 | 1,498 | 1,017 | 1,579 | 6,544 |
| Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ² | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 99.5 |
| Overall men response rate (OMRR) ³ | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 99.5 |

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * R}{C + HP + P + R + LNT}$$

² The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).

³ The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2019-20 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (2019-20 RDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2019-20 RDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected by simple random sampling, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2019-20 RDHS sample was the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed using SAS programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any linear statistic such as a percentage or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ;
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum;
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum;
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum; and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas.

Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2019-20 RDHS, there were 500 non-empty clusters. Hence, 500 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 500 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 499 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2019-20 RDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the five provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** through **B.9** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The sampling errors for mortality rates are presented for the 5-year period preceding the survey for the national sample and the urban and rural samples and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at other domain levels. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *ideal number of children*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average ideal number of children for all interviewed women age 15-49 from the national sample is 3.490, and its standard error is 0.017. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, $3.490 \pm 2 \times 0.017$. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* average ideal number of children is between 3.457 and 3.524.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables for women, is 1.202. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.202 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Variable | Estimate | Base population |
|--|------------|--|
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | Proportion | Households |
| Access to an ITN | Proportion | De facto household population |
| Use of an ITN | Proportion | De facto household population |
| WOMEN | | |
| Urban residence | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Literacy | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| No education | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Secondary education or higher | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Never married/never in union | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Currently married/in union | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Married before age 18 | Proportion | All women 20-49 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | All women 20-49 |
| Currently pregnant | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Currently using any method | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using a modern method | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using pill | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using male condoms | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using IUD | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using injectables | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using implants | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using female sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using withdrawal | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using rhythm | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Used public sector source | Proportion | Current users of modern method |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | All women 15-49 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | Proportion | Women with a live birth in last 5 years |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | Proportion | Births occurring 1-59 months before survey |
| Had diarrhea in last 2 weeks | Proportion | Children under 5 |
| Treated with ORS | Proportion | Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks |
| Sought medical treatment | Proportion | Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks |
| Vaccination card seen | Proportion | Children 12-23 months |
| Received BCG vaccination | Proportion | Children 12-23 months |
| Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children 12-23 months |
| Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination | Proportion | Children 12-23 months |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children 12-23 months |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children 12-23 months |
| Received MCV vaccination | Proportion | Children 12-23 months |
| Received all basic vaccinations | Proportion | Children 12-23 months |
| Received MCV/MMR vaccination | Proportion | Children 24-35 months |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) | Proportion | Children 6-59 months tested |
| Prevalence of malaria (rapid test) | Proportion | Children 6-59 months tested |
| Prevalence of malaria (microscopy test) | Proportion | Children 6-59 months tested |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | Proportion | Women 15-49 who were measured |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25 | Proportion | Women 15-49 who were measured |
| Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) | Proportion | Women 15-49 who were tested |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Condom use at last sex | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | Proportion | All women 15-24 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | Proportion | All women 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS |
| Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15 | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Ever experienced any sexual violence | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband/partner | Proportion | Ever-married women 15-49 |
| Ever experienced any physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband/partner | Proportion | Ever-married women 15-49 |
| Ever experienced any physical/sexual/emotional violence in the last 12 months by most recent husband/partner | Proportion | Ever-married women 15-49 |
| Total fertility rate (3 years) | Rate | Women-years of exposure to childbearing |
| Neonatal mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Postneonatal mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Infant mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Child mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Under-5 mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |

Continued...

Table B.1—Continued

| Variable | Estimate | Base population |
|--|------------|--|
| | MEN | |
| Urban residence | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Literacy | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| No education | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Secondary education or higher | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Never married/never in union | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Currently married/in union | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | All men 20-49 |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married men 15-49 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married men 15-49 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | All men 15-49 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | Proportion | All men 15-24 |
| Condom use at last sex | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | Proportion | All men 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS |

¹ Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence interval | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.664 | 0.008 | 12,949 | 12,949 | 1.925 | 0.012 | 0.648 | 0.680 |
| Access to an ITN | 0.508 | 0.008 | 55,287 | 55,479 | 2.118 | 0.016 | 0.491 | 0.524 |
| Slept under an ITN last night | 0.477 | 0.008 | 55,287 | 55,479 | 2.013 | 0.017 | 0.461 | 0.494 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.199 | 0.005 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 1.590 | 0.026 | 0.188 | 0.209 |
| Literacy | 0.848 | 0.004 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 1.494 | 0.005 | 0.839 | 0.856 |
| No education | 0.094 | 0.004 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 1.510 | 0.039 | 0.087 | 0.101 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.323 | 0.007 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 1.795 | 0.021 | 0.309 | 0.337 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.404 | 0.005 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 1.339 | 0.013 | 0.393 | 0.415 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.506 | 0.005 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 1.298 | 0.011 | 0.495 | 0.516 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.085 | 0.003 | 11,326 | 11,376 | 1.173 | 0.036 | 0.079 | 0.091 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.200 | 0.005 | 11,326 | 11,376 | 1.227 | 0.023 | 0.191 | 0.209 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.059 | 0.002 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 1.089 | 0.036 | 0.055 | 0.064 |
| Currently using any method | 0.641 | 0.007 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.238 | 0.011 | 0.627 | 0.655 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.584 | 0.007 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.250 | 0.012 | 0.570 | 0.599 |
| Currently using pill | 0.069 | 0.003 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.173 | 0.051 | 0.062 | 0.076 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.021 | 0.002 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.210 | 0.096 | 0.017 | 0.025 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.037 | 0.002 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.117 | 0.067 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.153 | 0.005 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.166 | 0.032 | 0.143 | 0.162 |
| Currently using implants | 0.266 | 0.006 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.169 | 0.023 | 0.254 | 0.278 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.020 | 0.002 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.108 | 0.092 | 0.016 | 0.023 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.030 | 0.002 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.131 | 0.076 | 0.025 | 0.034 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.026 | 0.002 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.028 | 0.074 | 0.022 | 0.029 |
| Used public sector source | 0.771 | 0.007 | 5,066 | 5,126 | 1.251 | 0.010 | 0.756 | 0.785 |
| Want no more children | 0.509 | 0.006 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.094 | 0.013 | 0.496 | 0.522 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.344 | 0.006 | 7,290 | 7,401 | 1.054 | 0.017 | 0.332 | 0.355 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.490 | 0.017 | 14,377 | 14,352 | 1.413 | 0.005 | 3.457 | 3.524 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.792 | 0.007 | 6,167 | 6,302 | 1.269 | 0.008 | 0.779 | 0.805 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.935 | 0.005 | 8,092 | 8,324 | 1.542 | 0.005 | 0.926 | 0.945 |
| Had diarrhea in last 2 weeks | 0.142 | 0.005 | 7,796 | 8,020 | 1.154 | 0.033 | 0.133 | 0.152 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.280 | 0.015 | 1,103 | 1,141 | 1.107 | 0.054 | 0.250 | 0.310 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.519 | 0.016 | 1,103 | 1,141 | 1.023 | 0.030 | 0.488 | 0.550 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.972 | 0.004 | 1,572 | 1,633 | 1.065 | 0.004 | 0.964 | 0.981 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.992 | 0.002 | 1,572 | 1,633 | 1.102 | 0.002 | 0.987 | 0.997 |
| Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.990 | 0.003 | 1,572 | 1,633 | 0.999 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.995 |
| Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination | 0.939 | 0.008 | 1,572 | 1,633 | 1.324 | 0.009 | 0.923 | 0.956 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.977 | 0.004 | 1,572 | 1,633 | 1.051 | 0.004 | 0.969 | 0.985 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.988 | 0.003 | 1,572 | 1,633 | 1.162 | 0.003 | 0.982 | 0.995 |
| Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses) | 0.993 | 0.002 | 1,572 | 1,633 | 1.047 | 0.002 | 0.989 | 0.997 |
| Received MCV vaccination (12-23 months) | 0.978 | 0.004 | 1,572 | 1,633 | 1.031 | 0.004 | 0.970 | 0.985 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.955 | 0.006 | 1,572 | 1,633 | 1.109 | 0.006 | 0.944 | 0.967 |
| Received MCV/MMR vaccination (24-35 months) | 0.938 | 0.007 | 1,587 | 1,631 | 1.196 | 0.008 | 0.923 | 0.952 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.331 | 0.009 | 4,049 | 4,158 | 1.136 | 0.027 | 0.313 | 0.349 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.011 | 0.002 | 4,050 | 4,158 | 1.120 | 0.166 | 0.007 | 0.015 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.077 | 0.005 | 4,052 | 4,160 | 1.062 | 0.061 | 0.067 | 0.086 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) | 0.366 | 0.010 | 3,677 | 3,765 | 1.217 | 0.027 | 0.346 | 0.385 |
| Prevalence of malaria (rapid test) | 0.027 | 0.004 | 3,665 | 3,753 | 1.569 | 0.166 | 0.018 | 0.036 |
| Prevalence of malaria (microscopy test) | 0.009 | 0.002 | 3,676 | 3,764 | 1.313 | 0.249 | 0.004 | 0.013 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.059 | 0.003 | 6,771 | 6,710 | 1.071 | 0.052 | 0.053 | 0.066 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.263 | 0.007 | 6,771 | 6,710 | 1.324 | 0.027 | 0.249 | 0.277 |
| Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) | 0.131 | 0.005 | 7,299 | 7,265 | 1.270 | 0.038 | 0.121 | 0.141 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.013 | 0.001 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 1.220 | 0.087 | 0.011 | 0.015 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.459 | 0.015 | 1,286 | 1,297 | 1.086 | 0.033 | 0.429 | 0.489 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.757 | 0.007 | 4,828 | 4,732 | 1.132 | 0.009 | 0.743 | 0.771 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.356 | 0.005 | 14,634 | 14,634 | 1.330 | 0.015 | 0.345 | 0.366 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.132 | 0.004 | 14,592 | 14,593 | 1.349 | 0.029 | 0.125 | 0.140 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone | 0.367 | 0.010 | 2,788 | 2,788 | 1.105 | 0.027 | 0.347 | 0.388 |
| Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever | 0.225 | 0.010 | 2,788 | 2,788 | 1.213 | 0.043 | 0.206 | 0.244 |
| Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband/partner ever | 0.403 | 0.012 | 1,947 | 1,703 | 1.123 | 0.031 | 0.378 | 0.428 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner ever | 0.459 | 0.013 | 1,947 | 1,703 | 1.143 | 0.028 | 0.434 | 0.485 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months | 0.297 | 0.012 | 1,947 | 1,703 | 1.190 | 0.041 | 0.273 | 0.322 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 4.126 | 0.066 | 40,375 | 40,383 | 1.289 | 0.016 | 3.994 | 4.259 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years) | 18.935 | 1.784 | 8,121 | 8,345 | 1.060 | 0.094 | 15.368 | 22.503 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years) | 13.594 | 1.341 | 8,134 | 8,358 | 1.048 | 0.099 | 10.912 | 16.277 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-4 years) | 32.530 | 2.269 | 8,129 | 8,352 | 1.076 | 0.070 | 27.992 | 37.067 |
| Child mortality (last 0-4 years) | 13.395 | 1.414 | 8,136 | 8,331 | 1.100 | 0.106 | 10.566 | 16.223 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years) | 45.489 | 2.683 | 8,174 | 8,397 | 1.104 | 0.059 | 40.123 | 50.855 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.191 | 0.007 | 5,833 | 5,846 | 1.386 | 0.037 | 0.176 | 0.205 |
| Literacy | 0.860 | 0.005 | 5,833 | 5,846 | 1.187 | 0.006 | 0.849 | 0.871 |
| No education | 0.072 | 0.004 | 5,833 | 5,846 | 1.136 | 0.053 | 0.064 | 0.080 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.318 | 0.009 | 5,833 | 5,846 | 1.411 | 0.027 | 0.300 | 0.335 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.490 | 0.008 | 5,833 | 5,846 | 1.216 | 0.016 | 0.475 | 0.506 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.489 | 0.008 | 5,833 | 5,846 | 1.243 | 0.017 | 0.473 | 0.506 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.161 | 0.006 | 4,299 | 4,320 | 1.080 | 0.038 | 0.149 | 0.173 |
| Want no more children | 0.521 | 0.010 | 2,805 | 2,860 | 1.012 | 0.018 | 0.502 | 0.540 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.366 | 0.010 | 2,805 | 2,860 | 1.099 | 0.027 | 0.346 | 0.386 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.106 | 0.020 | 5,827 | 5,840 | 1.247 | 0.007 | 3.065 | 3.147 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.055 | 0.004 | 5,833 | 5,846 | 1.184 | 0.064 | 0.048 | 0.062 |
| Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months | 0.015 | 0.002 | 5,833 | 5,846 | 1.217 | 0.131 | 0.011 | 0.018 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.698 | 0.010 | 2,358 | 2,346 | 1.060 | 0.014 | 0.678 | 0.719 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.696 | 0.021 | 724 | 723 | 1.225 | 0.030 | 0.654 | 0.738 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.303 | 0.007 | 5,833 | 5,846 | 1.172 | 0.023 | 0.289 | 0.317 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.119 | 0.005 | 5,827 | 5,840 | 1.171 | 0.042 | 0.110 | 0.129 |

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence interval | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.762 | 0.014 | 2,892 | 2,355 | 1.777 | 0.018 | 0.734 | 0.791 |
| Access to an ITN | 0.682 | 0.013 | 11,757 | 9,482 | 1.619 | 0.019 | 0.655 | 0.708 |
| Slept under an ITN last night | 0.647 | 0.016 | 11,757 | 9,482 | 1.895 | 0.025 | 0.614 | 0.680 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 1.000 | 0.000 | 3,551 | 2,909 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Literacy | 0.933 | 0.006 | 3,551 | 2,909 | 1.362 | 0.006 | 0.921 | 0.944 |
| No education | 0.046 | 0.005 | 3,551 | 2,909 | 1.422 | 0.109 | 0.036 | 0.056 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.570 | 0.017 | 3,551 | 2,909 | 2.005 | 0.029 | 0.537 | 0.604 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.469 | 0.014 | 3,551 | 2,909 | 1.717 | 0.031 | 0.440 | 0.498 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.443 | 0.014 | 3,551 | 2,909 | 1.673 | 0.032 | 0.415 | 0.470 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.057 | 0.005 | 2,800 | 2,331 | 1.194 | 0.092 | 0.047 | 0.068 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.197 | 0.012 | 2,800 | 2,331 | 1.581 | 0.060 | 0.173 | 0.221 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.055 | 0.006 | 3,551 | 2,909 | 1.502 | 0.104 | 0.044 | 0.067 |
| Currently using any method | 0.605 | 0.019 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.522 | 0.031 | 0.567 | 0.642 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.550 | 0.020 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.578 | 0.036 | 0.510 | 0.590 |
| Currently using pill | 0.083 | 0.008 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.108 | 0.094 | 0.068 | 0.099 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.061 | 0.009 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.535 | 0.153 | 0.042 | 0.080 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.045 | 0.006 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.205 | 0.141 | 0.032 | 0.058 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.128 | 0.012 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.380 | 0.092 | 0.104 | 0.151 |
| Currently using implants | 0.174 | 0.013 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.398 | 0.077 | 0.147 | 0.201 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.031 | 0.005 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.104 | 0.156 | 0.022 | 0.041 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.023 | 0.005 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.283 | 0.211 | 0.013 | 0.033 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.028 | 0.004 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.011 | 0.152 | 0.019 | 0.036 |
| Used public sector source | 0.645 | 0.019 | 1,093 | 879 | 1.336 | 0.030 | 0.607 | 0.684 |
| Want no more children | 0.467 | 0.016 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.252 | 0.034 | 0.435 | 0.498 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.363 | 0.014 | 1,552 | 1,288 | 1.116 | 0.038 | 0.336 | 0.390 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.391 | 0.035 | 3,501 | 2,851 | 1.389 | 0.010 | 3.322 | 3.460 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.806 | 0.015 | 1,322 | 1,123 | 1.378 | 0.018 | 0.776 | 0.836 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.978 | 0.006 | 1,702 | 1,454 | 1.473 | 0.006 | 0.966 | 0.990 |
| Had diarrhea in last 2 weeks | 0.115 | 0.009 | 1,654 | 1,411 | 1.132 | 0.079 | 0.097 | 0.134 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.232 | 0.040 | 189 | 163 | 1.301 | 0.173 | 0.151 | 0.312 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.460 | 0.043 | 189 | 163 | 1.183 | 0.094 | 0.373 | 0.546 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.984 | 0.006 | 304 | 269 | 0.914 | 0.007 | 0.971 | 0.997 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.992 | 0.006 | 304 | 269 | 1.173 | 0.006 | 0.981 | 1.004 |
| Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.989 | 0.007 | 304 | 269 | 1.127 | 0.007 | 0.975 | 1.002 |
| Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination | 0.968 | 0.013 | 304 | 269 | 1.170 | 0.013 | 0.943 | 0.994 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.983 | 0.007 | 304 | 269 | 0.988 | 0.007 | 0.969 | 0.997 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.991 | 0.006 | 304 | 269 | 1.113 | 0.006 | 0.980 | 1.003 |
| Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses) | 0.992 | 0.006 | 304 | 269 | 1.173 | 0.006 | 0.981 | 1.004 |
| Received MCV vaccination (12-23 months) | 0.983 | 0.008 | 304 | 269 | 1.079 | 0.008 | 0.967 | 0.998 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.970 | 0.010 | 304 | 269 | 1.077 | 0.011 | 0.949 | 0.991 |
| Received MCV/MMR vaccination (24-35 months) | 0.933 | 0.016 | 370 | 319 | 1.275 | 0.018 | 0.900 | 0.966 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.198 | 0.018 | 841 | 694 | 1.202 | 0.089 | 0.163 | 0.233 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.016 | 0.007 | 841 | 693 | 1.562 | 0.424 | 0.002 | 0.029 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.037 | 0.007 | 844 | 696 | 1.113 | 0.199 | 0.022 | 0.051 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) | 0.340 | 0.024 | 775 | 641 | 1.346 | 0.070 | 0.293 | 0.388 |
| Prevalence of malaria (rapid test) | 0.017 | 0.008 | 773 | 640 | 1.551 | 0.449 | 0.002 | 0.032 |
| Prevalence of malaria (microscopy test) | 0.005 | 0.003 | 774 | 641 | 1.231 | 0.626 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.037 | 0.006 | 1,681 | 1,339 | 1.271 | 0.161 | 0.025 | 0.048 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.422 | 0.014 | 1,681 | 1,339 | 1.177 | 0.034 | 0.393 | 0.451 |
| Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) | 0.123 | 0.010 | 1,777 | 1,428 | 1.270 | 0.081 | 0.103 | 0.142 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.025 | 0.004 | 3,551 | 2,909 | 1.523 | 0.160 | 0.017 | 0.033 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.586 | 0.023 | 430 | 386 | 0.969 | 0.039 | 0.540 | 0.632 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.697 | 0.018 | 1,257 | 992 | 1.360 | 0.025 | 0.662 | 0.732 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.403 | 0.012 | 3,551 | 2,909 | 1.509 | 0.031 | 0.378 | 0.428 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.100 | 0.006 | 3,547 | 2,905 | 1.250 | 0.063 | 0.088 | 0.113 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone | 0.329 | 0.021 | 590 | 526 | 1.084 | 0.064 | 0.287 | 0.371 |
| Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever | 0.263 | 0.024 | 590 | 526 | 1.321 | 0.091 | 0.215 | 0.311 |
| Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband/partner ever | 0.351 | 0.028 | 369 | 281 | 1.142 | 0.081 | 0.294 | 0.407 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner ever | 0.424 | 0.030 | 369 | 281 | 1.152 | 0.070 | 0.364 | 0.483 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months | 0.265 | 0.028 | 369 | 281 | 1.213 | 0.105 | 0.209 | 0.321 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.399 | 0.132 | 9,993 | 8,210 | 1.414 | 0.039 | 3.136 | 3.662 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years) | 15.292 | 4.350 | 1,710 | 1,455 | 1.273 | 0.284 | 6.591 | 23.992 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years) | 12.555 | 3.505 | 1,711 | 1,455 | 1.261 | 0.279 | 5.545 | 19.566 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-4 years) | 27.847 | 5.495 | 1,711 | 1,456 | 1.238 | 0.197 | 16.858 | 38.836 |
| Child mortality (last 0-4 years) | 6.997 | 2.257 | 1,726 | 1,471 | 1.125 | 0.323 | 2.482 | 11.511 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years) | 34.649 | 5.974 | 1,718 | 1,461 | 1.239 | 0.172 | 22.702 | 46.596 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 1.000 | 0.000 | 1,366 | 1,115 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Literacy | 0.949 | 0.008 | 1,366 | 1,115 | 1.393 | 0.009 | 0.933 | 0.966 |
| No education | 0.035 | 0.006 | 1,366 | 1,115 | 1.166 | 0.165 | 0.024 | 0.047 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.578 | 0.024 | 1,366 | 1,115 | 1.830 | 0.042 | 0.529 | 0.627 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.563 | 0.022 | 1,366 | 1,115 | 1.638 | 0.039 | 0.519 | 0.607 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.418 | 0.024 | 1,366 | 1,115 | 1.774 | 0.057 | 0.371 | 0.466 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.185 | 0.014 | 1,065 | 879 | 1.186 | 0.076 | 0.157 | 0.214 |
| Want no more children | 0.461 | 0.024 | 568 | 466 | 1.149 | 0.052 | 0.413 | 0.509 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.411 | 0.026 | 568 | 466 | 1.256 | 0.063 | 0.359 | 0.463 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.102 | 0.046 | 1,364 | 1,114 | 1.031 | 0.015 | 3.011 | 3.193 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.076 | 0.009 | 1,366 | 1,115 | 1.234 | 0.116 | 0.058 | 0.094 |
| Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months | 0.028 | 0.006 | 1,366 | 1,115 | 1.370 | 0.220 | 0.016 | 0.040 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.611 | 0.022 | 548 | 449 | 1.075 | 0.037 | 0.566 | 0.655 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.719 | 0.039 | 266 | 226 | 1.402 | 0.054 | 0.641 | 0.797 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.349 | 0.017 | 1,366 | 1,115 | 1.295 | 0.048 | 0.315 | 0.382 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.074 | 0.009 | 1,365 | 1,114 | 1.212 | 0.117 | 0.056 | 0.091 |

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence interval | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.642 | 0.009 | 10,057 | 10,594 | 1.923 | 0.014 | 0.623 | 0.660 |
| Access to an ITN | 0.472 | 0.009 | 43,530 | 45,998 | 2.193 | 0.020 | 0.453 | 0.491 |
| Slept under an ITN last night | 0.442 | 0.009 | 43,530 | 45,998 | 2.009 | 0.021 | 0.424 | 0.461 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.000 | 0.000 | 11,083 | 11,725 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Literacy | 0.826 | 0.005 | 11,083 | 11,725 | 1.495 | 0.007 | 0.816 | 0.837 |
| No education | 0.106 | 0.004 | 11,083 | 11,725 | 1.495 | 0.041 | 0.097 | 0.115 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.262 | 0.008 | 11,083 | 11,725 | 1.856 | 0.030 | 0.246 | 0.277 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.388 | 0.006 | 11,083 | 11,725 | 1.254 | 0.015 | 0.376 | 0.400 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.521 | 0.006 | 11,083 | 11,725 | 1.215 | 0.011 | 0.510 | 0.533 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.092 | 0.004 | 8,526 | 9,045 | 1.151 | 0.039 | 0.085 | 0.099 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.201 | 0.005 | 8,526 | 9,045 | 1.135 | 0.025 | 0.191 | 0.211 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.060 | 0.002 | 11,083 | 11,725 | 0.991 | 0.037 | 0.056 | 0.065 |
| Currently using any method | 0.649 | 0.007 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.170 | 0.011 | 0.634 | 0.664 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.592 | 0.008 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.175 | 0.013 | 0.576 | 0.607 |
| Currently using pill | 0.066 | 0.004 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.188 | 0.059 | 0.058 | 0.074 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.013 | 0.002 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.078 | 0.124 | 0.010 | 0.016 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.035 | 0.003 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.100 | 0.077 | 0.029 | 0.040 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.158 | 0.005 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.126 | 0.034 | 0.147 | 0.169 |
| Currently using implants | 0.285 | 0.007 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.138 | 0.024 | 0.272 | 0.299 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.017 | 0.002 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.122 | 0.113 | 0.013 | 0.021 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.031 | 0.003 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.098 | 0.081 | 0.026 | 0.036 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.025 | 0.002 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.028 | 0.084 | 0.021 | 0.029 |
| Used public sector source | 0.796 | 0.008 | 3,973 | 4,247 | 1.253 | 0.010 | 0.780 | 0.812 |
| Want no more children | 0.518 | 0.007 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.064 | 0.014 | 0.504 | 0.532 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.339 | 0.006 | 5,738 | 6,114 | 1.038 | 0.019 | 0.326 | 0.352 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.515 | 0.019 | 10,876 | 11,501 | 1.412 | 0.005 | 3.477 | 3.553 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.789 | 0.007 | 4,845 | 5,179 | 1.241 | 0.009 | 0.775 | 0.804 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.927 | 0.006 | 6,390 | 6,870 | 1.521 | 0.006 | 0.915 | 0.938 |
| Had diarrhea in last 2 weeks | 0.148 | 0.005 | 6,142 | 6,608 | 1.140 | 0.036 | 0.137 | 0.159 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.288 | 0.016 | 914 | 978 | 1.071 | 0.057 | 0.255 | 0.320 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.529 | 0.017 | 914 | 978 | 0.995 | 0.032 | 0.495 | 0.562 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.970 | 0.005 | 1,268 | 1,364 | 1.061 | 0.005 | 0.960 | 0.980 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.992 | 0.003 | 1,268 | 1,364 | 1.082 | 0.003 | 0.987 | 0.998 |
| Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.990 | 0.003 | 1,268 | 1,364 | 0.969 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.995 |
| Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination | 0.934 | 0.009 | 1,268 | 1,364 | 1.318 | 0.010 | 0.915 | 0.952 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.976 | 0.005 | 1,268 | 1,364 | 1.047 | 0.005 | 0.966 | 0.985 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.988 | 0.004 | 1,268 | 1,364 | 1.155 | 0.004 | 0.981 | 0.995 |
| Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses) | 0.993 | 0.002 | 1,268 | 1,364 | 1.017 | 0.002 | 0.988 | 0.998 |
| Received MCV vaccination (12-23 months) | 0.977 | 0.004 | 1,268 | 1,364 | 1.014 | 0.004 | 0.968 | 0.985 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.952 | 0.007 | 1,268 | 1,364 | 1.100 | 0.007 | 0.939 | 0.966 |
| Received MCV/MMR vaccination (24-35 months) | 0.939 | 0.008 | 1,217 | 1,312 | 1.177 | 0.009 | 0.922 | 0.955 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.358 | 0.010 | 3,208 | 3,464 | 1.131 | 0.028 | 0.338 | 0.378 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.010 | 0.002 | 3,209 | 3,466 | 0.997 | 0.174 | 0.007 | 0.014 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.085 | 0.005 | 3,208 | 3,464 | 1.028 | 0.063 | 0.074 | 0.095 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) | 0.371 | 0.011 | 2,902 | 3,123 | 1.185 | 0.029 | 0.349 | 0.392 |
| Prevalence of malaria (rapid test) | 0.029 | 0.005 | 2,892 | 3,113 | 1.549 | 0.178 | 0.019 | 0.039 |
| Prevalence of malaria (microscopy test) | 0.009 | 0.002 | 2,902 | 3,123 | 1.295 | 0.267 | 0.004 | 0.014 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.065 | 0.004 | 5,090 | 5,372 | 1.026 | 0.055 | 0.058 | 0.072 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.223 | 0.008 | 5,090 | 5,372 | 1.375 | 0.036 | 0.207 | 0.239 |
| Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) | 0.133 | 0.006 | 5,522 | 5,837 | 1.259 | 0.043 | 0.122 | 0.145 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.010 | 0.001 | 11,083 | 11,725 | 1.082 | 0.101 | 0.008 | 0.012 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.405 | 0.019 | 856 | 911 | 1.110 | 0.046 | 0.368 | 0.442 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.773 | 0.007 | 3,571 | 3,740 | 1.061 | 0.010 | 0.758 | 0.788 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.344 | 0.006 | 11,083 | 11,725 | 1.291 | 0.017 | 0.333 | 0.356 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.140 | 0.004 | 11,045 | 11,688 | 1.350 | 0.032 | 0.131 | 0.149 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone | 0.376 | 0.011 | 2,198 | 2,262 | 1.110 | 0.030 | 0.353 | 0.399 |
| Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever | 0.216 | 0.010 | 2,198 | 2,262 | 1.186 | 0.048 | 0.195 | 0.237 |
| Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband/partner ever | 0.413 | 0.014 | 1,578 | 1,422 | 1.120 | 0.034 | 0.385 | 0.441 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner ever | 0.466 | 0.014 | 1,578 | 1,422 | 1.139 | 0.031 | 0.438 | 0.495 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months | 0.304 | 0.014 | 1,578 | 1,422 | 1.183 | 0.045 | 0.276 | 0.331 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 4.317 | 0.072 | 30,381 | 32,172 | 1.250 | 0.017 | 4.173 | 4.461 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years) | 19.704 | 1.961 | 6,411 | 6,890 | 1.015 | 0.100 | 15.781 | 23.627 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years) | 13.810 | 1.451 | 6,423 | 6,903 | 0.999 | 0.105 | 10.909 | 16.711 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-4 years) | 33.514 | 2.496 | 6,418 | 6,896 | 1.038 | 0.074 | 28.522 | 38.507 |
| Child mortality (last 0-4 years) | 14.759 | 1.635 | 6,410 | 6,860 | 1.078 | 0.111 | 11.490 | 18.029 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years) | 47.779 | 2.988 | 6,456 | 6,936 | 1.072 | 0.063 | 41.803 | 53.754 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.000 | 0.000 | 4,467 | 4,731 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Literacy | 0.839 | 0.006 | 4,467 | 4,731 | 1.162 | 0.008 | 0.826 | 0.852 |
| No education | 0.081 | 0.005 | 4,467 | 4,731 | 1.118 | 0.057 | 0.071 | 0.090 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.256 | 0.009 | 4,467 | 4,731 | 1.354 | 0.035 | 0.239 | 0.274 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.473 | 0.008 | 4,467 | 4,731 | 1.117 | 0.018 | 0.457 | 0.490 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.506 | 0.008 | 4,467 | 4,731 | 1.115 | 0.016 | 0.489 | 0.523 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.154 | 0.007 | 3,234 | 3,441 | 1.052 | 0.043 | 0.141 | 0.168 |
| Want no more children | 0.533 | 0.010 | 2,237 | 2,394 | 0.978 | 0.019 | 0.512 | 0.554 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.357 | 0.011 | 2,237 | 2,394 | 1.062 | 0.030 | 0.336 | 0.379 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.107 | 0.023 | 4,463 | 4,726 | 1.339 | 0.007 | 3.062 | 3.153 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.050 | 0.004 | 4,467 | 4,731 | 1.175 | 0.077 | 0.042 | 0.057 |
| Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months | 0.012 | 0.002 | 4,467 | 4,731 | 1.187 | 0.165 | 0.008 | 0.015 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.719 | 0.011 | 1,810 | 1,897 | 1.049 | 0.015 | 0.697 | 0.741 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.685 | 0.025 | 458 | 496 | 1.142 | 0.036 | 0.635 | 0.735 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.292 | 0.008 | 4,467 | 4,731 | 1.144 | 0.027 | 0.277 | 0.308 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.130 | 0.006 | 4,462 | 4,726 | 1.146 | 0.044 | 0.119 | 0.142 |

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: City of Kigali sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence interval | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.860 | 0.012 | 1,575 | 1,810 | 1.322 | 0.013 | 0.837 | 0.883 |
| Access to an ITN | 0.806 | 0.010 | 6,278 | 7,228 | 1.259 | 0.013 | 0.785 | 0.827 |
| Slept under an ITN last night | 0.757 | 0.018 | 6,278 | 7,228 | 1.834 | 0.024 | 0.721 | 0.794 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.759 | 0.016 | 1,921 | 2,166 | 1.610 | 0.021 | 0.727 | 0.790 |
| Literacy | 0.936 | 0.008 | 1,921 | 2,166 | 1.362 | 0.008 | 0.921 | 0.952 |
| No education | 0.039 | 0.006 | 1,921 | 2,166 | 1.313 | 0.149 | 0.027 | 0.050 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.548 | 0.020 | 1,921 | 2,166 | 1.759 | 0.036 | 0.508 | 0.588 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.443 | 0.018 | 1,921 | 2,166 | 1.603 | 0.041 | 0.407 | 0.479 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.464 | 0.018 | 1,921 | 2,166 | 1.587 | 0.039 | 0.428 | 0.501 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.044 | 0.006 | 1,555 | 1,769 | 1.243 | 0.147 | 0.031 | 0.057 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.191 | 0.016 | 1,555 | 1,769 | 1.589 | 0.083 | 0.160 | 0.223 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.051 | 0.006 | 1,921 | 2,166 | 1.257 | 0.124 | 0.038 | 0.063 |
| Currently using any method | 0.606 | 0.021 | 837 | 1,006 | 1.258 | 0.035 | 0.564 | 0.649 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.549 | 0.023 | 837 | 1,006 | 1.311 | 0.041 | 0.504 | 0.594 |
| Currently using pill | 0.084 | 0.009 | 837 | 1,006 | 0.953 | 0.109 | 0.065 | 0.102 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.069 | 0.012 | 837 | 1,006 | 1.361 | 0.173 | 0.045 | 0.093 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.047 | 0.009 | 837 | 1,006 | 1.195 | 0.186 | 0.030 | 0.065 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.151 | 0.015 | 837 | 1,006 | 1.186 | 0.097 | 0.122 | 0.180 |
| Currently using implants | 0.147 | 0.015 | 837 | 1,006 | 1.221 | 0.102 | 0.117 | 0.177 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.025 | 0.005 | 837 | 1,006 | 0.922 | 0.198 | 0.015 | 0.035 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.026 | 0.007 | 837 | 1,006 | 1.196 | 0.252 | 0.013 | 0.040 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.025 | 0.006 | 837 | 1,006 | 1.041 | 0.226 | 0.014 | 0.036 |
| Used public sector source | 0.582 | 0.028 | 570 | 667 | 1.351 | 0.048 | 0.526 | 0.638 |
| Want no more children | 0.489 | 0.018 | 837 | 1,006 | 1.047 | 0.037 | 0.453 | 0.525 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.318 | 0.014 | 837 | 1,006 | 0.874 | 0.044 | 0.290 | 0.346 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.327 | 0.035 | 1,878 | 2,102 | 1.067 | 0.011 | 3.257 | 3.397 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.807 | 0.019 | 714 | 866 | 1.296 | 0.023 | 0.769 | 0.845 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.971 | 0.008 | 948 | 1,164 | 1.289 | 0.008 | 0.956 | 0.987 |
| Had diarrhea in last 2 weeks | 0.117 | 0.012 | 920 | 1,133 | 1.101 | 0.104 | 0.093 | 0.142 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.197 | 0.047 | 102 | 133 | 1.241 | 0.240 | 0.102 | 0.291 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.428 | 0.052 | 102 | 133 | 1.092 | 0.122 | 0.324 | 0.533 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.984 | 0.008 | 161 | 209 | 0.816 | 0.008 | 0.969 | 0.999 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.990 | 0.007 | 161 | 209 | 0.983 | 0.007 | 0.976 | 1.005 |
| Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.990 | 0.007 | 161 | 209 | 0.983 | 0.007 | 0.976 | 1.005 |
| Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination | 0.957 | 0.017 | 161 | 209 | 0.997 | 0.017 | 0.924 | 0.990 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.986 | 0.008 | 161 | 209 | 0.918 | 0.008 | 0.970 | 1.002 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.990 | 0.007 | 161 | 209 | 0.983 | 0.007 | 0.976 | 1.005 |
| Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses) | 0.990 | 0.007 | 161 | 209 | 0.983 | 0.007 | 0.976 | 1.005 |
| Received MCV vaccination (12-23 months) | 0.975 | 0.012 | 161 | 209 | 0.996 | 0.012 | 0.951 | 0.998 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.971 | 0.013 | 161 | 209 | 1.050 | 0.014 | 0.945 | 0.998 |
| Received MCV/MMR vaccination (24-35 months) | 0.922 | 0.022 | 197 | 244 | 1.177 | 0.024 | 0.878 | 0.966 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.213 | 0.022 | 454 | 561 | 1.109 | 0.106 | 0.168 | 0.258 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.018 | 0.008 | 453 | 559 | 1.391 | 0.472 | 0.001 | 0.034 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.048 | 0.011 | 455 | 562 | 1.047 | 0.236 | 0.026 | 0.071 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) | 0.367 | 0.026 | 413 | 513 | 1.080 | 0.071 | 0.315 | 0.419 |
| Prevalence of malaria (rapid test) | 0.020 | 0.012 | 412 | 511 | 1.786 | 0.596 | 0.000 | 0.043 |
| Prevalence of malaria (microscopy test) | 0.006 | 0.004 | 412 | 512 | 1.154 | 0.731 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.039 | 0.007 | 881 | 977 | 1.113 | 0.189 | 0.024 | 0.053 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.426 | 0.019 | 881 | 977 | 1.160 | 0.046 | 0.387 | 0.465 |
| Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) | 0.145 | 0.014 | 941 | 1,050 | 1.233 | 0.098 | 0.117 | 0.174 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.031 | 0.005 | 1,921 | 2,166 | 1.359 | 0.173 | 0.021 | 0.042 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.602 | 0.029 | 258 | 289 | 0.942 | 0.048 | 0.545 | 0.660 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.691 | 0.024 | 656 | 690 | 1.324 | 0.035 | 0.644 | 0.739 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.388 | 0.018 | 1,921 | 2,166 | 1.613 | 0.046 | 0.352 | 0.424 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.101 | 0.008 | 1,920 | 2,164 | 1.216 | 0.083 | 0.084 | 0.118 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone | 0.348 | 0.024 | 317 | 391 | 0.889 | 0.068 | 0.300 | 0.395 |
| Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever | 0.273 | 0.032 | 317 | 391 | 1.272 | 0.117 | 0.209 | 0.336 |
| Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband/partner ever | 0.376 | 0.031 | 212 | 228 | 0.940 | 0.083 | 0.313 | 0.438 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner ever | 0.458 | 0.033 | 212 | 228 | 0.968 | 0.072 | 0.392 | 0.524 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months | 0.302 | 0.034 | 212 | 228 | 1.078 | 0.113 | 0.234 | 0.370 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.613 | 0.182 | 5,427 | 6,115 | 1.248 | 0.050 | 3.250 | 3.977 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 12.937 | 3.171 | 1,750 | 2,116 | 1.026 | 0.245 | 6.596 | 19.279 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 10.547 | 2.889 | 1,745 | 2,107 | 1.207 | 0.274 | 4.768 | 16.325 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 23.484 | 4.484 | 1,750 | 2,116 | 1.159 | 0.191 | 14.516 | 32.452 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 7.279 | 2.136 | 1,678 | 2,030 | 1.043 | 0.293 | 3.008 | 11.550 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 30.592 | 4.914 | 1,754 | 2,122 | 1.139 | 0.161 | 20.765 | 40.420 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.738 | 0.024 | 766 | 879 | 1.487 | 0.032 | 0.691 | 0.786 |
| Literacy | 0.959 | 0.007 | 766 | 879 | 0.966 | 0.007 | 0.946 | 0.973 |
| No education | 0.028 | 0.006 | 766 | 879 | 0.958 | 0.206 | 0.016 | 0.039 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.531 | 0.029 | 766 | 879 | 1.588 | 0.054 | 0.473 | 0.588 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.547 | 0.029 | 766 | 879 | 1.603 | 0.053 | 0.490 | 0.605 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.437 | 0.031 | 766 | 879 | 1.730 | 0.071 | 0.374 | 0.499 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.170 | 0.015 | 614 | 700 | 0.997 | 0.089 | 0.140 | 0.200 |
| Want no more children | 0.470 | 0.028 | 315 | 384 | 0.990 | 0.059 | 0.415 | 0.526 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.411 | 0.031 | 315 | 384 | 1.108 | 0.075 | 0.349 | 0.472 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.983 | 0.035 | 765 | 878 | 0.949 | 0.012 | 2.914 | 3.052 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.075 | 0.009 | 766 | 879 | 0.999 | 0.127 | 0.056 | 0.094 |
| Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months | 0.028 | 0.007 | 766 | 879 | 1.185 | 0.252 | 0.014 | 0.042 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.646 | 0.028 | 296 | 335 | 0.991 | 0.043 | 0.591 | 0.701 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.695 | 0.046 | 167 | 178 | 1.293 | 0.067 | 0.602 | 0.787 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.323 | 0.022 | 766 | 879 | 1.291 | 0.068 | 0.280 | 0.367 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.057 | 0.010 | 766 | 879 | 1.172 | 0.173 | 0.037 | 0.076 |

Table B.6 Sampling errors: South sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence interval | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.649 | 0.016 | 3,393 | 3,003 | 1.891 | 0.024 | 0.618 | 0.680 |
| Access to an ITN | 0.477 | 0.016 | 13,836 | 12,237 | 2.133 | 0.033 | 0.446 | 0.508 |
| Slept under an ITN last night | 0.466 | 0.015 | 13,836 | 12,237 | 1.924 | 0.033 | 0.436 | 0.496 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.092 | 0.012 | 3,482 | 3,065 | 2.397 | 0.128 | 0.069 | 0.116 |
| Literacy | 0.841 | 0.009 | 3,482 | 3,065 | 1.409 | 0.010 | 0.824 | 0.859 |
| No education | 0.098 | 0.007 | 3,482 | 3,065 | 1.480 | 0.076 | 0.083 | 0.113 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.279 | 0.012 | 3,482 | 3,065 | 1.629 | 0.044 | 0.254 | 0.304 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.406 | 0.009 | 3,482 | 3,065 | 1.037 | 0.021 | 0.389 | 0.424 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.509 | 0.009 | 3,482 | 3,065 | 1.023 | 0.017 | 0.491 | 0.526 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.057 | 0.005 | 2,696 | 2,383 | 1.102 | 0.087 | 0.047 | 0.067 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.171 | 0.008 | 2,696 | 2,383 | 1.144 | 0.049 | 0.154 | 0.187 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.068 | 0.004 | 3,482 | 3,065 | 0.971 | 0.061 | 0.060 | 0.076 |
| Currently using any method | 0.625 | 0.014 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.247 | 0.023 | 0.596 | 0.654 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.560 | 0.014 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.152 | 0.024 | 0.533 | 0.588 |
| Currently using pill | 0.072 | 0.007 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.136 | 0.097 | 0.058 | 0.086 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.016 | 0.003 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 0.955 | 0.176 | 0.011 | 0.022 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.039 | 0.005 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.109 | 0.131 | 0.029 | 0.049 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.134 | 0.010 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.210 | 0.073 | 0.114 | 0.154 |
| Currently using implants | 0.267 | 0.012 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.136 | 0.045 | 0.243 | 0.291 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.014 | 0.003 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.115 | 0.222 | 0.008 | 0.020 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.036 | 0.005 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.034 | 0.129 | 0.026 | 0.045 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.027 | 0.004 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.078 | 0.154 | 0.019 | 0.035 |
| Used public sector source | 0.806 | 0.014 | 1,186 | 1,056 | 1.178 | 0.017 | 0.778 | 0.833 |
| Want no more children | 0.556 | 0.012 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.026 | 0.022 | 0.532 | 0.581 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.307 | 0.013 | 1,755 | 1,559 | 1.143 | 0.041 | 0.282 | 0.332 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.367 | 0.031 | 3,447 | 3,035 | 1.410 | 0.009 | 3.305 | 3.428 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.823 | 0.012 | 1,453 | 1,305 | 1.178 | 0.014 | 0.799 | 0.846 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.921 | 0.011 | 1,853 | 1,672 | 1.422 | 0.012 | 0.900 | 0.943 |
| Had diarrhea in last 2 weeks | 0.131 | 0.010 | 1,784 | 1,610 | 1.182 | 0.073 | 0.112 | 0.150 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.299 | 0.031 | 235 | 211 | 1.020 | 0.104 | 0.237 | 0.362 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.524 | 0.038 | 235 | 211 | 1.122 | 0.072 | 0.449 | 0.599 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.983 | 0.007 | 384 | 346 | 1.043 | 0.007 | 0.969 | 0.996 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.992 | 0.006 | 384 | 346 | 1.312 | 0.006 | 0.980 | 1.004 |
| Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.990 | 0.005 | 384 | 346 | 0.949 | 0.005 | 0.980 | 0.999 |
| Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination | 0.921 | 0.017 | 384 | 346 | 1.139 | 0.018 | 0.888 | 0.954 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.986 | 0.006 | 384 | 346 | 1.050 | 0.006 | 0.973 | 0.998 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.993 | 0.004 | 384 | 346 | 0.960 | 0.004 | 0.984 | 1.001 |
| Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses) | 0.995 | 0.003 | 384 | 346 | 0.986 | 0.004 | 0.988 | 1.002 |
| Received MCV vaccination (12-23 months) | 0.991 | 0.005 | 384 | 346 | 1.126 | 0.006 | 0.980 | 1.002 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.973 | 0.009 | 384 | 346 | 1.118 | 0.009 | 0.955 | 0.992 |
| Received MCV/MMR vaccination (24-35 months) | 0.976 | 0.008 | 344 | 311 | 1.014 | 0.009 | 0.959 | 0.993 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.327 | 0.019 | 930 | 835 | 1.121 | 0.058 | 0.290 | 0.365 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.022 | 0.005 | 929 | 834 | 1.041 | 0.234 | 0.012 | 0.032 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.104 | 0.011 | 930 | 835 | 1.081 | 0.109 | 0.081 | 0.126 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) | 0.321 | 0.020 | 853 | 761 | 1.231 | 0.062 | 0.281 | 0.361 |
| Prevalence of malaria (rapid test) | 0.037 | 0.007 | 848 | 757 | 1.067 | 0.185 | 0.023 | 0.050 |
| Prevalence of malaria (microscopy test) | 0.013 | 0.004 | 853 | 761 | 1.165 | 0.352 | 0.004 | 0.021 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.092 | 0.008 | 1,607 | 1,397 | 1.146 | 0.090 | 0.076 | 0.109 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.197 | 0.014 | 1,607 | 1,397 | 1.386 | 0.070 | 0.170 | 0.225 |
| Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) | 0.145 | 0.011 | 1,740 | 1,521 | 1.328 | 0.077 | 0.123 | 0.168 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.012 | 0.002 | 3,482 | 3,065 | 1.014 | 0.159 | 0.008 | 0.015 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.384 | 0.033 | 307 | 270 | 1.178 | 0.085 | 0.318 | 0.449 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.752 | 0.013 | 1,143 | 984 | 0.979 | 0.017 | 0.727 | 0.777 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.357 | 0.010 | 3,482 | 3,065 | 1.171 | 0.027 | 0.338 | 0.376 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.119 | 0.007 | 3,473 | 3,057 | 1.249 | 0.058 | 0.106 | 0.133 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone | 0.382 | 0.023 | 693 | 604 | 1.240 | 0.060 | 0.336 | 0.428 |
| Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever | 0.242 | 0.019 | 693 | 604 | 1.160 | 0.078 | 0.204 | 0.280 |
| Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband/partner ever | 0.419 | 0.026 | 477 | 368 | 1.147 | 0.062 | 0.367 | 0.470 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner ever | 0.472 | 0.025 | 477 | 368 | 1.101 | 0.053 | 0.422 | 0.523 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months | 0.308 | 0.026 | 477 | 368 | 1.212 | 0.083 | 0.257 | 0.359 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 4.082 | 0.130 | 9,576 | 8,425 | 1.192 | 0.032 | 3.822 | 4.342 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 28.409 | 3.590 | 3,591 | 3,218 | 1.063 | 0.126 | 21.228 | 35.590 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 12.257 | 2.375 | 3,597 | 3,223 | 1.116 | 0.194 | 7.507 | 17.008 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 40.667 | 4.751 | 3,595 | 3,222 | 1.150 | 0.117 | 31.165 | 50.168 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 15.777 | 2.552 | 3,556 | 3,173 | 1.183 | 0.162 | 10.672 | 20.882 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 55.802 | 5.647 | 3,608 | 3,234 | 1.210 | 0.101 | 44.508 | 67.096 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.075 | 0.010 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.436 | 0.134 | 0.055 | 0.096 |
| Literacy | 0.826 | 0.012 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.155 | 0.014 | 0.803 | 0.850 |
| No education | 0.090 | 0.009 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.178 | 0.100 | 0.072 | 0.108 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.255 | 0.014 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.175 | 0.054 | 0.228 | 0.283 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.502 | 0.015 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.104 | 0.029 | 0.472 | 0.531 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.471 | 0.015 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.134 | 0.032 | 0.441 | 0.501 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.153 | 0.011 | 1,033 | 918 | 1.023 | 0.075 | 0.130 | 0.176 |
| Want no more children | 0.532 | 0.020 | 654 | 584 | 1.034 | 0.038 | 0.491 | 0.572 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.309 | 0.019 | 654 | 584 | 1.071 | 0.063 | 0.271 | 0.348 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.102 | 0.038 | 1,407 | 1,237 | 1.128 | 0.012 | 3.025 | 3.178 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.038 | 0.006 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.159 | 0.155 | 0.027 | 0.050 |
| Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months | 0.007 | 0.002 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.007 | 0.309 | 0.003 | 0.012 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.717 | 0.021 | 581 | 507 | 1.144 | 0.030 | 0.674 | 0.759 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.606 | 0.048 | 144 | 128 | 1.164 | 0.079 | 0.510 | 0.701 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.272 | 0.014 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.163 | 0.051 | 0.245 | 0.300 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.205 | 0.012 | 1,409 | 1,239 | 1.149 | 0.060 | 0.180 | 0.230 |

Table B.7 Sampling errors: West sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence interval | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.642 | 0.019 | 2,898 | 2,770 | 2.084 | 0.029 | 0.604 | 0.679 |
| Access to an ITN | 0.439 | 0.017 | 12,991 | 12,496 | 2.263 | 0.040 | 0.404 | 0.473 |
| Slept under an ITN last night | 0.427 | 0.017 | 12,991 | 12,496 | 2.080 | 0.040 | 0.393 | 0.462 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.135 | 0.009 | 3,312 | 3,174 | 1.506 | 0.066 | 0.117 | 0.153 |
| Literacy | 0.818 | 0.011 | 3,312 | 3,174 | 1.636 | 0.013 | 0.796 | 0.840 |
| No education | 0.124 | 0.010 | 3,312 | 3,174 | 1.793 | 0.083 | 0.103 | 0.144 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.271 | 0.014 | 3,312 | 3,174 | 1.759 | 0.050 | 0.244 | 0.299 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.404 | 0.011 | 3,312 | 3,174 | 1.277 | 0.027 | 0.382 | 0.426 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.513 | 0.011 | 3,312 | 3,174 | 1.229 | 0.021 | 0.492 | 0.534 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.093 | 0.007 | 2,582 | 2,480 | 1.308 | 0.080 | 0.078 | 0.108 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.196 | 0.009 | 2,582 | 2,480 | 1.191 | 0.047 | 0.177 | 0.215 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.063 | 0.005 | 3,312 | 3,174 | 1.100 | 0.074 | 0.053 | 0.072 |
| Currently using any method | 0.615 | 0.016 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.335 | 0.026 | 0.583 | 0.647 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.544 | 0.016 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.344 | 0.030 | 0.512 | 0.577 |
| Currently using pill | 0.047 | 0.005 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.047 | 0.115 | 0.036 | 0.058 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.010 | 0.003 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.191 | 0.286 | 0.004 | 0.016 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.030 | 0.005 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.156 | 0.161 | 0.020 | 0.039 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.144 | 0.010 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.139 | 0.068 | 0.125 | 0.164 |
| Currently using implants | 0.263 | 0.013 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.196 | 0.049 | 0.237 | 0.289 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.032 | 0.005 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.225 | 0.164 | 0.021 | 0.042 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.037 | 0.005 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.187 | 0.148 | 0.026 | 0.048 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.034 | 0.004 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 0.927 | 0.120 | 0.026 | 0.042 |
| Used public sector source | 0.831 | 0.013 | 1,074 | 1,024 | 1.160 | 0.016 | 0.805 | 0.858 |
| Want no more children | 0.514 | 0.015 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.231 | 0.029 | 0.484 | 0.544 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.343 | 0.013 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1.104 | 0.037 | 0.318 | 0.369 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.682 | 0.042 | 3,269 | 3,131 | 1.555 | 0.011 | 3.599 | 3.765 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.767 | 0.015 | 1,478 | 1,425 | 1.349 | 0.019 | 0.738 | 0.797 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.924 | 0.011 | 2,069 | 2,009 | 1.719 | 0.012 | 0.902 | 0.946 |
| Had diarrhea in last 2 weeks | 0.184 | 0.010 | 1,998 | 1,940 | 1.160 | 0.056 | 0.164 | 0.205 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.300 | 0.027 | 354 | 358 | 1.101 | 0.089 | 0.246 | 0.353 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.533 | 0.027 | 354 | 358 | 1.021 | 0.050 | 0.479 | 0.587 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.980 | 0.007 | 399 | 385 | 0.984 | 0.007 | 0.966 | 0.994 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.989 | 0.006 | 399 | 385 | 1.047 | 0.006 | 0.978 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.991 | 0.005 | 399 | 385 | 1.039 | 0.005 | 0.982 | 1.001 |
| Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination | 0.951 | 0.010 | 399 | 385 | 0.947 | 0.011 | 0.930 | 0.971 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.973 | 0.008 | 399 | 385 | 0.965 | 0.008 | 0.958 | 0.989 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.991 | 0.005 | 399 | 385 | 1.007 | 0.005 | 0.981 | 1.000 |
| Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses) | 0.997 | 0.003 | 399 | 385 | 1.046 | 0.003 | 0.992 | 1.003 |
| Received MCV vaccination (12-23 months) | 0.973 | 0.008 | 399 | 385 | 0.962 | 0.008 | 0.957 | 0.989 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.946 | 0.010 | 399 | 385 | 0.922 | 0.011 | 0.926 | 0.967 |
| Received MCV/MMR vaccination (24-35 months) | 0.926 | 0.017 | 404 | 387 | 1.221 | 0.018 | 0.893 | 0.959 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.402 | 0.019 | 1,017 | 997 | 1.139 | 0.047 | 0.364 | 0.440 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.006 | 0.003 | 1,016 | 996 | 1.178 | 0.481 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.081 | 0.010 | 1,016 | 996 | 1.013 | 0.118 | 0.062 | 0.100 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) | 0.409 | 0.022 | 909 | 886 | 1.340 | 0.054 | 0.364 | 0.453 |
| Prevalence of malaria (rapid test) | 0.031 | 0.013 | 908 | 885 | 1.815 | 0.406 | 0.006 | 0.056 |
| Prevalence of malaria (microscopy test) | 0.015 | 0.007 | 909 | 886 | 1.531 | 0.492 | 0.000 | 0.029 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.063 | 0.006 | 1,535 | 1,464 | 0.990 | 0.098 | 0.050 | 0.075 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.221 | 0.014 | 1,535 | 1,464 | 1.298 | 0.062 | 0.193 | 0.248 |
| Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) | 0.127 | 0.009 | 1,673 | 1,604 | 1.158 | 0.074 | 0.108 | 0.145 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.009 | 0.002 | 3,312 | 3,174 | 1.097 | 0.202 | 0.005 | 0.012 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.508 | 0.038 | 238 | 228 | 1.170 | 0.075 | 0.432 | 0.584 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.789 | 0.014 | 1,073 | 1,024 | 1.141 | 0.018 | 0.760 | 0.817 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.392 | 0.011 | 3,312 | 3,174 | 1.293 | 0.028 | 0.370 | 0.414 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.169 | 0.009 | 3,300 | 3,163 | 1.454 | 0.056 | 0.150 | 0.188 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone | 0.390 | 0.024 | 650 | 614 | 1.232 | 0.060 | 0.343 | 0.437 |
| Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever | 0.231 | 0.022 | 650 | 614 | 1.345 | 0.096 | 0.187 | 0.276 |
| Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband/partner ever | 0.421 | 0.025 | 456 | 373 | 1.068 | 0.059 | 0.372 | 0.471 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner ever | 0.483 | 0.026 | 456 | 373 | 1.126 | 0.055 | 0.430 | 0.536 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months | 0.329 | 0.023 | 456 | 373 | 1.052 | 0.070 | 0.283 | 0.376 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 4.491 | 0.142 | 9,135 | 8,759 | 1.371 | 0.032 | 4.206 | 4.776 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 16.652 | 2.692 | 3,839 | 3,723 | 1.146 | 0.162 | 11.268 | 22.037 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 15.508 | 2.473 | 3,831 | 3,716 | 1.180 | 0.159 | 10.561 | 20.454 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 32.160 | 3.559 | 3,842 | 3,726 | 1.138 | 0.111 | 25.042 | 39.278 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 11.859 | 2.098 | 3,832 | 3,710 | 1.149 | 0.177 | 7.662 | 16.055 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 43.638 | 4.048 | 3,854 | 3,739 | 1.092 | 0.093 | 35.541 | 51.734 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.121 | 0.012 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.380 | 0.102 | 0.096 | 0.146 |
| Literacy | 0.853 | 0.013 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.299 | 0.015 | 0.828 | 0.879 |
| No education | 0.076 | 0.008 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.060 | 0.101 | 0.061 | 0.092 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.308 | 0.018 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.439 | 0.059 | 0.271 | 0.344 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.484 | 0.015 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.125 | 0.032 | 0.453 | 0.514 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.500 | 0.016 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.144 | 0.031 | 0.468 | 0.531 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.198 | 0.015 | 939 | 894 | 1.177 | 0.077 | 0.167 | 0.229 |
| Want no more children | 0.523 | 0.020 | 652 | 634 | 1.012 | 0.038 | 0.483 | 0.563 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.397 | 0.021 | 652 | 634 | 1.094 | 0.053 | 0.355 | 0.439 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.263 | 0.062 | 1,333 | 1,267 | 1.733 | 0.019 | 3.140 | 3.386 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.062 | 0.007 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.118 | 0.119 | 0.047 | 0.077 |
| Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months | 0.014 | 0.004 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.377 | 0.319 | 0.005 | 0.023 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.699 | 0.020 | 547 | 517 | 1.039 | 0.029 | 0.658 | 0.740 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.708 | 0.044 | 152 | 140 | 1.180 | 0.062 | 0.621 | 0.796 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.361 | 0.015 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.170 | 0.043 | 0.330 | 0.392 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.124 | 0.010 | 1,334 | 1,268 | 1.151 | 0.084 | 0.103 | 0.145 |

Table B.8 Sampling errors: North sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence interval | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.657 | 0.019 | 2,072 | 2,012 | 1.808 | 0.029 | 0.620 | 0.695 |
| Access to an ITN | 0.487 | 0.019 | 8,685 | 8,472 | 2.036 | 0.039 | 0.449 | 0.525 |
| Slept under an ITN last night | 0.442 | 0.020 | 8,685 | 8,472 | 1.983 | 0.044 | 0.402 | 0.481 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.110 | 0.005 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 0.785 | 0.047 | 0.100 | 0.121 |
| Literacy | 0.841 | 0.011 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 1.398 | 0.013 | 0.819 | 0.862 |
| No education | 0.090 | 0.007 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 1.164 | 0.077 | 0.076 | 0.104 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.269 | 0.017 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 1.809 | 0.062 | 0.235 | 0.302 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.385 | 0.013 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 1.312 | 0.035 | 0.358 | 0.412 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.540 | 0.014 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 1.332 | 0.026 | 0.512 | 0.568 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.092 | 0.007 | 1,777 | 1,729 | 1.085 | 0.081 | 0.077 | 0.107 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.176 | 0.011 | 1,777 | 1,729 | 1.203 | 0.062 | 0.154 | 0.197 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.059 | 0.005 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 0.927 | 0.077 | 0.050 | 0.068 |
| Currently using any method | 0.694 | 0.015 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 1.126 | 0.021 | 0.664 | 0.723 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.649 | 0.015 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 1.126 | 0.024 | 0.618 | 0.680 |
| Currently using pill | 0.072 | 0.008 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 1.109 | 0.114 | 0.055 | 0.088 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.008 | 0.002 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 0.892 | 0.284 | 0.003 | 0.013 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.028 | 0.005 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 1.052 | 0.176 | 0.018 | 0.038 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.164 | 0.013 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 1.236 | 0.080 | 0.138 | 0.190 |
| Currently using implants | 0.342 | 0.017 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 1.287 | 0.051 | 0.307 | 0.377 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.010 | 0.003 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 0.965 | 0.277 | 0.004 | 0.015 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.026 | 0.005 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 1.021 | 0.179 | 0.017 | 0.035 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.017 | 0.004 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 0.987 | 0.217 | 0.009 | 0.024 |
| Used public sector source | 0.784 | 0.020 | 906 | 894 | 1.439 | 0.025 | 0.745 | 0.823 |
| Want no more children | 0.450 | 0.016 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 1.158 | 0.037 | 0.417 | 0.483 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.410 | 0.016 | 1,226 | 1,201 | 1.141 | 0.039 | 0.378 | 0.443 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.585 | 0.036 | 2,247 | 2,179 | 1.203 | 0.010 | 3.512 | 3.658 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.800 | 0.013 | 1,016 | 1,004 | 1.008 | 0.016 | 0.775 | 0.826 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.964 | 0.006 | 1,282 | 1,267 | 1.150 | 0.006 | 0.952 | 0.977 |
| Had diarrhea in last 2 weeks | 0.162 | 0.011 | 1,229 | 1,214 | 0.990 | 0.066 | 0.141 | 0.184 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.245 | 0.039 | 193 | 197 | 1.268 | 0.160 | 0.167 | 0.323 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.507 | 0.035 | 193 | 197 | 0.942 | 0.068 | 0.438 | 0.576 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.961 | 0.012 | 260 | 262 | 0.978 | 0.012 | 0.938 | 0.984 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.997 | 0.003 | 260 | 262 | 0.931 | 0.003 | 0.990 | 1.003 |
| Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.981 | 0.008 | 260 | 262 | 0.983 | 0.008 | 0.965 | 0.997 |
| Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination | 0.977 | 0.009 | 260 | 262 | 1.006 | 0.009 | 0.959 | 0.996 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.972 | 0.010 | 260 | 262 | 0.986 | 0.010 | 0.953 | 0.992 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.971 | 0.014 | 260 | 262 | 1.377 | 0.015 | 0.943 | 0.999 |
| Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses) | 0.983 | 0.008 | 260 | 262 | 1.053 | 0.009 | 0.966 | 1.000 |
| Received MCV vaccination (12-23 months) | 0.968 | 0.011 | 260 | 262 | 1.017 | 0.011 | 0.947 | 0.990 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.938 | 0.017 | 260 | 262 | 1.129 | 0.018 | 0.905 | 0.972 |
| Received MCV/MMR vaccination (24-35 months) | 0.940 | 0.018 | 250 | 247 | 1.214 | 0.019 | 0.903 | 0.976 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.405 | 0.024 | 649 | 635 | 1.167 | 0.059 | 0.357 | 0.453 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.005 | 0.003 | 650 | 636 | 1.021 | 0.575 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.073 | 0.012 | 651 | 637 | 1.094 | 0.164 | 0.049 | 0.097 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) | 0.414 | 0.027 | 592 | 584 | 1.325 | 0.065 | 0.360 | 0.468 |
| Prevalence of malaria (rapid test) | 0.022 | 0.012 | 590 | 582 | 1.907 | 0.556 | 0.000 | 0.047 |
| Prevalence of malaria (microscopy test) | 0.003 | 0.002 | 592 | 584 | 1.015 | 0.699 | 0.000 | 0.008 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.046 | 0.007 | 1,048 | 1,005 | 1.069 | 0.151 | 0.032 | 0.060 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.246 | 0.016 | 1,048 | 1,005 | 1.177 | 0.064 | 0.215 | 0.278 |
| Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) | 0.114 | 0.012 | 1,132 | 1,091 | 1.225 | 0.102 | 0.091 | 0.137 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.010 | 0.002 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 0.968 | 0.200 | 0.006 | 0.014 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.438 | 0.037 | 166 | 162 | 0.963 | 0.085 | 0.364 | 0.512 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.783 | 0.017 | 729 | 704 | 1.103 | 0.022 | 0.749 | 0.817 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.360 | 0.013 | 2,294 | 2,226 | 1.257 | 0.035 | 0.335 | 0.385 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.148 | 0.011 | 2,284 | 2,215 | 1.429 | 0.072 | 0.126 | 0.169 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone | 0.377 | 0.026 | 449 | 411 | 1.115 | 0.068 | 0.326 | 0.428 |
| Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever | 0.208 | 0.021 | 449 | 411 | 1.072 | 0.099 | 0.167 | 0.249 |
| Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband/partner ever | 0.434 | 0.034 | 317 | 254 | 1.231 | 0.079 | 0.366 | 0.503 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner ever | 0.476 | 0.035 | 317 | 254 | 1.241 | 0.073 | 0.406 | 0.546 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months | 0.300 | 0.034 | 317 | 254 | 1.329 | 0.114 | 0.231 | 0.368 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.993 | 0.145 | 6,399 | 6,216 | 1.175 | 0.036 | 3.704 | 4.283 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 24.473 | 3.454 | 2,364 | 2,324 | 0.969 | 0.141 | 17.566 | 31.381 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 15.290 | 2.360 | 2,359 | 2,321 | 0.926 | 0.154 | 10.569 | 20.011 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 39.763 | 4.142 | 2,366 | 2,326 | 0.966 | 0.104 | 31.479 | 48.047 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 17.533 | 2.613 | 2,316 | 2,284 | 0.984 | 0.149 | 12.307 | 22.759 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 56.599 | 5.230 | 2,368 | 2,328 | 1.050 | 0.092 | 46.138 | 67.059 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.109 | 0.009 | 915 | 886 | 0.859 | 0.081 | 0.091 | 0.127 |
| Literacy | 0.846 | 0.015 | 915 | 886 | 1.242 | 0.018 | 0.817 | 0.876 |
| No education | 0.069 | 0.010 | 915 | 886 | 1.141 | 0.139 | 0.050 | 0.088 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.269 | 0.019 | 915 | 886 | 1.302 | 0.071 | 0.231 | 0.307 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.447 | 0.018 | 915 | 886 | 1.090 | 0.040 | 0.411 | 0.483 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.539 | 0.017 | 915 | 886 | 1.052 | 0.032 | 0.504 | 0.573 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.135 | 0.012 | 680 | 658 | 0.926 | 0.090 | 0.111 | 0.159 |
| Want no more children | 0.519 | 0.021 | 487 | 477 | 0.926 | 0.040 | 0.477 | 0.561 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.406 | 0.021 | 487 | 477 | 0.939 | 0.052 | 0.364 | 0.448 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.015 | 0.032 | 915 | 886 | 0.948 | 0.011 | 2.951 | 3.079 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.034 | 0.008 | 915 | 886 | 1.253 | 0.220 | 0.019 | 0.049 |
| Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months | 0.008 | 0.004 | 915 | 886 | 1.494 | 0.565 | 0.000 | 0.016 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.716 | 0.026 | 355 | 345 | 1.069 | 0.036 | 0.665 | 0.767 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.710 | 0.049 | 93 | 88 | 1.035 | 0.069 | 0.612 | 0.808 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.341 | 0.015 | 915 | 886 | 0.934 | 0.043 | 0.312 | 0.371 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.104 | 0.011 | 912 | 883 | 1.083 | 0.105 | 0.082 | 0.126 |

Table B.9 Sampling errors: East sample, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence interval | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Ownership of at least one ITN | 0.593 | 0.018 | 3,011 | 3,353 | 2.047 | 0.031 | 0.556 | 0.630 |
| Access to an ITN | 0.458 | 0.019 | 13,497 | 15,047 | 2.362 | 0.042 | 0.420 | 0.497 |
| Slept under an ITN last night | 0.413 | 0.018 | 13,497 | 15,047 | 2.116 | 0.043 | 0.378 | 0.449 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.077 | 0.006 | 3,625 | 4,003 | 1.325 | 0.076 | 0.065 | 0.089 |
| Literacy | 0.832 | 0.010 | 3,625 | 4,003 | 1.538 | 0.011 | 0.813 | 0.851 |
| No education | 0.100 | 0.007 | 3,625 | 4,003 | 1.473 | 0.073 | 0.085 | 0.115 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.306 | 0.016 | 3,625 | 4,003 | 2.037 | 0.051 | 0.275 | 0.338 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.392 | 0.011 | 3,625 | 4,003 | 1.400 | 0.029 | 0.369 | 0.415 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.501 | 0.011 | 3,625 | 4,003 | 1.300 | 0.022 | 0.480 | 0.523 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.121 | 0.007 | 2,716 | 3,014 | 1.121 | 0.058 | 0.107 | 0.135 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.246 | 0.009 | 2,716 | 3,014 | 1.075 | 0.036 | 0.228 | 0.263 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.055 | 0.004 | 3,625 | 4,003 | 1.142 | 0.078 | 0.047 | 0.064 |
| Currently using any method | 0.661 | 0.013 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.185 | 0.020 | 0.635 | 0.688 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.615 | 0.014 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.250 | 0.023 | 0.586 | 0.643 |
| Currently using pill | 0.075 | 0.008 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.351 | 0.113 | 0.058 | 0.091 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.018 | 0.004 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.110 | 0.193 | 0.011 | 0.025 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.040 | 0.005 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.021 | 0.119 | 0.030 | 0.049 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.168 | 0.009 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.073 | 0.057 | 0.149 | 0.187 |
| Currently using implants | 0.281 | 0.012 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.084 | 0.041 | 0.258 | 0.304 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.017 | 0.003 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.079 | 0.197 | 0.010 | 0.023 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.023 | 0.004 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.179 | 0.183 | 0.014 | 0.031 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.024 | 0.004 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 1.089 | 0.166 | 0.016 | 0.031 |
| Used public sector source | 0.780 | 0.014 | 1,330 | 1,485 | 1.189 | 0.017 | 0.753 | 0.807 |
| Want no more children | 0.513 | 0.011 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 0.953 | 0.022 | 0.491 | 0.536 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.345 | 0.011 | 1,787 | 2,007 | 0.944 | 0.031 | 0.323 | 0.366 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.468 | 0.036 | 3,536 | 3,905 | 1.506 | 0.010 | 3.396 | 3.541 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.778 | 0.014 | 1,506 | 1,702 | 1.317 | 0.018 | 0.750 | 0.806 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.921 | 0.011 | 1,940 | 2,212 | 1.614 | 0.012 | 0.899 | 0.943 |
| Had diarrhea in last 2 weeks | 0.114 | 0.009 | 1,865 | 2,123 | 1.155 | 0.075 | 0.097 | 0.131 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.307 | 0.032 | 219 | 242 | 1.015 | 0.104 | 0.243 | 0.371 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.553 | 0.035 | 219 | 242 | 1.023 | 0.063 | 0.483 | 0.623 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.958 | 0.012 | 368 | 431 | 1.145 | 0.012 | 0.935 | 0.981 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.994 | 0.004 | 368 | 431 | 1.107 | 0.004 | 0.985 | 1.003 |
| Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.992 | 0.005 | 368 | 431 | 1.029 | 0.005 | 0.983 | 1.002 |
| Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination | 0.913 | 0.024 | 368 | 431 | 1.665 | 0.026 | 0.865 | 0.960 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.971 | 0.010 | 368 | 431 | 1.166 | 0.010 | 0.951 | 0.991 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.992 | 0.005 | 368 | 431 | 1.029 | 0.005 | 0.983 | 1.002 |
| Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses) | 0.995 | 0.004 | 368 | 431 | 1.071 | 0.004 | 0.987 | 1.003 |
| Received MCV vaccination (12-23 months) | 0.978 | 0.008 | 368 | 431 | 1.071 | 0.008 | 0.962 | 0.994 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.952 | 0.014 | 368 | 431 | 1.253 | 0.014 | 0.924 | 0.979 |
| Received MCV/MMR vaccination (24-35 months) | 0.928 | 0.015 | 392 | 442 | 1.129 | 0.016 | 0.898 | 0.957 |
| Height-for-age (-2SD) | 0.288 | 0.015 | 999 | 1,130 | 1.050 | 0.053 | 0.258 | 0.319 |
| Weight-for-height (-2SD) | 0.008 | 0.003 | 1,002 | 1,133 | 0.926 | 0.315 | 0.003 | 0.014 |
| Weight-for-age (-2SD) | 0.069 | 0.009 | 1,000 | 1,130 | 1.083 | 0.126 | 0.052 | 0.086 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months) | 0.333 | 0.017 | 910 | 1,021 | 1.085 | 0.052 | 0.298 | 0.368 |
| Prevalence of malaria (rapid test) | 0.023 | 0.007 | 907 | 1,017 | 1.270 | 0.285 | 0.010 | 0.036 |
| Prevalence of malaria (microscopy test) | 0.005 | 0.002 | 910 | 1,021 | 1.054 | 0.503 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.050 | 0.006 | 1,700 | 1,866 | 1.066 | 0.113 | 0.039 | 0.061 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.269 | 0.015 | 1,700 | 1,866 | 1.415 | 0.057 | 0.238 | 0.299 |
| Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49) | 0.126 | 0.010 | 1,813 | 1,999 | 1.325 | 0.082 | 0.106 | 0.147 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.010 | 0.002 | 3,625 | 4,003 | 1.133 | 0.190 | 0.006 | 0.013 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.376 | 0.029 | 317 | 349 | 1.065 | 0.077 | 0.318 | 0.434 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.756 | 0.013 | 1,227 | 1,330 | 1.078 | 0.018 | 0.729 | 0.782 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.306 | 0.010 | 3,625 | 4,003 | 1.273 | 0.032 | 0.287 | 0.326 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.121 | 0.007 | 3,615 | 3,993 | 1.287 | 0.058 | 0.107 | 0.135 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone | 0.342 | 0.018 | 679 | 767 | 1.003 | 0.053 | 0.306 | 0.379 |
| Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever | 0.191 | 0.017 | 679 | 767 | 1.109 | 0.088 | 0.158 | 0.225 |
| Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband/partner ever | 0.372 | 0.025 | 485 | 479 | 1.136 | 0.067 | 0.322 | 0.422 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner ever | 0.423 | 0.026 | 485 | 479 | 1.174 | 0.062 | 0.370 | 0.476 |
| Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months | 0.261 | 0.024 | 485 | 479 | 1.221 | 0.093 | 0.212 | 0.309 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 4.242 | 0.135 | 9,837 | 10,868 | 1.345 | 0.032 | 3.971 | 4.513 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 20.893 | 2.903 | 3,778 | 4,274 | 1.141 | 0.139 | 15.087 | 26.699 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 14.241 | 1.934 | 3,793 | 4,288 | 1.023 | 0.136 | 10.373 | 18.109 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 35.134 | 3.560 | 3,782 | 4,279 | 1.137 | 0.101 | 28.013 | 42.255 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 21.526 | 2.708 | 3,722 | 4,210 | 1.067 | 0.126 | 16.110 | 26.942 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 55.903 | 4.691 | 3,804 | 4,307 | 1.179 | 0.084 | 46.521 | 65.286 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.078 | 0.012 | 1,409 | 1,574 | 1.657 | 0.152 | 0.054 | 0.102 |
| Literacy | 0.844 | 0.011 | 1,409 | 1,574 | 1.137 | 0.013 | 0.822 | 0.866 |
| No education | 0.081 | 0.009 | 1,409 | 1,574 | 1.194 | 0.108 | 0.063 | 0.098 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.283 | 0.018 | 1,409 | 1,574 | 1.484 | 0.063 | 0.248 | 0.319 |
| Never married/never in union | 0.480 | 0.015 | 1,409 | 1,574 | 1.145 | 0.032 | 0.449 | 0.510 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.497 | 0.015 | 1,409 | 1,574 | 1.125 | 0.030 | 0.467 | 0.527 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.147 | 0.012 | 1,033 | 1,150 | 1.121 | 0.084 | 0.122 | 0.171 |
| Want no more children | 0.538 | 0.019 | 697 | 782 | 0.989 | 0.035 | 0.501 | 0.576 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.338 | 0.020 | 697 | 782 | 1.097 | 0.058 | 0.298 | 0.377 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.104 | 0.040 | 1,407 | 1,572 | 1.074 | 0.013 | 3.023 | 3.185 |
| Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months | 0.062 | 0.008 | 1,409 | 1,574 | 1.286 | 0.133 | 0.046 | 0.079 |
| Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months | 0.017 | 0.004 | 1,409 | 1,574 | 1.061 | 0.213 | 0.010 | 0.025 |
| Abstinence among young people (never had sex) | 0.702 | 0.020 | 579 | 642 | 1.040 | 0.028 | 0.662 | 0.741 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.742 | 0.042 | 168 | 189 | 1.247 | 0.057 | 0.657 | 0.826 |
| Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months | 0.248 | 0.014 | 1,409 | 1,574 | 1.188 | 0.055 | 0.220 | 0.275 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.092 | 0.010 | 1,406 | 1,572 | 1.253 | 0.105 | 0.073 | 0.111 |

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Women | | Men | | Age | Women | | Men | |
|-----|--------|---------|--------|---------|------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 818 | 2.8 | 811 | 3.1 | 37 | 404 | 1.4 | 367 | 1.4 |
| 1 | 793 | 2.7 | 838 | 3.2 | 38 | 428 | 1.4 | 301 | 1.2 |
| 2 | 822 | 2.8 | 864 | 3.3 | 39 | 332 | 1.1 | 284 | 1.1 |
| 3 | 828 | 2.8 | 824 | 3.2 | 40 | 367 | 1.2 | 270 | 1.0 |
| 4 | 830 | 2.8 | 808 | 3.1 | 41 | 316 | 1.1 | 258 | 1.0 |
| 5 | 836 | 2.8 | 814 | 3.1 | 42 | 294 | 1.0 | 237 | 0.9 |
| 6 | 712 | 2.4 | 768 | 3.0 | 43 | 264 | 0.9 | 228 | 0.9 |
| 7 | 730 | 2.5 | 779 | 3.0 | 44 | 245 | 0.8 | 150 | 0.6 |
| 8 | 718 | 2.4 | 738 | 2.9 | 45 | 266 | 0.9 | 215 | 0.8 |
| 9 | 666 | 2.2 | 673 | 2.6 | 46 | 224 | 0.8 | 175 | 0.7 |
| 10 | 737 | 2.5 | 742 | 2.9 | 47 | 208 | 0.7 | 181 | 0.7 |
| 11 | 693 | 2.3 | 749 | 2.9 | 48 | 238 | 0.8 | 152 | 0.6 |
| 12 | 803 | 2.7 | 793 | 3.1 | 49 | 282 | 1.0 | 139 | 0.5 |
| 13 | 846 | 2.9 | 743 | 2.9 | 50 | 100 | 0.3 | 134 | 0.5 |
| 14 | 585 | 2.0 | 641 | 2.5 | 51 | 185 | 0.6 | 145 | 0.6 |
| 15 | 818 | 2.8 | 704 | 2.7 | 52 | 190 | 0.6 | 123 | 0.5 |
| 16 | 694 | 2.3 | 662 | 2.6 | 53 | 171 | 0.6 | 119 | 0.5 |
| 17 | 661 | 2.2 | 594 | 2.3 | 54 | 176 | 0.6 | 135 | 0.5 |
| 18 | 494 | 1.7 | 533 | 2.1 | 55 | 156 | 0.5 | 140 | 0.5 |
| 19 | 602 | 2.0 | 481 | 1.9 | 56 | 147 | 0.5 | 135 | 0.5 |
| 20 | 556 | 1.9 | 496 | 1.9 | 57 | 161 | 0.5 | 126 | 0.5 |
| 21 | 464 | 1.6 | 339 | 1.3 | 58 | 167 | 0.6 | 113 | 0.4 |
| 22 | 472 | 1.6 | 354 | 1.4 | 59 | 136 | 0.5 | 120 | 0.5 |
| 23 | 484 | 1.6 | 352 | 1.4 | 60 | 177 | 0.6 | 89 | 0.3 |
| 24 | 457 | 1.5 | 339 | 1.3 | 61 | 135 | 0.5 | 125 | 0.5 |
| 25 | 451 | 1.5 | 346 | 1.3 | 62 | 159 | 0.5 | 115 | 0.4 |
| 26 | 410 | 1.4 | 309 | 1.2 | 63 | 122 | 0.4 | 78 | 0.3 |
| 27 | 387 | 1.3 | 282 | 1.1 | 64 | 123 | 0.4 | 91 | 0.4 |
| 28 | 421 | 1.4 | 287 | 1.1 | 65 | 104 | 0.4 | 98 | 0.4 |
| 29 | 406 | 1.4 | 296 | 1.1 | 66 | 90 | 0.3 | 56 | 0.2 |
| 30 | 461 | 1.6 | 358 | 1.4 | 67 | 94 | 0.3 | 62 | 0.2 |
| 31 | 451 | 1.5 | 304 | 1.2 | 68 | 82 | 0.3 | 69 | 0.3 |
| 32 | 432 | 1.5 | 357 | 1.4 | 69 | 65 | 0.2 | 38 | 0.1 |
| 33 | 375 | 1.3 | 349 | 1.3 | 70+ | 774 | 2.6 | 468 | 1.8 |
| 34 | 409 | 1.4 | 320 | 1.2 | Don't know | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 35 | 481 | 1.6 | 341 | 1.3 | | | | | |
| 36 | 436 | 1.5 | 339 | 1.3 | Total | 29,617.5 | 100.0 | 25,862.0 | 100.0 |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age group | Household population of women age 10-54 | Interviewed women age 15-49 | | Percentage of eligible women interviewed |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| | | Number | Percentage | |
| 10-14 | 3,662 | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 3,269 | 3,259 | 22.2 | 99.7 |
| 20-24 | 2,432 | 2,424 | 16.5 | 99.7 |
| 25-29 | 2,076 | 2,070 | 14.1 | 99.7 |
| 30-34 | 2,127 | 2,123 | 14.5 | 99.8 |
| 35-39 | 2,081 | 2,080 | 14.2 | 99.9 |
| 40-44 | 1,485 | 1,480 | 10.1 | 99.6 |
| 45-49 | 1,218 | 1,214 | 8.3 | 99.7 |
| 50-54 | 822 | na | na | na |
| 15-49 | 14,688 | 14,650 | 100.0 | 99.7 |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire. na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59, and number and percent distribution of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age group | Household population of men age 10-64 | Interviewed men age 15-59 | | Percentage of eligible men interviewed |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|--|
| | | Number | Percentage | |
| 10-14 | 1,819 | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 1,537 | 1,531 | 23.5 | 99.6 |
| 20-24 | 969 | 963 | 14.8 | 99.4 |
| 25-29 | 716 | 711 | 10.9 | 99.3 |
| 30-34 | 839 | 834 | 12.8 | 99.4 |
| 35-39 | 796 | 792 | 12.2 | 99.5 |
| 40-44 | 574 | 573 | 8.8 | 99.8 |
| 45-49 | 450 | 450 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| 50-54 | 342 | 342 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| 55-59 | 325 | 325 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| 60-64 | 231 | na | na | na |
| 15-59 | 6,547 | 6,520 | 100.0 | 99.6 |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Subject | Reference group | Percentage with information missing | Number of cases |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Birth date | Births in the 15 years preceding the survey | | |
| Day only | | 0.32 | 22,265 |
| Month only | | 0.02 | 22,265 |
| Month and year | | 0.01 | 22,2645 |
| Age at death | Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey | 0.00 | 1,228 |
| Age/date at first union¹ | Ever-married women age 15-49 | 0.00 | 8,720 |
| | Ever-married men age 15-59 | 0.00 | 3,632 |
| Respondent's education | All women age 15-49 | 0.00 | 14,634 |
| | All men age 15-59 | 0.00 | 6,513 |
| Diarrhea in last 2 weeks | Living children age 0-59 months | 0.52 | 8,020 |
| Anthropometry of children | Living children age 0-59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire) | | |
| Height | | 0.12 | 4,170 |
| Weight | | 0.11 | 4,170 |
| Height or weight | | 0.12 | 4,170 |
| Anthropometry of women | Women age 15-49 (from the Biomarker Questionnaire) | | |
| Height | | 0.33 | 7,3012 |
| Weight | | 0.34 | 7,3012 |
| Height or weight | | 0.35 | 7,3012 |
| Anemia in children | Living children age 6-59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire) | 0.94 | 3,801 |
| Anemia in women | All women (from the Biomarker Questionnaire) | 0.36 | 7,302 |

¹ Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Calendar year | Number of births | | | Percentage with year and month of birth given | | | Sex ratio at birth ¹ | | | Calendar year ratio ² | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------|--------|---|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Living | Dead | Total | Living | Dead | Total | Living | Dead | Total | Living | Dead | Total |
| 2019-20 | 1,621 | 52 | 1,673 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 122.0 | 100.5 | na | na | na |
| 2018 | 1,653 | 66 | 1,719 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 107.3 | 107.3 | 107.3 | na | na | na |
| 2017 | 1,615 | 57 | 1,671 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 108.8 | 118.0 | 109.1 | 99.6 | 82.5 | 98.9 |
| 2016 | 1,589 | 71 | 1,660 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 120.6 | 96.9 | 99.1 | 115.0 | 99.6 |
| 2015 | 1,594 | 68 | 1,661 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 117.8 | 98.9 | 102.6 | 92.9 | 102.2 |
| 2014 | 1,518 | 74 | 1,592 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 108.7 | 114.1 | 108.9 | 101.4 | 98.8 | 101.2 |
| 2013 | 1,401 | 82 | 1,483 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 99.9 | 99.0 | 70.3 | 97.2 | 96.3 | 104.2 | 96.7 |
| 2012 | 1,393 | 84 | 1,477 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 162.5 | 101.9 | 103.2 | 103.8 | 103.2 |
| 2011 | 1,299 | 79 | 1,378 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 105.8 | 82.5 | 104.3 | 100.4 | 86.2 | 99.5 |
| 2010 | 1,194 | 100 | 1,294 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 107.3 | 114.2 | 107.8 | 91.6 | 123.8 | 93.5 |
| 2015-2019 | 8,070 | 314 | 8,384 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 116.8 | 102.5 | na | na | na |
| 2010-2014 | 6,804 | 420 | 7,224 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 103.9 | na | na | na |
| 2005-2009 | 6,188 | 510 | 6,698 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 118.3 | 101.4 | na | na | na |
| 2000-2004 | 4,287 | 644 | 4,931 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 96.2 | 129.3 | 100.0 | na | na | na |
| Before 2000 | 2,856 | 855 | 3,711 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 116.4 | 103.4 | na | na | na |
| All | 28,205 | 2,743 | 30,949 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 100.9 | 117.8 | 102.3 | na | na | na |

na = Not applicable

¹ $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

² $[2B_x / (B_x - 1 + B_x + 1)] \times 100$, where B_x is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age at death (days) | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | Total 0-19 |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|------------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | |
| <1 | 78 | 99 | 74 | 84 | 335 |
| 1 | 9 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 58 |
| 2 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 42 |
| 3 | 12 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 47 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 7 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 20 | 44 |
| 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 14 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 39 |
| 15 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 17 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 21 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 20 |
| 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 28 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 30 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Total 0-30 | 155 | 172 | 161 | 175 | 663 |
| Percentage early neonatal ¹ | 80 | 83 | 77 | 73 | 78 |

¹ 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur under age 1 month, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age at death (months) | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | Total 0-19 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|------------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | |
| <1 ^a | 155 | 172 | 161 | 175 | 663 |
| 1 | 28 | 18 | 22 | 32 | 101 |
| 2 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 67 |
| 3 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 65 |
| 4 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 47 |
| 5 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 31 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 41 |
| 7 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 16 | 43 |
| 8 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 28 |
| 9 | 11 | 12 | 31 | 18 | 72 |
| 10 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 16 |
| 11 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 28 |
| 12 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 57 |
| 13 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 |
| 14 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 17 |
| 15 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 31 |
| 16 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| 17 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 11 |
| 18 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 32 |
| 19 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| 20 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 16 |
| 21 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| 22 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 23 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Total 0-11 | 257 | 265 | 317 | 361 | 1,200 |
| Percentage neonatal ¹ | 60 | 65 | 51 | 49 | 55 |

^a Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days

¹ Under 1 month/under 1 year

Table C.7 Standardization exercise results from anthropometry training

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardization exercise for anthropometry, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Measurer | Standardization exercise ¹ | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Trainees' precision ² | Trainees' accuracy ² |
| Trainee 1 | 0.28 | 0.15 |
| Trainee 2 | 0.29 | 0.14 |
| Trainee 3 | 0.59 | 0.27 |
| Trainee 4 | 0.43 | 0.27 |
| Trainee 5 | 0.25 | 0.22 |
| Trainee 6 | 0.22 | 0.20 |
| Trainee 7 | 0.18 | 0.23 |
| Trainee 8 | 0.23 | 0.11 |
| Trainee 9 | 0.36 | 0.18 |
| Trainee 10 | 0.38 | 0.24 |
| Trainee 11 | 0.31 | 0.19 |
| Trainee 12 ³ | na | na |
| Trainee 13 ³ | na | na |
| Trainee 14 | 0.18 | 0.45 |
| Trainee 15 | 0.13 | 0.44 |
| Trainee 16 | 0.18 | 0.45 |
| Trainee 17 | 0.48 | 0.36 |
| Trainee 18 | 0.38 | 0.36 |
| Trainee 19 | 0.20 | 0.16 |
| Trainee 20 | 0.19 | 0.19 |
| Trainee 21 | 0.47 | 0.34 |
| Trainee 22 | 0.13 | 0.31 |
| Trainee 23 | 0.08 | 0.35 |
| Trainee 24 | 0.05 | 0.21 |
| Trainee 25 | 0.37 | 0.27 |
| Trainee 26 | 0.39 | 0.26 |
| Trainee 27 | 0.08 | 0.52 |
| Trainee 28 | 0.72 | 0.21 |
| Trainee 29 | 1.12 | 0.46 |
| Trainee 30 | 0.16 | 0.25 |
| Trainee 31 | 0.00 | 0.70 |
| Trainee 32 | 0.07 | 0.69 |
| Trainee 33 | 0.02 | 1.19 |
| Trainee 34 | 0.24 | 1.19 |
| Trainee 35 | 0.43 | 0.61 |
| Trainee 36 | 0.43 | 0.61 |
| Trainee 37 | 0.70 | 0.34 |
| Trainee 38 | 0.68 | 0.40 |
| Trainee 39 | 0.60 | 0.39 |
| Trainee 40 | 1.42 | 0.50 |
| Trainee 41 | 0.53 | 0.51 |
| Trainee 42 | 0.56 | 0.45 |
| Trainee 43 | 0.39 | 0.42 |
| Trainee 44 | 0.31 | 0.48 |
| Trainee 45 | 0.16 | 0.41 |
| Trainee 46 | 0.82 | 0.34 |
| Trainee 47 | 0.97 | 0.36 |
| Trainee 48 | 0.58 | 0.28 |
| Trainee 49 | 0.32 | 0.43 |
| Trainee 50 | 0.20 | 0.49 |
| Trainee 51 | 0.23 | 0.31 |
| Trainee 52 | 0.39 | 0.31 |
| Trainee 53 | 0.81 | 0.21 |
| Trainee 54 | 0.31 | 0.46 |
| Trainee 55 ⁴ | 0.42 | - |
| Trainee 56 ⁴ | 2.39 | - |
| Trainee 57 ⁴ | 2.92 | - |
| Trainee 58 ⁴ | 0.70 | - |
| Trainee 59 ⁴ | 0.61 | - |
| Trainee 60 ⁴ | 0.32 | - |
| Average | 0.47 | 0.38 |

na = not available

¹ 10 children were measured twice for each standardization exercise.

² Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\sum(D^2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeat measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO-UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

³ Data missing for two trainees.

⁴ For one of the standardization exercises, the experts TEM for precision was 0.77, and thus their measurements could not serve as reference values. The trainees' TEM for accuracy is not presented for this standardization exercise.

Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0-59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; among children with complete weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage with data incomplete or missing for: | | | | Percentage with implausible data for: | | | | | | Percentage with valid data for ⁸ : | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Height ¹ | Weight ² | Age in months ³ | Number of children | Height-for-age ⁴ | Number of children with complete height and age ⁵ | Weight-for-height ⁶ | Number of children with complete weight and height | Weight-for-age ⁷ | Number of children with complete weight and age ⁵ | Height-for-age | Weight-for-height | Weight-for-age | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 378 | 0.8 | 378 | 1.1 | 378 | 0.8 | 378 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 378 |
| 6-8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 208 | 0.0 | 207 | 0.5 | 207 | 0.0 | 207 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 208 |
| 9-11 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 212 | 0.0 | 211 | 0.0 | 211 | 0.0 | 211 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 212 |
| 12-17 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 400 | 0.5 | 400 | 0.3 | 400 | 0.3 | 400 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 400 |
| 18-23 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 402 | 0.0 | 401 | 0.0 | 401 | 0.0 | 401 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 402 |
| 24-35 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 844 | 0.0 | 842 | 0.0 | 842 | 0.0 | 842 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 844 |
| 36-47 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 809 | 0.0 | 807 | 0.0 | 808 | 0.0 | 807 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 809 |
| 48-59 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 810 | 0.1 | 809 | 0.0 | 809 | 0.0 | 810 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 810 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2,047 | 0.1 | 2,042 | 0.1 | 2,042 | 0.1 | 2,043 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 2,047 |
| Female | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2,016 | 0.1 | 2,013 | 0.1 | 2,014 | 0.1 | 2,013 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 2,016 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3,805 | 0.2 | 3,800 | 0.2 | 3,800 | 0.1 | 3,800 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 3,805 |
| Not interviewed but in household | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 20 | 0.0 | 19 | 0.0 | 19 | 0.0 | 19 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 20 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ⁵ | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 238 | 0.0 | 236 | 0.0 | 237 | 0.0 | 237 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 238 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City of Kigali | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 501 | 0.4 | 501 | 0.2 | 501 | 0.0 | 501 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 501 |
| South | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1,022 | 0.0 | 1,021 | 0.1 | 1,021 | 0.0 | 1,021 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 1,022 |
| West | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 919 | 0.2 | 918 | 0.1 | 918 | 0.0 | 918 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 919 |
| North | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 623 | 0.0 | 619 | 0.0 | 620 | 0.0 | 620 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 623 |
| East | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 991 | 0.2 | 989 | 0.3 | 989 | 0.4 | 989 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 991 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 453 | 0.2 | 453 | 0.2 | 453 | 0.0 | 453 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 453 |
| Primary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,465 | 0.1 | 2,464 | 0.1 | 2,464 | 0.1 | 2,464 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 2,465 |
| Secondary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 723 | 0.1 | 723 | 0.1 | 723 | 0.1 | 723 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 723 |
| More than secondary | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 184 | 0.6 | 179 | 0.6 | 179 | 0.0 | 179 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 184 |

Continued...

Table C.8—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage with data incomplete or missing for: | | | | Percentage with implausible data for: | | | | | | Percentage with valid data for ⁸ : | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Height ¹ | Weight ² | Age in months ³ | Number of children | Height-for-age ⁴ | Number of children with complete height and age ⁵ | Weight-for-height ⁶ | Number of children with complete weight and height | Weight-for-age ⁷ | Number of children with complete weight and age ⁵ | Height-for-age | Weight-for-height | Weight-for-age | Number of children |
| Measurer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 70 | 1.4 | 70 | 0.0 | 70 | 0.0 | 70 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Measurer 2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 151 | 0.0 | 149 | 0.0 | 149 | 0.0 | 149 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 151 |
| Measurer 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30 | 3.3 | 30 | 0.0 | 30 | 0.0 | 30 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Measurer 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 166 | 0.0 | 166 | 0.0 | 166 | 0.0 | 166 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Measurer 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Measurer 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 47 | 0.0 | 47 | 0.0 | 47 | 0.0 | 47 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Measurer 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 80 | 0.0 | 80 | 0.0 | 80 | 0.0 | 80 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Measurer 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 156 | 0.0 | 156 | 0.0 | 156 | 0.0 | 156 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Measurer 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| Measurer 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 152 | 0.7 | 152 | 1.3 | 152 | 1.3 | 152 | 99.3 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 152 |
| Measurer 11 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 129 | 0.0 | 129 | 0.0 | 129 | 0.0 | 129 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Measurer 12 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99 | 0.0 | 99 | 0.0 | 99 | 0.0 | 99 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Measurer 13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 101 | 0.0 | 101 | 0.0 | 101 | 0.0 | 101 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Measurer 14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 128 | 0.0 | 128 | 0.0 | 128 | 0.0 | 128 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Measurer 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 111 | 0.9 | 111 | 0.9 | 111 | 0.0 | 111 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Measurer 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 122 | 0.0 | 122 | 0.0 | 122 | 0.0 | 122 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Measurer 17 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 140 | 0.0 | 140 | 0.0 | 140 | 0.0 | 140 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Measurer 18 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 118 | 0.0 | 116 | 0.0 | 116 | 0.0 | 116 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 118 |
| Measurer 19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 111 | 0.0 | 111 | 0.9 | 111 | 0.0 | 111 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Measurer 20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 166 | 0.6 | 165 | 0.0 | 166 | 0.6 | 165 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 166 |
| Measurer 21 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 122 | 0.0 | 122 | 0.0 | 122 | 0.0 | 122 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Measurer 22 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 76 | 0.0 | 74 | 0.0 | 74 | 0.0 | 74 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 76 |
| Measurer 23 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 200 | 0.0 | 200 | 0.0 | 200 | 0.0 | 200 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 200 |
| Measurer 24 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91 | 0.0 | 91 | 0.0 | 91 | 0.0 | 91 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Measurer 25 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 149 | 0.0 | 149 | 0.0 | 149 | 0.0 | 149 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Measurer 26 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13 | 0.0 | 13 | 0.0 | 13 | 0.0 | 13 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13 |
| Measurer 27 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| Measurer 28 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39 | 0.0 | 39 | 0.0 | 39 | 0.0 | 39 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| Measurer 29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 150 | 0.0 | 150 | 0.0 | 150 | 0.0 | 150 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Measurer 30 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50 | 0.0 | 50 | 0.0 | 50 | 0.0 | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Measurer 31 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99 | 0.0 | 99 | 0.0 | 99 | 0.0 | 99 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Measurer 32 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 109 | 0.0 | 109 | 0.0 | 109 | 0.0 | 109 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 109 |
| Measurer 33 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 102 | 0.0 | 102 | 1.0 | 102 | 1.0 | 102 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 102 |
| Measurer 34 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 71 | 0.0 | 71 | 0.0 | 71 | 0.0 | 71 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Measurer 35 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36 | 2.8 | 36 | 2.8 | 36 | 0.0 | 36 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Measurer 36 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 163 | 0.0 | 163 | 0.0 | 163 | 0.0 | 163 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Measurer 37 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99 | 0.0 | 98 | 0.0 | 98 | 0.0 | 99 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Measurer 38 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 116 | 0.0 | 116 | 0.0 | 116 | 0.0 | 116 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Measurer 39 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21 | 0.0 | 21 | 0.0 | 21 | 0.0 | 21 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 21 |
| Measurer 40 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82 | 0.0 | 82 | 0.0 | 82 | 0.0 | 82 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Measurer 41 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92 | 0.0 | 92 | 0.0 | 92 | 0.0 | 92 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Measurer 42 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44 | 0.0 | 44 | 0.0 | 44 | 0.0 | 44 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Measurer 43 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56 | 0.0 | 56 | 0.0 | 56 | 0.0 | 56 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Total | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4,063 | 0.1 | 4,055 | 0.1 | 4,056 | 0.1 | 4,056 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 4,063 |

¹ Child's height in centimeters is missing, child was not present, measurement of child was refused, and "other" result codes.

² Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, measurement of child was refused, and "other" result codes.

³ Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.

⁴ Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.

⁵ Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.

⁶ Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.

⁷ Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.

⁸ No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data

⁹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

Table C.9 Height measurements from random sub-sample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 (0-59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to region and measurer (unweighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Region and measurer | Median difference in height measurements ¹ | Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm | Number of children randomly selected and remeasured |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Province | | | |
| City of Kigali | 0.1 | 6.8 | 59 |
| South | 0.1 | 3.5 | 142 |
| West | 0.1 | 2.7 | 111 |
| North | 0.1 | 3.3 | 91 |
| East | 0.1 | 4.6 | 108 |
| Measurer | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Measurer 2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 24 |
| Measurer 3 | * | * | 4 |
| Measurer 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28 |
| Measurer 6 | * | * | 4 |
| Measurer 7 | * | * | 9 |
| Measurer 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28 |
| Measurer 10 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 16 |
| Measurer 11 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 14 |
| Measurer 12 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 12 |
| Measurer 13 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 15 |
| Measurer 14 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 14 |
| Measurer 15 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 19 |
| Measurer 16 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 15 |
| Measurer 17 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 25 |
| Measurer 18 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 12 |
| Measurer 19 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 14 |
| Measurer 20 | 0.2 | 9.5 | 21 |
| Measurer 21 | 0.2 | 15.4 | 13 |
| Measurer 22 | * | * | 9 |
| Measurer 23 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 18 |
| Measurer 24 | * | * | 6 |
| Measurer 25 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 21 |
| Measurer 26 | * | * | 2 |
| Measurer 28 | * | * | 6 |
| Measurer 29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27 |
| Measurer 30 | * | * | 4 |
| Measurer 31 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 12 |
| Measurer 32 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 14 |
| Measurer 33 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12 |
| Measurer 34 | * | * | 6 |
| Measurer 35 | * | * | 5 |
| Measurer 36 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 17 |
| Measurer 37 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 14 |
| Measurer 38 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 10 |
| Measurer 39 | * | * | 1 |
| Measurer 40 | * | * | 8 |
| Measurer 41 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Measurer 42 | * | * | 2 |
| Measurer 43 | * | * | 9 |
| Total | 0.1 | 3.9 | 512 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 10 children.

¹ Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurement in centimeters.

Table C.10 Number of enumeration areas completed by month, according to province, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Province | Month | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | November 2019 | December 2019 | January 2020 | February 2020 | March 2020 | June 2020 | July 2020 | |
| City of Kigali | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 26 | 16 | 61 |
| South | 15 | 24 | 26 | 20 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 131 |
| West | 21 | 34 | 36 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112 |
| North | 15 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| East | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 29 | 40 | 35 | 116 |
| Percent | 10 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 100 |
| Total | 51 | 83 | 87 | 72 | 56 | 85 | 66 | 500 |

Table C.11 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| | Sisters | | Brothers | | All siblings | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All siblings | 38,646 | 100.0 | 39,022 | 100.0 | 77,668 | 100.0 |
| Living | 32,766 | 84.8 | 31,487 | 80.7 | 64,253 | 82.7 |
| Dead | 5,823 | 15.1 | 7,426 | 19.0 | 13,249 | 17.1 |
| Survival status unknown | 57 | 0.1 | 109 | 0.3 | 166 | 0.2 |
| Living siblings | 32,766 | 100.0 | 31,487 | 100.0 | 64,253 | 100.0 |
| Age reported | 32,766 | 100.0 | 31,487 | 100.0 | 64,253 | 100.0 |
| Dead siblings | 5,823 | 100.0 | 7,426 | 100.0 | 13,249 | 100.0 |
| AD and YSD reported | 5,823 | 100.0 | 7,426 | 100.0 | 13,249 | 100.0 |

Table C.12 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age of respondents | Mean sibship size ¹ | Sex ratio of siblings at birth ² |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 15-19 | 5.7 | 101.9 |
| 20-24 | 6.2 | 101.6 |
| 25-29 | 6.1 | 96.4 |
| 30-34 | 6.4 | 100.6 |
| 35-39 | 6.7 | 100.8 |
| 40-44 | 6.9 | 98.2 |
| 45-49 | 7.0 | 106.4 |
| Total | 6.3 | 100.7 |

¹ Includes the respondent

² Excludes the respondent

Table C.13 Pregnancy-related mortality

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 5 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Pregnancy-related mortality rates ^{1,2} 2009-2015 |
|---|---|
| 15-19 | 0.06 |
| 20-24 | 0.08 |
| 25-29 | 0.12 |
| 30-34 | 0.34 |
| 35-39 | 0.44 |
| 40-44 | 0.78 |
| 45-49 | 0.47 |
| Total 15-49 | 0.27 ^a |
| Total fertility rate (TFR) | 4.2 |
| General fertility rate (GFR) ³ | 121 |
| Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) ⁴ | 226 |
| Confidence interval | 143 308 |
| Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death ⁵ | 0.009 |

¹ Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence.

² Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

³ Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

⁴ Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

⁵ Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{PRMR})^{\text{TFR}}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 5 years preceding the survey

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table C.14 Pregnancy-related mortality

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 5 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| Age | Percentage of female deaths that are pregnancy-related | Pregnancy-related deaths ¹ | Exposure years | Pregnancy-related mortality rate ² |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 15-19 | 7.4 | 1 | 19,848 | 0.06 |
| 20-24 | 7.2 | 2 | 22,473 | 0.08 |
| 25-29 | 8.4 | 3 | 23,584 | 0.12 |
| 30-34 | 17.7 | 8 | 23,301 | 0.34 |
| 35-39 | 19.0 | 8 | 19,189 | 0.44 |
| 40-44 | 33.2 | 9 | 12,223 | 0.78 |
| 45-49 | 9.9 | 3 | 7,169 | 0.47 |
| Total 15-49 | 15.4 | 35 | 127,787 | 0.27 |

¹ Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence.

² Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table D.1 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: | | | Number of children |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Had a birth certificate | Did not have birth certificate | Total percentage of children whose births are registered | |
| Nyarugenge | 11.8 | 65.0 | 76.7 | 215 |
| Gasabo | 23.6 | 55.4 | 78.9 | 597 |
| Kicukiro | 25.1 | 58.5 | 83.6 | 273 |
| Nyanza | 7.3 | 73.4 | 80.7 | 209 |
| Gisagara | 9.1 | 73.4 | 82.5 | 198 |
| Nyaruguru | 6.0 | 84.6 | 90.6 | 207 |
| Huye | 5.6 | 82.0 | 87.7 | 202 |
| Nyamagabe | 4.8 | 80.0 | 84.8 | 206 |
| Ruhango | 35.8 | 44.1 | 80.0 | 215 |
| Muhanga | 5.1 | 84.3 | 89.4 | 201 |
| Kamonyi | 8.7 | 73.4 | 82.1 | 225 |
| Karongi | 41.6 | 50.1 | 91.6 | 248 |
| Rutsiro | 11.8 | 67.7 | 79.5 | 263 |
| Rubavu | 20.9 | 66.0 | 86.9 | 398 |
| Nyabihu | 10.5 | 70.5 | 81.0 | 226 |
| Ngororero | 24.8 | 62.2 | 87.0 | 254 |
| Rusizi | 11.6 | 84.3 | 95.9 | 284 |
| Nyamasheke | 15.0 | 76.4 | 91.4 | 302 |
| Rulindo | 34.7 | 58.2 | 92.9 | 189 |
| Gakenke | 13.5 | 80.8 | 94.3 | 221 |
| Musanze | 14.7 | 73.2 | 87.9 | 317 |
| Burera | 10.2 | 78.8 | 89.0 | 251 |
| Gicumbi | 5.4 | 86.4 | 91.9 | 261 |
| Rwamagana | 13.5 | 71.8 | 85.2 | 252 |
| Nyagatare | 28.5 | 44.5 | 73.1 | 421 |
| Gatsibo | 1.8 | 80.6 | 82.5 | 363 |
| Kayanza | 17.3 | 71.0 | 88.3 | 342 |
| Kirehe | 7.9 | 80.5 | 88.4 | 253 |
| Ngoma | 40.9 | 51.0 | 91.9 | 248 |
| Bugesera | 12.5 | 74.0 | 86.4 | 317 |
| Total | 16.6 | 69.0 | 85.6 | 8,157 |

Table D.2 Household bank account and health insurance

Percentage of households in which at least one member has a bank account and is covered by health insurance, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Percentage of households with at least one member who has a bank account | Percentage of households with at least one member covered by health insurance | Number of households |
|------------|--|---|----------------------|
| Nyarugenge | 67.0 | 83.6 | 388 |
| Gasabo | 67.0 | 84.9 | 931 |
| Kicukiro | 71.9 | 87.5 | 492 |
| Nyanza | 51.8 | 85.6 | 399 |
| Gisagara | 52.4 | 90.6 | 347 |
| Nyaruguru | 67.6 | 88.5 | 313 |
| Huye | 45.4 | 77.4 | 383 |
| Nyamagabe | 40.7 | 82.0 | 367 |
| Ruhango | 39.3 | 84.9 | 384 |
| Muhanga | 55.3 | 91.5 | 382 |
| Kamonyi | 47.6 | 89.0 | 429 |
| Karongi | 43.3 | 88.4 | 375 |
| Rutsiro | 46.5 | 78.1 | 358 |
| Rubavu | 49.9 | 82.7 | 508 |
| Nyabihu | 49.9 | 85.2 | 339 |
| Ngororero | 43.6 | 89.3 | 395 |
| Rusizi | 45.8 | 82.4 | 395 |
| Nyamasheke | 57.5 | 90.8 | 399 |
| Rulindo | 66.1 | 92.6 | 345 |
| Gakenke | 55.3 | 98.0 | 386 |
| Musanze | 53.7 | 89.5 | 460 |
| Burera | 35.9 | 90.0 | 378 |
| Gicumbi | 33.9 | 90.8 | 443 |
| Rwamagana | 48.3 | 79.1 | 453 |
| Nyagatare | 36.9 | 83.5 | 595 |
| Gatsibo | 41.6 | 87.9 | 581 |
| Kayonza | 39.1 | 79.5 | 439 |
| Kirehe | 37.5 | 87.6 | 422 |
| Ngoma | 45.6 | 83.7 | 407 |
| Bugesera | 49.4 | 76.7 | 457 |
| Total | 49.9 | 85.9 | 12,949 |

Table D.3 Fertility

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 |
|------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Nyarugenge | 3.7 | 6.3 | 4.0 |
| Gasabo | 3.9 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Kicukiro | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Nyanza | 4.1 | 6.7 | 4.6 |
| Gisagara | 4.0 | 9.7 | 5.0 |
| Nyaruguru | 4.9 | 7.2 | 5.6 |
| Huye | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.4 |
| Nyamagabe | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Ruhango | 3.9 | 6.3 | 4.3 |
| Muhanga | 3.6 | 8.1 | 4.5 |
| Kamonyi | 4.3 | 7.0 | 4.4 |
| Karongi | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Rutsiro | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Rubavu | 4.7 | 9.3 | 5.9 |
| Nyabihu | 4.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Ngororero | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Rusizi | 4.6 | 7.2 | 4.8 |
| Nyamasheke | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| Rulindo | 3.9 | 5.9 | 4.3 |
| Gakenke | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| Musanze | 3.5 | 7.1 | 5.1 |
| Burera | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Gicumbi | 4.0 | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| Rwamagana | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Nyagatare | 4.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Gatsibo | 4.4 | 6.4 | 5.2 |
| Kayonza | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| Kirehe | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| Ngoma | 3.8 | 4.1 | 5.1 |
| Bugesera | 4.6 | 7.7 | 5.2 |
| Total | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 |

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

Table D.4. Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | Total | Not currently using | Number of women | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|------------------------|--------|------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contraception | SDM | LAM | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | | | | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nyarugenge | 58.6 | 55.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 7.2 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 100.0 | 215 |
| Gasabo | 59.0 | 51.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 17.1 | 13.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 41.0 | 100.0 | 531 |
| Kicukiro | 65.6 | 60.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 11.4 | 9.3 | 18.2 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Nyanza | 61.8 | 53.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 10.0 | 21.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Gisagara | 59.8 | 56.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 18.0 | 28.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 40.2 | 100.0 | 178 |
| Nyaruguru | 46.9 | 44.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 13.2 | 23.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Huye | 61.7 | 55.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 16.1 | 27.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Nyamagabe | 67.1 | 64.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 13.8 | 37.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Ruhango | 68.1 | 56.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 11.3 | 26.1 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 195 |
| Muhanga | 66.5 | 58.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 22.8 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 221 |
| Kamonyi | 64.6 | 57.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 10.7 | 27.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 35.4 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Karongi | 68.4 | 62.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 10.9 | 35.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 216 |
| Rutsiro | 63.1 | 56.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 16.9 | 30.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 36.9 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Rubavu | 52.2 | 45.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 20.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 305 |
| Nyabihu | 70.3 | 63.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 27.7 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 218 |
| Ngororero | 63.7 | 58.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 13.3 | 32.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 36.3 | 100.0 | 239 |
| Rusizi | 56.9 | 46.8 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 10.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 43.1 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Nyamashenke | 59.0 | 49.8 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 25.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 9.2 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 41.0 | 100.0 | 215 |
| Rulindo | 71.1 | 62.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 175 |
| Gakenke | 74.0 | 66.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 1.9 | 19.9 | 27.8 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 223 |
| Musanze | 70.1 | 66.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 13.2 | 38.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 320 |
| Burera | 67.6 | 66.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 11.2 | 47.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 226 |
| Gicumbi | 64.7 | 62.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 16.5 | 31.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Rwamagana | 59.7 | 56.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 18.9 | 24.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 40.3 | 100.0 | 246 |
| Nyagatare | 71.0 | 64.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 20.9 | 29.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 372 |
| Gatsibo | 65.3 | 62.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 2.2 | 14.3 | 29.9 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Kayanza | 63.8 | 61.4 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 17.2 | 27.3 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Kirehe | 73.2 | 68.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 17.7 | 38.6 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 237 |
| Ngoma | 70.6 | 61.1 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 12.1 | 30.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 237 |
| Bugesera | 58.7 | 53.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 12.4 | 2.7 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Total | 64.1 | 58.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 15.3 | 26.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 7,401 |

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

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table D.5 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the ten-year period preceding the survey, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Nyarugenge | 20 | 13 | 33 | (6) | (38) |
| Gasabo | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| Kicukiro | 18 | 16 | 34 | (5) | (39) |
| Nyanza | (45) | (33) | (78) | (19) | (96) |
| Gisagara | (34) | (12) | (46) | (26) | (70) |
| Nyaruguru | (20) | (15) | (34) | (11) | (45) |
| Huye | (22) | (5) | (27) | (11) | (37) |
| Nyamagabe | (45) | (13) | (58) | (9) | (67) |
| Ruhango | (24) | (4) | (28) | (13) | (40) |
| Muhanga | (33) | (4) | (38) | (13) | (50) |
| Kamonyi | (5) | (11) | (16) | (22) | (37) |
| Karongi | (17) | (12) | (30) | (5) | (35) |
| Rutsiro | 9 | 20 | 29 | 9 | 38 |
| Rubavu | 15 | 21 | 36 | 13 | 48 |
| Nyabihu | 17 | 21 | 38 | (20) | (58) |
| Ngororero | (32) | (13) | (46) | (13) | (58) |
| Rusizi | 16 | 9 | 24 | (16) | (40) |
| Nyamasheke | 13 | 10 | 23 | (7) | (30) |
| Rulindo | (21) | (9) | (30) | (10) | (39) |
| Gakenke | (28) | (15) | (42) | (16) | (57) |
| Musanze | 25 | 21 | 47 | (21) | (67) |
| Burera | 13 | (15) | (28) | (12) | (39) |
| Gicumbi | (34) | (14) | (48) | (26) | (72) |
| Rwamagana | (9) | (18) | (27) | (14) | (41) |
| Nyagatare | 21 | 9 | 30 | (23) | (52) |
| Gatsibo | (27) | (17) | (44) | (22) | (65) |
| Kayonza | 23 | 19 | 42 | 32 | 73 |
| Kirehe | 24 | 18 | 42 | (18) | (59) |
| Ngoma | (18) | (10) | (28) | (23) | (50) |
| Bugesera | 20 | 10 | 31 | 14 | 44 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table D.6 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Height-for-age ¹ | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Mean Z-score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Number of children |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nyarugenge | 6.0 | 27.9 | -1.2 | 112 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 112 | 3.0 | 7.6 | 1.4 | -0.5 | 112 |
| Gasabo | 7.5 | 23.2 | -1.2 | 321 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 319 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 1.1 | -0.4 | 321 |
| Kicukiro | 2.0 | 10.7 | -0.7 | 127 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 127 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | -0.1 | 128 |
| Nyanza | 9.8 | 32.4 | -1.6 | 118 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 118 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 118 |
| Gisagara | 6.4 | 31.6 | -1.4 | 95 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 2.8 | -0.1 | 95 | 3.0 | 12.6 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 95 |
| Nyaruguru | 12.2 | 39.1 | -1.7 | 99 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 99 | 2.7 | 15.0 | 0.9 | -0.9 | 99 |
| Huye | 8.2 | 29.2 | -1.5 | 105 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 105 | 0.7 | 9.3 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 105 |
| Nyamagabe | 10.9 | 33.6 | -1.6 | 98 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 98 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 98 |
| Ruhango | 13.3 | 38.5 | -1.7 | 110 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 110 | 0.8 | 11.1 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 110 |
| Muhanga | 6.6 | 35.8 | -1.7 | 99 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 99 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 100 |
| Kamonyi | 5.2 | 22.5 | -1.4 | 110 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 110 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 110 |
| Karongi | 10.4 | 32.4 | -1.6 | 126 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 126 | 0.3 | 7.7 | 3.9 | -0.6 | 126 |
| Rutsiro | 13.5 | 44.4 | -1.8 | 142 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 142 | 2.1 | 12.4 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 142 |
| Rubavu | 15.6 | 40.2 | -1.8 | 204 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.6 | 204 | 1.2 | 7.4 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 204 |
| Nyabihu | 12.9 | 46.7 | -1.8 | 115 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 0.9 | 115 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.6 | -0.4 | 115 |
| Ngororero | 16.7 | 50.5 | -2.0 | 129 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 129 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 129 |
| Rusizi | 10.6 | 30.7 | -1.4 | 137 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 137 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 137 |
| Nyamasheke | 11.7 | 37.7 | -1.6 | 146 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 145 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 145 |
| Rulindo | 7.2 | 29.7 | -1.6 | 98 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 98 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 98 |
| Gakenke | 10.6 | 39.3 | -1.7 | 107 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 107 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 107 |
| Musanze | 14.4 | 45.4 | -1.8 | 159 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 0.7 | 159 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 159 |
| Burera | 15.2 | 41.6 | -1.9 | 129 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 130 | 1.4 | 10.0 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 130 |
| Gicumbi | 9.4 | 42.2 | -1.8 | 142 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 9.6 | 0.7 | 142 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 0.8 | -0.5 | 143 |
| Rwamagana | 6.4 | 22.3 | -1.2 | 135 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 136 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | -0.4 | 136 |
| Nyagatare | 4.1 | 30.7 | -1.3 | 222 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 222 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.4 | -0.4 | 222 |
| Gatsibo | 6.2 | 27.5 | -1.4 | 200 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 200 | 0.6 | 7.5 | 0.4 | -0.6 | 200 |
| Kayanza | 8.0 | 28.3 | -1.3 | 163 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 166 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 163 |
| Kirehe | 5.5 | 31.3 | -1.6 | 126 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 126 | 0.7 | 8.7 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 126 |
| Ngoma | 7.6 | 37.3 | -1.5 | 115 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 115 | 1.7 | 9.5 | 1.9 | -0.5 | 115 |
| Bugesera | 5.5 | 26.1 | -1.3 | 170 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 170 | 1.4 | 8.7 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 170 |
| Total | 9.2 | 33.1 | -1.5 | 4,158 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 4,158 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 4,160 |

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

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

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

Table D.7 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹ | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | Any breastfeeding | Exclusive breastfeeding | Predominant breastfeeding ² |
| Nyarugenge | * | (5.5) | (5.8) |
| Gasabo | (24.1) | (3.9) | (4.7) |
| Kicukiro | * | (4.3) | (4.6) |
| Nyanza | * | (5.0) | (5.0) |
| Gisagara | (33.1) | * | * |
| Nyaruguru | (32.7) | * | * |
| Nyamagabe | (31.8) | (5.3) | (5.5) |
| Muhanga | (29.1) | * | * |
| Kamonyi | * | (5.3) | (5.3) |
| Karongi | (26.6) | (5.7) | (5.9) |
| Rutsiro | (28.7) | (5.9) | (6.2) |
| Rubavu | (22.5) | (7.0) | (7.1) |
| Nyabihu | (26.1) | (5.7) | (6.1) |
| Ngororero | (26.0) | (6.1) | (6.1) |
| Rusizi | (28.9) | (4.8) | (5.4) |
| Nyamasheke | * | (6.2) | (6.4) |
| Gakenke | * | (6.2) | (6.2) |
| Musanze | (24.6) | a | * |
| Burera | (25.9) | (6.0) | (6.7) |
| Gicumbi | * | (5.8) | (5.8) |
| Nyagatare | (23.3) | * | * |
| Gatsibo | * | (4.0) | (6.5) |
| Kayonza | (25.9) | a | (5.7) |
| Kirehe | * | (5.8) | (5.8) |
| Ngoma | (25.5) | (6.1) | (6.9) |
| Bugesera | (22.5) | (5.0) | (6.0) |
| Total | 26.2 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| Mean for all children | 26.5 | 6.1 | 6.8 |

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

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

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

Table D.8 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 6-23 months, percentage given Ongerera intungamubiri (multiple micronutrient powder) in the 7 days preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the 7 days preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother: | | | Among all children age 6-23 months: | | Among all children age 6-59 months: | | |
|------------|---|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹ | Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ² | Number of children | Percentage given Ongerera intungamubiri in past 7 days ⁴ | Number of children | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ⁵ | Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ^{3,6} | Number of children |
| Nyarugenge | 92.4 | 48.0 | 63 | 6.4 | 66 | 75.3 | 70.2 | 203 |
| Gasabo | 86.4 | 34.0 | 165 | 6.5 | 181 | 80.5 | 76.0 | 566 |
| Kicukiro | 90.3 | 45.4 | 82 | 15.6 | 88 | 73.6 | 75.9 | 260 |
| Nyanza | 89.4 | 19.6 | 68 | 13.3 | 69 | 87.3 | 77.4 | 191 |
| Gisagara | 78.7 | 21.3 | 55 | 10.8 | 55 | 93.3 | 88.3 | 176 |
| Nyaruguru | 87.2 | 23.3 | 67 | 21.2 | 69 | 76.2 | 76.2 | 180 |
| Huye | 77.3 | 17.9 | 68 | 21.9 | 73 | 81.4 | 69.3 | 180 |
| Nyamagabe | 80.5 | 15.2 | 63 | 9.6 | 68 | 87.9 | 83.5 | 178 |
| Ruhango | 93.0 | 35.1 | 61 | 23.2 | 62 | 91.5 | 84.8 | 181 |
| Muhanga | 90.1 | 33.5 | 69 | 11.3 | 69 | 95.7 | 88.5 | 178 |
| Kamonyi | 94.9 | 28.1 | 61 | 23.4 | 67 | 82.8 | 85.7 | 188 |
| Karongi | 81.9 | 15.9 | 71 | 15.9 | 76 | 85.8 | 73.6 | 210 |
| Rutsiro | 79.0 | 16.0 | 73 | 24.9 | 76 | 89.2 | 85.0 | 233 |
| Rubavu | 87.5 | 28.3 | 109 | 28.6 | 111 | 89.1 | 87.0 | 342 |
| Nyabihu | 84.1 | 22.3 | 70 | 24.8 | 70 | 84.8 | 82.4 | 207 |
| Ngororero | 78.6 | 7.0 | 60 | 37.6 | 68 | 85.6 | 76.9 | 219 |
| Rusizi | 87.6 | 30.1 | 82 | 14.4 | 86 | 85.8 | 88.1 | 256 |
| Nyamasheke | 73.7 | 23.0 | 82 | 19.5 | 86 | 79.8 | 79.9 | 261 |
| Rulindo | 88.9 | 13.3 | 52 | 22.8 | 55 | 97.2 | 85.6 | 165 |
| Gakenke | 91.7 | 7.4 | 64 | 17.8 | 66 | 90.0 | 83.1 | 191 |
| Musanze | 79.3 | 17.6 | 89 | 17.0 | 92 | 92.4 | 87.1 | 291 |
| Burera | 79.0 | 3.9 | 78 | 13.5 | 81 | 88.0 | 83.7 | 238 |
| Gicumbi | 83.0 | 5.7 | 69 | 13.0 | 72 | 88.2 | 85.1 | 226 |
| Rwamagana | 79.3 | 20.5 | 59 | 16.0 | 61 | 85.0 | 82.6 | 222 |
| Nyagatare | 83.5 | 17.3 | 116 | 19.5 | 121 | 85.5 | 80.9 | 371 |
| Gatsibo | 87.8 | 35.3 | 123 | 1.6 | 126 | 96.7 | 90.5 | 326 |
| Kayonza | 79.3 | 37.3 | 116 | 26.5 | 118 | 87.9 | 77.9 | 310 |
| Kirehe | 81.0 | 7.7 | 69 | 35.0 | 69 | 88.2 | 79.5 | 209 |
| Ngoma | 60.1 | 15.6 | 64 | 30.3 | 68 | 88.6 | 88.4 | 191 |
| Bugesera | 90.2 | 26.8 | 93 | 29.4 | 99 | 80.0 | 77.3 | 281 |
| Total | 84.0 | 23.6 | 2,363 | 18.4 | 2,469 | 86.5 | 81.5 | 7,229 |

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck meat, liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats, fresh or dried fish or shellfish, eggs pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, avocados, papayas, banana, or other fruit with A vitamin

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

³ Based on mother's recall

⁴ Local name for multiple micronutrient powders

⁵ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available).

⁶ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.

Table D.9 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Children under age 5 in all households | | | Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹ | |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of children |
| Nyarugenge | 82.3 | 80.6 | 218 | 82.7 | 212 |
| Gasabo | 86.5 | 84.3 | 605 | 89.6 | 569 |
| Kicukiro | 78.5 | 74.8 | 277 | 83.8 | 247 |
| Nyanza | 70.7 | 70.0 | 210 | 78.6 | 187 |
| Gisagara | 39.3 | 39.3 | 201 | 65.8 | 120 |
| Nyaruguru | 34.3 | 33.9 | 208 | 70.5 | 100 |
| Huye | 54.2 | 53.7 | 200 | 86.8 | 124 |
| Nyamagabe | 40.5 | 40.5 | 207 | 76.4 | 110 |
| Ruhango | 67.2 | 66.8 | 217 | 84.8 | 171 |
| Muhanga | 76.6 | 74.5 | 200 | 82.9 | 179 |
| Kamonyi | 71.1 | 70.4 | 227 | 84.7 | 189 |
| Karongi | 57.9 | 56.7 | 253 | 79.1 | 181 |
| Rutsiro | 37.3 | 37.3 | 267 | 64.6 | 154 |
| Rubavu | 47.5 | 47.2 | 397 | 76.6 | 245 |
| Nyabihu | 31.7 | 31.3 | 227 | 64.5 | 110 |
| Ngororero | 71.8 | 71.3 | 259 | 85.2 | 217 |
| Rusizi | 59.7 | 59.3 | 288 | 77.6 | 220 |
| Nyamasheke | 56.5 | 55.8 | 302 | 72.9 | 231 |
| Rulindo | 71.4 | 71.4 | 192 | 84.1 | 163 |
| Gakenke | 58.6 | 57.8 | 224 | 73.6 | 176 |
| Musanze | 46.7 | 46.4 | 318 | 69.0 | 214 |
| Burera | 40.8 | 40.8 | 257 | 62.2 | 168 |
| Gicumbi | 53.1 | 53.1 | 265 | 77.0 | 183 |
| Rwamagana | 49.9 | 46.7 | 255 | 80.1 | 149 |
| Nyagatare | 52.0 | 50.3 | 419 | 66.8 | 316 |
| Gatsibo | 41.4 | 41.4 | 381 | 80.4 | 197 |
| Kayonza | 41.5 | 38.9 | 341 | 77.3 | 172 |
| Kirehe | 61.6 | 61.6 | 254 | 75.1 | 208 |
| Ngoma | 66.9 | 66.8 | 249 | 75.5 | 220 |
| Bugesera | 39.6 | 38.3 | 320 | 71.5 | 171 |
| Total | 56.6 | 55.6 | 8,238 | 77.7 | 5,903 |

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

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2014-15 RDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table D.10 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to district, Rwanda DHS 2019-20

| District | Height | | Body Mass Index ¹ | | | | | | | | Number of women |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Percentage below 145 cm | Number of women | Mean Body Mass Index (BMI) | 18.5-24.9 (Total normal) | <18.5 (Total thin) | 17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin) | <17 (Moderately and severely thin) | ≥25.0 (Total overweight or obese) | 25.0-29.9 (Overweight) | ≥30.0 (Obese) | |
| Nyarugenge | 2.4 | 216 | 24.6 | 56.1 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 38.1 | 22.5 | 15.5 | 199 |
| Gasabo | 1.7 | 533 | 25.1 | 55.5 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 41.2 | 26.1 | 15.1 | 493 |
| Kicukiro | 1.5 | 302 | 25.6 | 48.2 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 48.2 | 32.8 | 15.3 | 286 |
| Nyanza | 3.2 | 205 | 22.1 | 72.0 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 16.5 | 14.4 | 2.1 | 188 |
| Gisagara | 4.5 | 189 | 21.7 | 72.6 | 11.9 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 0.6 | 167 |
| Nyaruguru | 2.9 | 148 | 21.7 | 77.3 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 1.1 | 132 |
| Huye | 0.9 | 171 | 22.8 | 72.1 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 19.7 | 14.5 | 5.2 | 161 |
| Nyamagabe | 4.1 | 192 | 22.3 | 70.2 | 10.3 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 19.5 | 17.0 | 2.5 | 178 |
| Ruhango | 2.9 | 190 | 22.3 | 69.4 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 19.4 | 17.2 | 2.2 | 173 |
| Muhanga | 3.8 | 200 | 23.1 | 68.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 27.0 | 22.7 | 4.3 | 186 |
| Kamonyi | 2.2 | 225 | 23.2 | 68.1 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 24.8 | 17.4 | 7.4 | 214 |
| Karongi | 1.5 | 198 | 22.6 | 75.5 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 19.1 | 17.0 | 2.1 | 177 |
| Rutsiro | 5.6 | 217 | 22.4 | 74.7 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 14.1 | 2.9 | 206 |
| Rubavu | 1.7 | 322 | 23.9 | 63.3 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 32.3 | 24.8 | 7.5 | 289 |
| Nyabihu | 2.0 | 209 | 24.1 | 64.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 26.1 | 6.8 | 191 |
| Ngororero | 3.2 | 215 | 22.6 | 81.4 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 13.0 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 199 |
| Rusizi | 6.5 | 208 | 22.6 | 70.0 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 1.5 | 19.2 | 15.3 | 3.9 | 188 |
| Nyamasheke | 4.2 | 235 | 22.3 | 75.6 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 17.0 | 14.4 | 2.6 | 214 |
| Rulindo | 3.2 | 177 | 23.2 | 66.5 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 25.3 | 18.1 | 7.2 | 164 |
| Gakenke | 3.7 | 203 | 22.5 | 77.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 18.4 | 0.7 | 188 |
| Musanze | 1.6 | 274 | 23.5 | 68.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 28.2 | 23.1 | 5.0 | 248 |
| Burera | 4.2 | 212 | 23.2 | 71.7 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 24.3 | 19.2 | 5.1 | 199 |
| Gicumbi | 3.4 | 224 | 23.1 | 69.6 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 0.3 | 206 |
| Rwamagana | 4.8 | 235 | 23.2 | 72.2 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 23.5 | 20.1 | 3.4 | 223 |
| Nyagatare | 1.1 | 332 | 23.5 | 70.7 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 26.1 | 21.5 | 4.6 | 307 |
| Gatsibo | 3.7 | 329 | 24.0 | 63.3 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 33.7 | 24.8 | 8.9 | 305 |
| Kayanza | 2.4 | 272 | 23.5 | 63.8 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 30.2 | 23.6 | 6.6 | 254 |
| Kirehe | 5.3 | 227 | 23.0 | 67.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 25.8 | 22.7 | 3.0 | 218 |
| Ngoma | 2.1 | 319 | 22.7 | 72.9 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 2.1 | 299 |
| Bugesera | 4.4 | 283 | 23.3 | 66.8 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 27.1 | 21.5 | 5.6 | 261 |
| Total | 3.0 | 7,266 | 23.3 | 67.8 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 26.3 | 20.5 | 5.8 | 6,710 |

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

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2019-20 RWANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix **E**

TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

National Survey Directors

MURANGWA Yusuf
MURENZI Ivan

National Technical Directors

NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA Michel
BYIRINGIRO James

Assistant Technical Directors

MUKANYONGA Apolline
ABALIKUMWE Francois

Provincial/District Coordinators

KANYONGA INGABIRE Evelyn
NGOMITUJE Xavier
NKURUNZIZA Venust
HARELIMANA Massoud
NDAYISHIMIYE Jean Bosco
IMANISHIMWE Valentine
KANOBANA M. Dominique

PROJECT IMPLEMENTING COMMITTEES

Steering Committee

Chairperson

NGAMIJE Daniel
GASHUMBA Diane

Vice-chairperson

GODWIN Lisa

Secretary

MURANGWA Yusuf

Members

BRYAN SCHREINER Mark
UWALIRAYE Parfait
CONDO Jeannine
NSANZIMANA Sabin
ASIIMWE Anita
SAYINZOGA Felix

MBITUYUMUREMYI Aimable
TUYISHIME Albert
MIGAMBI Patrick
NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA Michel
MUKANYONGA Apolline
ABALIKUMWE Francois

Technical Advisory Committee

MUHIRE Andrew
BIKORIMANA Ferdinand
SERUMONDO Janvier
NDAHINDWA Vedaste
BORG Jan
MUBILIGI Joel

BANAMWANA Robert
KAYIGI Etienne
NYANDWI Alpio
MUKANEZA Alice
UWIMANA Aline

BIOMARKER COORDINATORS

MUNYANEZA Tharcisse
BUTERA Jean de Dieu
BYAMUNGU Blaise
MWIKARAGO Ivan
RUCOGOZA Anicet
KABANDA Alice
RUTAYISIRE Robert

BIOMARKERS: SAMPLE FIELD PROCESSING

BIRORI Espoir
CYIZA Jean d'Amour Jolly
KWITONDA A. Bonheur
MAPENZI Carine
MBABAZI Olivier
MIZERO Clement
MUGENZI Innocent
MUHIRE Bernard
MUHOZA Ange

MUKAGASANA Solange
MUKESHIMANA Esperance
NIYOMUKESHA Angelique
NKIRIHO David
NTIRENGANYA Martin
NYIRISHARA Emmanuel
RUBERANZIZA Leonce
UMUHIRE Adelaide

BIOMARKER: SAMPLE TRANSPORTATION AND COLD CHAIN

MUSABE Pierre Celestin
NDAMIRA Noe
NDATIMANA Fidele
NKUNDABERUYE Simon Pierre
UZABAKIRIHO Viateur

BIOMARKER: SAMPLE COLLECTION

BONTE Joy Honore
DUSABIMANA Ally
DUSINGIZIMANA J. Pierre
GIKUNDIRI Thierry
HABIYAREMYE Martin
HAGENIMANA Fabien
HAKIZIMANA Egide
ISHIMWE Gloriose
ISHIMWE Jean Claude
KABEGA Rosine
KAYUGI Barthazar
KOMEZUSENGE J. Damasene
MUHOZI Valens
MUSABYIMANA Amie de Dieu
MUZIRANGE Immaculee
NIRERE Diane
NISHIMWE Josee
NIYITEGEKA Beatrice
NIYOYITA Jean de Dieu
NKUNDABANYANGA Marc
NTAHOBARI Francois

NTIRENGANYA Jean Claude
NYAMBARIZA Angelo
NYIRABANANIYE Christine
RUKERAMIHIGO Christophe
RUNYAMBO Docteur
RURAMIRA Angelo
SANGWA Nsibika Honore
SEREMANI Jacques
SINDAYIHEBA Reuben
UJENEZA Nicole
UMULISA Aime Iriza
UMUTONIWASE Claudine
UWIDUHAYE Tressy Vestine

BIOMARKER: MICROSCOPISTS

NYAMBARIZA Angelo
GAKUNDE Vedaste
BIRORI Espoir
IMANIZABAYO Theogene
MBABAZI Olivier
ISHIMWE Glorioso

FIELDWORK TEAM LEADERS

BIZIMANA Jean
BIZIMANA Robert
HABIMANA Epimaque
HABUMUREMYI Serge
KABANDAHO Egide
KABATSI Dative
MANZI Camille
MUHIMPUNDU Clotilde
MUKAGATERA Jose

MUKAMWIZA Illumine
MUKANDEKEZI Dorothee
MUKASEKURU Francoise
MUKESHIMANA Quesie
NSENGIYUMVA N. Judith
NZABAKINGA P. Claver
UWAYO Jules
UWERA Marie Clarisse

FIELDWORK INTERVIEWERS

AKIMANA Jeanine
AKIZANYE Nicole
BUCYEDUSENGE M. Claire
BUZIZI Kabahire Diane
DUSABEYEZU Domina
GAHAMANYI Genevieve
GATARAYIHA Aloys
HAKORIMANA Eric
HAKORIMANA Secondine
IRAKOZE Natacha
ISHIMWE Clement
ISINGIZWE Grace
KWIZERA Alice
KARANGWA M. Antoinette
MANIRAHU Emmanuel
MICOMYIZA Dominique
MUHIMPUNDU M. Chantal
MUJEJIMANA Jacqueline
MUKAMANA Venantie
MUKAMUTESI M. Madeline
MUKANDORI Clementine
MUKAYUBUSA Emerence
MUKESHIMANA Laurence
MUNGANYINKA Zaytun
MURAMIRA Luc Michel
MUREKATETE K. Cansilde
MUREKATETE Immaculee
MUSORE Jean de Dieu
MVUNABO Jean Baptiste

NAMUKASA Hasha
NAMUTIMA Jolie
NDUWAYO Clemence
NIRERE Ange Rosine
NIYITEGEKA M. Grace
NIYONGABO Emile
NKURIYEKUBONA Assinapol
NSENGIYUMVA Laura
NSENGIYUMVA Vincent
NTAKIRUTIMANA M. Josee
NTEZIRIZAZA Theogene
NYIRABAHUTU Immaculee
NYIRAMANA Monique
NYIRAMUHOZA Immaculee
NYIRANDUHURA Esperance
NZABAHIMANA J. Chriso
RIBERA Alexis
SEBAHUNGU P. Celestin
SIBOMANA Joseph
TUYISENGE Amedee
TUYUBAHE Sandrine
UMUHOZA Alice
UMUHOZA Olive
UMULISA Edith
UMURERWA Claudine
UMURERWA Nadine
UMUTESI Marie Chantal
UWABYAYE Odette
UWAMAHORO Jacqueline

UWAMAHORO Laetitia
UWAMAHORO Vestine
UWAMBAYIKIREZI Sabine
UWAMBAYINEMA Dancille
UWANKWERA Henriette
UWASE Claudine

UWASE Liliane
UWERA Esperance
UWIMANA Claire
UWIMANA Vestine
UWIMBABAZI Vanessa

LISTING AND MAPPING SUPERVISORS

BIGIRIMANA Florent
MBANGUTSE Olivier
KARERA Albert
BIZIMUNGU Clement
MUNDERERE Theophile

FIELDWORK LISTING AND MAPPING STAFF

MUKAMANA Epiphanie
KABANDAHO Egede
NDAGIJIMANA Gerard
GASHAGAZA Liliane
TWAGIRAYESU Jean Paul
MUSHINZIMANA Emmanuel
MURAMIRA Luc Michel
MUKARWEGO Alice
KANYARWANDA Emmanuel
NYIRAMUHOZA Immaculee
NZABIHIMANA J. Chryso
GAHUNGA Nadia
MANZI Camille
MUGABO N. Robert
GAKWAYA Richard
MUKAMWIZA Elluminee
BIZIMANA Jean

NYIRANSABIMANA Esperance
KABERA Jean Claude
UWAMAHORO Vestine
NIYIRORA Daniel
UWINGABIRE Liliane
TURABAYO Philbert
KAMIKAZI Christelle
HABUMUREMYI Serge
MUZIRANENGE Alice
RURANGWA Jean Pierre
UMUTONIWASE Jaqueline
HABIYAREMYE Evaliste
NIYIGENA Solange
SIBORUREMA Mathias
MUKABASEBYA Claudette
NZABAKINGA Pierre Claver
KWIZERA Etienne

DATA PROCESSING TEAM

MUKASA Jimmy
HARELIMANA Massoud
NDAYISHIMIYE J. Bosco
KABANDANA Pierre Claver

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCE TEAM

NKUSI David
MUNYEMANA Silas
SEMANYWA Faustin
SHUMBUSHO Alphonse
GASANA Patrick
MUREBWAYIRE Theodette
UWIMANA Alice

ICF STAFF

HONG Rathavuth
MONTANA Livia
REN Ruilin
ORTIZ Lady
LEE Sung
GARRETT Dean
AKA Peter
NAMASTE Sorrel

GRAMER Chris
ZWEIMUELLER Sally
EDMONDSON Greg
NYBRO Erica
JONES Toni
BRITTON Elizabeth
MCFARLAND Annette

RWANDA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

MINECOFIN

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

IDENTIFICATION (1)

PROVINCE _____ DISTRICT _____ SECTOR _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER

STRUCTURE NUMBER

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY AND RDHS BIOMAKER ? (1=YES, 2=NO)

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WOMEN'S DV? (1=YES, 2=NO)

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MEN'S DV? (1=YES, 2=NO)

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MICRONUTRIENT BIOMAKER (1=YES, 2=NO)

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|-------|-------|-------|---|
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY MONTH YEAR |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | INT. NO. |
| RESULT* | _____ | _____ | _____ | RESULT* |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
| *RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) | | | | TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** _____ NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** _____ TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) _____

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 KINYARWANDA

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| SUPERVISOR NAME _____ NUMBER _____ | FIELD EDITOR NAME _____ NUMBER _____ | OFFICE EDITOR NUMBER _____ | KEYED BY NUMBER _____ |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

(2)

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Rwanda. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 2 → END

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 100 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS MINUTES | | | | |
| | | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| LINE NO. | USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS | RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD | SEX | RESIDENCE | | AGE | IF AGE 15 OR OLDER | ELIGIBILITY | | |
|----------|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | 8 | 9 | | 10 | 11 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER ASKING QUESTIONS 2 TO 7 ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON. | What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW. | Is (NAME) male or female? | Does (NAME) usually live here? | Did (NAME) stay here last night? | How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED 2 = LIVING TOGETHER 3 = DIVORCED 4 = SEPARATED 5 = WIDOWED 6 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER | CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 | IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59 | CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 |
| 01 | | <input type="text"/> | M F 1 2 | Y N 1 2 | Y N 1 2 | IN YEARS <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| 02 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| 03 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 03 | 03 | 03 |
| 04 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| 05 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 05 | 05 | 05 |
| 06 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 06 | 06 | 06 |
| 07 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 07 | 07 | 07 |
| 08 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 08 | 08 | 08 |
| 09 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 09 | 09 | 09 |
| 10 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 10 | 10 | 10 |

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- 01 = HEAD OF HH
- 02 = SPOUSE
- 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
- 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
- 05 = GRANDCHILD
- 06 = PARENT
- 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
- 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
- 09 = OTHER RELATIVE
- 10 = ADOPTED/ FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
- 11 = BROTHER/ SISTER IN LAW
- 12 = NOT RELATED
- 13 = WAGED DOMESTIC WORKE
- 98 = DONT KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| LINE NO. | IF AGE 0-17 YEARS | | | | IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER | | IF AGE 3-24 YEARS | | IF AGE 0-4 YEARS | | | IF AGE 7+ YEARS |
|----------|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS | | | | EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL | | CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE | | BIRTH REGISTRATION | INSURANCE | | |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | Is (NAME)'s biological mother alive? | Does (NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'. | Is (NAME)'s biological natural father alive? | Does (NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'. | Has (NAME) ever attended school? | What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed in that level? SEE CODES BELOW. | Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2019/2020 school year? (3) | During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW. | Does (NAME) have a birth certificate from civil authority? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW | Is (NAME) covered by any health insurance? | What is (NAME) main type of health insurance? SEE CODES BELOW. | Does (NAME) currently smoke? 1=YES 2=NO 8=DK |
| 01 | Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 02 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 03 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 04 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 05 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 06 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 07 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 08 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 09 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 10 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL

- 1= PRE-PRIMARY
- 2 = PRIMARY
- 3 = POST-PRIMARY/VOCATIONAL
- 4= SECONDARY
- 5= UNIVERSITY/ HIGHER EDUCATION
- 8 = DONT KNOW

GRADE

- 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY.)
- THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
- 98 = DON'T KNOW

CODE FOR Q.22

- 1=MUTUELLE/ COMMUNITY HEALTH INSURANCE
- 2=RAMA/RSSB , 3=MMI
- 4=PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANY
- 5= EMPLOYER
- 6=OTHER
- 8=DONT KNOW

IR

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| LINE NO. | USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS | RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD | SEX | RESIDENCE | | AGE | IF AGE 15 OR OLDER | ELIGIBILITY | | |
|----------|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | MARITAL STATUS | 9 | | 10 | 11 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER ASKING QUESTIONS 2 TO 7 ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON. | What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW. | Is (NAME) male or female? | Does (NAME) usually live here? | Did (NAME) stay here last night? | How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED 2 = LIVING TOGETHER 3 = DIVORCED 4 = SEPARATED 5 = WIDOWED 6 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER | CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 | IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59 | CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 |
| 11 | | <input type="text"/> | M F 1 2 | Y N 1 2 | Y N 1 2 | IN YEARS <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 13 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 14 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 16 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 17 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 18 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 19 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 20 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 20 | 20 | 20 |

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 01 = HEAD | 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER |
| 02 = SPOUSE | 09 = OTHER RELATIVE |
| 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER | 10 = ADOPTED/ FOSTER/ |
| 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR | STEPCHILD |
| DAUGHTER-IN-LAW | 11 = BROTHER/ SISTER IN LAW |
| 05 = GRANDCHILD | 12 = NOT RELATED |
| 06 = PARENT | 13 = WAGED DOMESTIC WORKER |
| 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW | 98 = DON'T KNOW |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| LINE NO. | IF AGE 0-17 YEARS | | | | IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER | | IF AGE 3-24 YEARS | | IF AGE 0-4 YEARS | | | IF AGE 7+ YEARS |
|----------|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS | | | | EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL | | CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE | | BIRTH REGISTRATION | INSURANCE | | |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | Is (NAME)'s biological mother alive? | Does (NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'. | Is (NAME)'s biological natural father alive? | Does (NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'. | Has (NAME) ever attended school? | What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed in that level? SEE CODES BELOW. | Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2019/2020 2019-2020 school year? (3) | During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW. | Does (NAME) have a birth certificate from civil authority? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW | Is (NAME) covered by any health insurance? | What is (NAME) main type of health insurance? SEE CODES BELOW. | Does (NAME) currently smoke? 1=YES 2=NO 8=DK |
| 11 | Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 12 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 13 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 14 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 15 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 16 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 17 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 18 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 19 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 20 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO 20 OR 21 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 OR 21 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 23 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

CODE FOR Q.22

- 1= PRE-PRIMARY
- 2 = PRIMARY
- 3 = POST-PRIMARY/VOCATIONAL
- 4= SECONDARY
- 5= UNIVERSITY
- 8 = DONT KNOW

- GRADE**
- 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
 - 98 = DONT KNOW

- 1=MUTELLE/ COMMUNITY HEALTH INSURANCE
- 2=RAMA/RSSB , 3=MMI
- 4=PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANY
- 5= EMPLOYER
- 6=OTHER
- 8=DONT KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| IF AGE 5 OR OLDER | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| LINE NO. | DISABILITY | | | | | |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| | Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see? | Does (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses? Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW | Does (NAME) has difficulty seeing? Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW | Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid? (1) | Does (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid? Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? (1) 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW | Does (NAME) has difficulty hearing? Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW |
| 1 | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 2 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 3 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 4 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 5 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 6 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 7 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 9 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 10 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| IF AGE 5 OR OLDER | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|
| LINE NO. | DISABILITY | | | |
| | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| | <p>Does (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language?</p> <p>Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> | <p>Does (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty remembering or concentrating, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> | <p>Does (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p> <p>Would you say that (NAME) has walking or climbing steps, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> | <p>Does (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing?</p> <p>Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty washing all over or dressing, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> |
| 1 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 2 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 3 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 5 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 6 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 7 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 9 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 10 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| IF AGE 5 OR OLDER | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| LINE NO. | DISABILITY | | | | | |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| | Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see? | Does (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses? Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW | Does (NAME) has difficulty seeing? Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW | Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid? (1) | Does (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid? Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? (1) 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW | Does (NAME) has difficulty hearing? Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW |
| 11 | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 12 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 13 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 14 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 15 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 16 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 18 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 19 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 20 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| IF AGE 5 OR OLDER | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|
| LINE NO. | DISABILITY | | | |
| | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| | <p>Does (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language?</p> <p>Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> | <p>Does (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty remembering or concentrating, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> | <p>Does (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p> <p>Would you say that (NAME) has walking or climbing steps, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> | <p>Does (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing?</p> <p>Would you say that (NAME) has some difficulty washing all over or dressing, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> |
| 11 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 12 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 13 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 14 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 15 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 16 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 17 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 18 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 19 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 20 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | |
|------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 101 | What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? | <p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP/STAND PIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>WATER FROM 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>SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | <p>→ 107</p> <p>→ 103</p> <p>→ 103</p> | | | |
| 102 | What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? | <p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>WATER FROM 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>SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | <p>→ 107</p> | | | |
| 103 | Where is that water source located? | <p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE 3</p> | <p>→ 107</p> | | | |
| 104 | How long does it take you to go there, get water, and come back? | <p>MINUTES..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 60px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW998</p> | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 104A | What is the distance from your home to that water source? | <p>LESS THAN 200 M 1</p> <p>200 M - 500 M 2</p> <p>MORE THAN 500 M 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | | |
| 107 | Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>→ 109</p> | | | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|--|---|--------------------------------|
| 108 | <p>What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | BOIL A ADD CHLORINE B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | |
| 108A | <p>Is the water this household uses for drinking stored?</p> | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 109 |
| 108B | <p>ASK TO SEE THE CONTAINER(S) IN WHICH WATER IS STORED.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p> | JERRY CAN 1 POT 2 BOTTLE 3 COOKING POT 4 OTHER 6 SPECIFY _____ NOT AVAILABLE TO BE OBSERVED 8 | |
| 108C | <p>How many times per week does your household wash these containers?</p> | NO. OF TIMES PER WEEK IF LESS THAN 7 <input type="text"/> 7 OR MORE TIMES PER WEEK 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 109 | <p>What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p>IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.</p> | FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET/ (ECOSAN) 31 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | <input type="checkbox"/> → 113 |
| 110 | <p>Do you share this toilet facility with other households?</p> | YES 1 NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 112 |
| 111 | <p>Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?</p> | NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 <input type="text" value="0"/> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| 112 | <p>Where is this toilet facility located?</p> | IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3 | |
| 112A | <p>CLEANLINESS OF THE TOILET FACILITY</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p> | TOILET'S PLATE FORM IS DRY AND CLEAN A WITH URINE OR EXCRETA B WITH FLIES C NOT OBSERVED Y | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|---|-------|
| 113 | What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? | ELECTRICITY 01 GAS (LPG/ NATURAL GAS) 02 BIOGAS 03 KEROSENE 04 PEAT/ LIGNITE 05 CHARCOAL 06 WOOD 07 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 08 AGRICULTURAL CROP 09 ANIMAL DUNG 10 BRIQUETTE 11 SAW DUST 12 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD. 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | → 116 |
| 114 | Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? | IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) | → 116 |
| 115 | Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 116 | How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping? | ROOMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 117 | Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 119 |
| 118 | How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows traditional? b) Milk Cows modern? c) Bulls? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Chickens or other poultry? g) Pigs? h) Rabbits? i) Horses, donkeys, or mules? | a) MILK COWS TRADITIONAL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) MILK COWS MODERN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> c) BULLS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> d) GOATS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) SHEEP <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> f) CHICKENS/POULTRY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> g) PIGS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> h) RABBIT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> i) HORSES, DONKEYS, MULES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 119 | Does any member of this household own any agricultural land? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 121 |
| 120 | How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'. | HECTARES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> 95 OR MORE HECTARES 950 DON'T KNOW 998 | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|-------|-----|----|----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----|---|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|------------------------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|--|
| 121 | Does your household have: a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A non-mobile telephone? e) A computer? f) A refrigerator? g) A Mattress? h) A bench or at least 3 Chairs? i) A bed? j) A Table? k) A sofa? l) A traditional improved stove? m) A Stove? n) A Cupboard o) A dinning table p) Iron machine q) A Laundry machine r) A satellite dish | <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) ELECTRICITY</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) RADIO</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) TELEVISION</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE ..</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) COMPUTER</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) REFRIGERATOR</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) MATLESS</td> <td align="right">1 D</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) BENCH OR AT LEAST 3 CHAIRS</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) BED</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) TABLE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k) SOFA</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>l) TRADITIONAL IMPROVED STOV</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>m) STOVE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n) CUPBOARD</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>o) DINNING TABLE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>p) IRON</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>q) LAUNDRY MACHINE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>r) SATELITE DISH</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) ELECTRICITY | 1 | 2 | b) RADIO | 1 | 2 | c) TELEVISION | 1 | 2 | d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE .. | 1 | 2 | e) COMPUTER | 1 | 2 | f) REFRIGERATOR | 1 | 2 | g) MATLESS | 1 D | 2 | h) BENCH OR AT LEAST 3 CHAIRS | 1 | 2 | i) BED | 1 | 2 | j) TABLE | 1 | 2 | k) SOFA | 1 | 2 | l) TRADITIONAL IMPROVED STOV | 1 | 2 | m) STOVE | 1 | 2 | n) CUPBOARD | 1 | 2 | o) DINNING TABLE | 1 | 2 | p) IRON | 1 | 2 | q) LAUNDRY MACHINE | 1 | 2 | r) SATELITE DISH | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) ELECTRICITY | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) RADIO | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) TELEVISION | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE .. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) COMPUTER | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) REFRIGERATOR | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) MATLESS | 1 D | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) BENCH OR AT LEAST 3 CHAIRS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) BED | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| j) TABLE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| k) SOFA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| l) TRADITIONAL IMPROVED STOV | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| m) STOVE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n) CUPBOARD | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| o) DINNING TABLE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| p) IRON | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| q) LAUNDRY MACHINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| r) SATELITE DISH | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 122 | Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor? h) A boat without a motor? i) A camera | <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) WATCH</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BICYCLE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) CAR/TRUCK</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) BOAT WITH MOTOR</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) CAMERA</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) WATCH | 1 | 2 | b) MOBILE PHONE | 1 | 2 | c) BICYCLE | 1 | 2 | d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER | 1 | 2 | e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART | 1 | 2 | f) CAR/TRUCK | 1 | 2 | g) BOAT WITH MOTOR | 1 | 2 | h) BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR | 1 | 2 | i) CAMERA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) WATCH | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) MOBILE PHONE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) BICYCLE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) CAR/TRUCK | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) BOAT WITH MOTOR | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) CAMERA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 123 | Does any member of this household have a bank account? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never? | DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124A | CHECK 21: AT LEAST ONE "NO" <input type="checkbox"/> | ALL "YES" <input type="checkbox"/> | → 127 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124B | Does your household plan to obtain health insurance for members that are currently not covered? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | Does your household have any mosquito nets? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 139 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 128 | How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF NETS <input style="width:50px;" type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MOSQUITO NETS

| | | NET #1 | NET #2 | NET #3 |
|------|--|---|---|---|
| 129 | ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2 | OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2 | OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2 |
| 130 | How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'. | MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98 | MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98 | MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98 |
| 131 | OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT. | LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) ROYAL SENTRY 11 DAWAPLUS 2.0 12 INTERCEPTOR G2 .. 13 YAHE 14 PERMANET 3.0 15 MIRANET 16 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 17 OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98 | LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) ROYAL SENTRY 11 DAWAPLUS 2.0 12 INTERCEPTOR G2 .. 13 YAHE 14 PERMANET 3.0 15 MIRANET 16 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 17 OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98 | LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) ROYAL SENTRY 11 DAWAPLUS 2.0 12 INTERCEPTOR G2 .. 13 YAHE 14 PERMANET 3.0 15 MIRANET 16 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 17 OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98 |
| 134 | Did you get the net through a HH Mosquito net mass distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit? | YES, MASS DIST. VILLAGE CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3 (SKIP TO 135A) ← NO 4 | YES, MASS DIST. VILLAGE CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3 (SKIP TO 135A) ← NO 4 | YES, MASS DIST. VILLAGE CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT 3 (SKIP TO 135A) ← NO 4 |
| 135 | Where did you get the net? | HEALTH CENTER 01 DISTRICT PHARMACY 02 PRIVATE PHARMACY .. 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 CHW 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98 | HEALTH CENTER 01 DISTRICT PHARMACY 02 PRIVATE PHARMACY .. 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 CHW 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98 | HEALTH CENTER 01 DISTRICT PHARMACY 02 PRIVATE PHARMACY .. 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 CHW 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98 |
| 135A | OBSERVE CONDITION OF MOSQUITO NET: DOES IT HAVE HOLES THAT ARE EQUAL TO OR LARGER THAN THE TIP OF YOUR THUMB? | YES 1 NO 2 NOT OBSERVED 8 | YES 1 NO 2 NOT OBSERVED 8 | YES 1 NO 2 NOT OBSERVED 8 |
| 135B | OBSERVE OR ASK THE SHAPE OF THE MOSQUITO NET. | CONICAL 1 RECTANGLE 2 NOT OBSERVED 8 | CONICAL 1 RECTANGLE 2 NOT OBSERVED 8 | CONICAL 1 RECTANGLE 2 NOT OBSERVED 8 |

MOSQUITO NETS

| | | NET #1 | NET #2 | NET #3 |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 136 | Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 137A) ← NOT SURE 8 | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 137A) ← NOT SURE 8 | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 137A) ← NOT SURE 8 |
| 137 | Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. | NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SKIP TO 138 | NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SKIP TO 138 | NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SKIP TO 138 |
| 137A | Why did no one sleep under this mosquito net? | DAMAGED 1 DIFFICULT TO HUNG 2 NO SLEEPING BED 3 DON'T LIKE IT 4 ABSENT LAST NIGHT 5 OTHER 6 _____ SPECIFY DON'T KNOW 8 | DAMAGED 1 DIFFICULT TO HUNG 2 NO SLEEPING BED 3 DON'T LIKE IT 4 ABSENT LAST NIGHT 5 OTHER 6 _____ SPECIFY DON'T KNOW 8 | DAMAGED 1 DIFFICULT TO HUNG 2 NO SLEEPING BED 3 DON'T LIKE IT 4 ABSENT LAST NIGHT 5 OTHER 6 _____ SPECIFY DON'T KNOW 8 |
| 138 | | GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139. | GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139. | GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139. |

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|--|-------|
| 139 | We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? | OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE .. 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5 | → 142 |
| 140 | OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION. | WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2 | |
| 141 | OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION. | SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) A ASH, MUD, SAND B NONE Y | |
| 142 | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION. | NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 BRICKS WITHOUT CEMENT 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES/ COASTAL BRICK 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 143 | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION. | NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF 12 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MATERIAL/ PLASTIC 21 FINISHED ROOFING METAL SHEET 31 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBER 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT/ CONCRETE 34 INDUSTRIAL TILES 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | |
|------|--|---|-------|--|--|--|--|
| 144 | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION. | NATURAL WALLS CANE/PALM/TRUNKS 11 RUDIMENTARY WALLS BAMBOO / TREE TRUNKS WITH MUD 21 STONE WITH MUD 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE 23 REUSED WOOD 24 PLASTIC SHEETING 25 FINISHED WALLS TREE TRUNKS WITH MUD AND CEMENT .. 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32 OVEN FIRED BRICKS 33 OVEN FIRED BRICKS WITH CEMEN' 34 CEMENT BLOCK 35 COVERED ADOBE WITH CEMENT 36 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 37 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | |
| 144A | CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MICRONUTRIENT BIOMAKER | YES 1 NO 2 | → 146 | | | | |
| 145 | I 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? COLLECT SALT AND PLACE IN INDICATED CONTAINER PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON SALT CONTAINEE, AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NO SALT IN THE HOUSEHOD 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER _____ 99996 (SPECIFY REASON) | | | | | |
| 145A | CHECK THE TYPE OF SALT | REFINED SALT 1 LARGER CRISTAL SALT 2 OTHER 6 | | | | | |
| 146 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

SELECTION OF WOMAN/ MAN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS (PAPER OPTION)¹

| | |
|--|---|
| DVH00 | CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WOMAN / MAN DV MODULE? |
| YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → END INTERVIEW | |

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN / MEN (COLUMN 9 / 10) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '216' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 / 10 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN/MEN AGE 15-49/ 15-59 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN / MEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN/ MAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S/ MAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER/ HIS NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER | TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN / MEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 |

| | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| DVH01 | NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN / MAN _____ | HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN / MAN | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

MINECOFIN

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION (1)

PROVINCE: _____ DISTRICT: _____ SECTOR: _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER

STRUCTURE NUMBER

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WOMAN DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO)

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO)

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

INTERVIEWER VISITS

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------|
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY MONTH YEAR |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | INT. NO. |
| RESULT* | _____ | _____ | _____ | RESULT* |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED
 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____
 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY _____

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [] [] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [] [] TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) []

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH** **LANGUAGE CODES:
 01 ENGLISH
 02 KINYARWANDA

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| TEAM LEADER | FIELD EDITOR | OFFICE EDITOR | KEYED BY |
| NAME _____ | NAME _____ | NUMBER [] [] | NUMBER [] [] |
| NUMBER [] [] [] [] | NUMBER [] [] [] [] | | |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Rwanda. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|--|-------|
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 102 | How long have you been living continuously in this village? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS. | YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96 | → 105 |
| 103 | Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? | CAPITAL CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3 | |
| 104 | Before you moved here, which province did you live in? | KIGALI 01 SOUTH 02 WEST 03 NORTH 04 EAST 05 OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY 96 | |
| 105 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | |
| 106 | How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 107 | Have you ever attended school? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 111 |
| 108 | What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher? | PRE-PRIMARY 1 PRIMARY 2 POST-PRIMARY/VOCATIONAL 3 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 | |
| 109 | What is the highest (grade/form/year) you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. | YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|--|-------|
| 110 | CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR <input type="checkbox"/> POST-PRIMARY/VOCATIONAL PRE-PRIMARY ↓ SECONDARY HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 113 |
| 111 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) 4 BLIND/ VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5 | |
| 112 | CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' <input type="checkbox"/> OR '4' ↓ CIRCLED CODE '1' OR '5' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED | | → 114 |
| 113 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 114 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 115 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 116 | Do you own a mobile telephone? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 118 |
| 117 | Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 118 | Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 119 | Have you ever used the internet? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 122 |
| 120 | In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE. | YES 1 NO 2 | → 122 |
| 121 | During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all? | ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4 | |
| 122 | What is your religion? | CATHOLIC 1 PROTESTANT 2 ADVENTIST 3 MUSLIM 4 TRADITIONAL 5 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 NO RELIGION 7 | |
| 124 | In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00 | → 201 |
| 125 | In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time? | YES 1 NO 2 | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | |
|------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 201 | Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 206 | | | | |
| 202 | Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 204 | | | | |
| 203 | a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS AT HOME b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 204 | 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 | → 206 | | | | |
| 205 | a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS ELSEWHERE b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 205C | Where do your sons or daughters who do not live with you live? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | BOARDING SCHOOL A RELATIVE B IN THE STREET C WORK D SPECIFY MARRIED E OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | | | | | |
| 206 | Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: 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? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 208 | | | | |
| 207 | a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) BOYS DEAD b) GIRLS DEAD | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL BIRTHS | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 209 | CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL ____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY. | | | | | | |
| 210 | CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 226 | | | | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
 RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

| 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER. | Is (NAME) a boy or a girl? | Were any of these births twins? | On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? | Is (NAME) still alive? | IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. | IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you? | IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD. | IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. | Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth? |
| 01 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (NEXT BIRTH) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 02 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↙ |
| 03 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↙ |
| 04 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↙ |
| 05 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↙ |

| 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 IF ALIVE: | 218 IF ALIVE: | 219 IF ALIVE: | 220 IF DEAD: | 221 |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER. | Is (NAME) a boy or a girl? | Were any of these births twins? | On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Is (NAME) still alive? YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Is (NAME) living with you? YES 1 NO 2 | RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD. HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth? YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓ |
| 06 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓ |
| 07 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓ |
| 08 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓ |
| 09 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓ |
| 10 | BOY 1 GIRL 2 | SING 1 MULT 2 | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↓ |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|---|-------|
| 222 | Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? | YES 1 (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) ← NO 2 | |
| 223 | COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> (PROBE AND RECONCILE) ← | | |
| 224 | CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2014-2019 | NUMBER OF BIRTHS <input type="text"/> NONE 0 | → 226 |
| 225 | C FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2014-2019, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) | | |
| 226 | Are you pregnant now? | YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8 | → 230 |
| 227 | How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. | MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 228 | When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 230 |
| 229 | CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? | LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 | |
| 230 | Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 239 |
| 231 | When did the last such pregnancy end? | MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|----------|--|---|--|
| 232 | CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY <input type="checkbox"/> ENDED IN 2014-2019 LAST PREGNANCY <input type="checkbox"/> ENDED IN 2013 OR EARLIER | | 234 239 |
| LINE NO. | 233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end? | 234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended? | 235 (1) Since January 2014, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth? |
| 01 | | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS | YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT LINE → 236 |
| 02 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS | YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT LINE → 236 |
| 03 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS | YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT LINE → 236 |
| 04 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS | YES 1 NO 2 → 236 |
| 236 | <p>C FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2014-2019 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p> <p>IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.</p> | | |
| 237 | Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2014? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 239 |
| 238 | When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2014 end? | MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 239 | When did your last menstrual period start? <hr/> (DATE, IF GIVEN) | DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 240 | From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 242 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 241 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 242 | After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 301 | Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? | |
| 01 | Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 02 | Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 03 | IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 04 | Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 05 | Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 06 | Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 07 | Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 08 | Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 09 | Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 10 | Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 11 | Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 12 | Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 13 | Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 14 | Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? | YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO Y |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 302 | CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓ | PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> → | 312 |
| 303 | Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 312 |
| 304 | Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y | → 307 → 309 → 306 → 309 |
| 305 | What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | MICROGYNON 01 MICROLYTE 02 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98 | → 309 |
| 306 | What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | PRUDENCE 01 PLAISIR 02 LOVE 03 GENERIC CONDOM 04 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98 | → 309 |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| 307 | <p>In what facility did the sterilization take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR / PARASTATE</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 13</p> <p>HEALTH POST 14</p> <p>OUTREACH 15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC 21</p> <p>CLINIC 22</p> <p>DISPENSARY 23</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | | | | | | | |
| 308 | <p>In what month and year was the sterilization performed?</p> | <p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> | | | | | | | <p align="right">} → 310</p> |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 309 | <p>Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping?</p> <p>PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?</p> | <p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 310 | <p>CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="right">YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="center">GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).</p> | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION) (6)

| | | | | |
|------|--|---|---|---|
| 311 | <p>CHECK 308 AND 309:</p> <p>YEAR IS 2014-2019 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.</p> <p>THEN CONTINUE</p> | <p>YEAR IS 2013 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2014 .</p> <p>THEN</p> <p>(SKIP TO 324) ←</p> | | |
| 312 | <p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.</p> <p>C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2014. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p> | | | |
| | | COLUMN 1 | COLUMN 2 | COLUMN 3 |
| 312A | MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE. | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p> | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p> | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p> |
| 312B | Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 312I) ←</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 312I) ←</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 312I) ←</p> |
| 312C | Which method was that? | METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/> | METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/> | METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/> |
| 312D | How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD. | <p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312F) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p> | <p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312F) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p> | <p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312F) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p> |
| 312E | RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD. | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p> | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p> | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p> |
| 312F | For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE. | <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312H) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p> | <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312H) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p> | <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312H) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p> |
| 312G | RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD. | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p> | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p> | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p> |
| 312H | Why did you stop using (METHOD)? | REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/> | REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/> | REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/> |
| 312I | | GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313. | GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313. | GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313. |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 313 | CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 315 |
| 314 | Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 326 |
| 315 | CHECK 304: CIRCLE/ CHOOSE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE/CHOOSE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96 | → 326 → 319 → 327 → 323 |
| 316 | You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL 11 PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 12 HEALTH CENTER 13 HEALTH POST 14 OUTREACH 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC 21 CLINIC 22 DISPENSARY 23 PHARMACY 24 FAMILY PLANING CLINIC 25 OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH 26 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP/ BAR 31 CHURCH 32 FRIEND/RELATIVE 33 YOUTH CENTER 34 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY) | |
| 317 | CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96 | → 323 → 322 → 323 |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 318 | At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 321 → 320 |
| 319 | When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 321 |
| 320 | Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 322 |
| 321 | Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 322 | <p>CHECK 318 AND 319:</p> <p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER </p> <p>a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p> <p>b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | → 324 |
| 323 | Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 324 | <p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>CIRCLE METHOD CODE:</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.</p> | <p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96</p> | <p>→ 327</p> <p>→ 327</p> <p>→ 327</p> |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|---|--------------|
| 325 | <p>Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 13</p> <p>HEALTH POST 14</p> <p>OUTREACH 15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC 21</p> <p>CLINIC 22</p> <p>DISPENSARY 23</p> <p>PHARMACY 24</p> <p>FAMILY PLANING CLINIC 25</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP/ BAR 31</p> <p>CHURCH 32</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 33</p> <p>YOUTH CENTER 34</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 35</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p> | <p>→ 327</p> |
| 326 | <p>Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| 327 | <p>In the last 12 months, were you visited by a health provider?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>→ 329</p> |
| 328 | <p>Did the health provider talk to you about family planning?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| 329 | <p>CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH THE</p> <p align="center">YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children?</p> <p>b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>→ 401</p> |
| 330 | <p>Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| 401 | CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2014-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> → 648 | | | | |
| 402 | CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2014-2019. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.) | | | | |
| 403 | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.</td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY. | LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY. | LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | |
| 404 | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">FROM 212 AND 216: NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | FROM 212 AND 216: NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> | NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> | NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| FROM 212 AND 216: NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> | NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> | NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| 405 | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?</td> <td style="width:33%;"> YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 408) ← </td> <td style="width:33%;"> YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← </td> </tr> </table> | When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 408) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← | |
| When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 408) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← | | | |
| 406 | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children? </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 408) ← </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← </td> </tr> </table> | CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? | MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children? | LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 408) ← | LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← |
| CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? | MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children? | LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 408) ← | LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← | | |
| 407 | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">How much longer did you want to wait?</td> <td style="width:33%;"> MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 </td> <td style="width:33%;"> MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 </td> </tr> </table> | How much longer did you want to wait? | MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 | MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 | |
| How much longer did you want to wait? | MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 | MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 | | | |
| 408 | Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy? YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 414) ← | | | | |
| 409 | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. </td> <td style="width:67%; vertical-align: top;"> HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT D COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER E COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) </td> </tr> </table> | Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT D COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER E COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | | |
| Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT D COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER E COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH |
|------|--|---|--------------------|
| | | NAME _____ | NAME _____ |
| 410 | <p>Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME A</p> <p>OTHER HOME B</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REF. HOSPITAL C</p> <p>PROV/DIST. HOSPITAL D</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER E</p> <p>HEALTH POST F</p> <p>OUTREACH G</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITY H</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC I</p> <p>CLINIC J</p> <p>DISPENSARY K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MED. FACILITY L</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 411 | How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? | <p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| 412 | How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? | <p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| 412A | CHECK 412: | <p>2 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN 2 TIMES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 413) ←</p> | |
| 412B | How many months pregnant were you when you received your second antenatal care for this pregnancy? | <p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| 412C | CHECK 412: | <p>3 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN 3 TIMES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 413) ←</p> | |
| 412D | How many months pregnant were you when you received your third antenatal care for this pregnancy? | <p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|-----|----|-------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|
| 412E | CHECK 412: | 4 OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> TIMES LESS THAN 4 TIMES <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 413) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 412F | How many months pregnant were you when you received your fourth antenatal care for this pregnancy? | MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 413 | 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? d) Malnutrition screening (MID UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE)? | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) BP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BLOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) CIRCUMFERENCE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | YES | NO | a) BP | 1 | 2 | b) URINE | 1 | 2 | c) BLOOD | 1 | 2 | d) CIRCUMFERENCE | 1 | 2 |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) BP | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) BLOOD | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) CIRCUMFERENCE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 413E | During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 414 | During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 417) DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 415 | During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection? | TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 416 | CHECK 415: | 2 OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> TIMES OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 420) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ |
|-----|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 417 | At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 420) ← DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 418 | Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 419 | CHECK 418: ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE TIME <input type="checkbox"/> a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy? | YEARS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 420 | During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP. | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 422) ← DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 421 | During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS. | DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 | |
| 422 | During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH | | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH | |
|-----|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | NAME _____ | | NAME _____ | |
| 426 | When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) 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 DON'T KNOW 8 | | VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 427 | Was (NAME) weighed at birth? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 429) ← | | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 429) ← | |
| 428 | How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE. | KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998 | | KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998 | |
| 429 | Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT D COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER E COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD F RELATIVE/FRIEND G OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y | | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT D COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER E COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD F RELATIVE/FRIEND G OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 430 | <p>Where did you give birth to (NAME)?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>(SKIP TO 434) ←</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL .. 21</p> <p>PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 22</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 23</p> <p>HEALTH POST 24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC 31</p> <p>CLINIC 32</p> <p>DISPENSARY 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>(SKIP TO 434) ←</p> | <p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>(SKIP TO 434) ←</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL .. 21</p> <p>PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 22</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 23</p> <p>HEALTH POST 24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC 31</p> <p>CLINIC 32</p> <p>DISPENSARY 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>(SKIP TO 434) ←</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 431 | <p>How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p> | <p>HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 432 | <p>Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 434) ←</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 434) ←</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 433 | <p>When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?</p> | <p>BEFORE 1</p> <p>AFTER 2</p> | <p>BEFORE 1</p> <p>AFTER 2</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 434 | <p>Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 434B) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 459) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 434A | <p>Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 434B | CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY | CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 449) ← | | | | | | | |
| 435 | I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 438) ← | | | | | | | |
| 436 | How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 437 | Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | |
| 438 | Now 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. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 441) ← DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | |
| 439 | How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 440 | Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 441 | Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 445) ← | | | | | | | | |
| 442 | How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 443 | Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | |
| 444 | Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) | HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL 21 PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 22 HEALTH CENTER 23 HEALTH POST 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC 31 CLINIC 32 DISPENSARY 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ (SPECIFY) 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | |
| 445 | I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 446 | <p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p> | <p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 447 | <p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p> | <p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD 23 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 448 | <p>Where did this check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL .. 21 PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 22 HEALTH CENTER 23 HEALTH POST 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC 31 CLINIC 32 DISPENSARY 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457) ←</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 449 | <p>I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 450 | <p>How long after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p> | <p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 451 | <p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p> | <p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD 23</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 452 | <p>Where did this first check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL 21 PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 22 HEALTH CENTER 23 HEALTH POST 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC 31 CLINIC 32 DISPENSARY 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 453 | <p>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. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 454 | <p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p> | <p>HOURS AFTER BIRTH 1 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS AFTER BIRTH 2 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS AFTER BIRTH 3 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 455 | <p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p> | <p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE 13</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 22 COMMUNITY HEALTH MOTHER AND CHILD 23</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | | | |
| 456 | <p>Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL .. 21 PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 22 HEALTH CENTER 23 HEALTH POST 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC 31 CLINIC 32 DISPENSARY 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY</p> | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH | | | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH | | | | |
|------|--|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----|-----------------|
| | | NAME _____ | YES | NO | DK | NAME _____ | YES | NO | DK |
| 457 | During the first 24 hours after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding? | a) CORD b) TEMP. c) SIGNS d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED | 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 2 | 8 8 8 8 8 | | | | |
| 457F | How many times have you Altogether been checked after delivering (NAME)? | TIMES | | <input type="text"/> | | | | | |
| 458 | Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)? | YES | 1 | (SKIP TO 460) ← | NO | 2 | (SKIP TO 461) ← | | |
| 459 | Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy? | | | | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | (SKIP TO 463) ← |
| 460 | For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period? | MONTHS | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | MONTHS | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| | | DON'T KNOW | 98 | | DON'T KNOW | 98 | | | |
| 461 | CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? | NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 463) ← | | | | | | | |
| 462 | Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)? | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | (SKIP TO 464) ← | | | |
| 463 | For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse? | MONTHS | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | MONTHS | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| | | DON'T KNOW | 98 | | DON'T KNOW | 98 | | | |
| 464 | Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)? | YES | 1 | (SKIP TO 466) ← | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | |
| | | NO | 2 | | NO | 2 | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 465 | CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING? | LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 470) ← (SKIP TO 471) ← | | | | | | | | | |
| 466 | How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS. | IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 467 | In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk? | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 468 ← | | | | | | | | | |
| 467A | What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL LIQUIDS MENTIONED. | MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A PLAIN WATER B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C GRUPE WATER D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA G TEA/INFUSIONS H COFFEE I HONEY J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | | |
| 468 | CHECK 404: CHILD LIVING | LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 470A) ← | LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 470A) ← | | | | | | | | |
| 469 | Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 470 | Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 470A | CHECK 430: CODE 11,12, OR 96 CIRCLED | YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 471) ← | YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 471) ← | | | | | | | | |
| 470B | Why did you not deliver (NAME) at a health facility? | FACILITY COST TOO MUCH 01 TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORT 02 DON'T TRUST FACILITY 03 NO FEMALE PROVIDER 04 HUSBAND FAMILY DON'T ALLOW 05 NOT NECESSARY/EASY TO DELIVER/COMFORTABLE POSITION 06 CUSTOMARY TO DELIVER AT HOME 07 OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY | FACILITY COST TOO MUCH 01 TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORT 02 DON'T TRUST FACILITY 03 NO FEMALE PROVIDER 04 HUSBAND FAMILY DON'T ALLOW 05 NOT NECESSARY/EASY TO DELIVER/COMFORTABLE POSITION 06 CUSTOMARY TO DELIVER AT HOME 07 OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY | | | | | | | | |
| 471 | | GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A. | GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A. | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|---|---|--|
| 501A | CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2016-2019? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2016-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> | NO BIRTHS IN 2016-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> → 601 | |
| 502A | RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2016-2019. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| 503A | CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> | DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> → 501B | |
| 504A | Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 → 507A YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 → 507A YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4 | |
| 505A | Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 506A | CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> | | CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 511A |
| 507A | May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 4 → 511A | |

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--------|-------|------|--|--|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 508A | <p>COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:45%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">DAY</th> <th style="width:10%;">MONTH</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTAVIRUS 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTAVIRUS 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES AND RUBELLA 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES AND RUBELLA 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | | | | BCG | | | | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE) | | | | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1 | | | | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2 | | | | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3 | | | | | | | INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) | | | | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1 | | | | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2 | | | | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3 | | | | | | | PNEUMOCOCCAL 1 | | | | | | | PNEUMOCOCCAL 2 | | | | | | | PNEUMOCOCCAL 3 | | | | | | | ROTAVIRUS 1 | | | | | | | ROTAVIRUS 2 | | | | | | | MEASLES AND RUBELLA 1 | | | | | | | MEASLES AND RUBELLA 2 | | | | | | | VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT) | | | | | | | | |
| | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROTAVIRUS 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROTAVIRUS 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEASLES AND RUBELLA 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEASLES AND RUBELLA 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 509A | <p>CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO '[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2' ALL RECORDED?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> | | → 525A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 510A | <p>In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?</p> <p>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.</p> | <p>YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 525A)</p> <p>NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 525A)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|---|--|--------|
| | NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 511A | Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 525A |
| 512A | Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 514A | Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 517A |
| 515A | Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later? | FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2 | |
| 516A | How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |
| 516A1 | The last time (NAME) received the polio drops, did (NAME) also get an IPV injection in the arm to protect against polio? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 517A | Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 519A |
| 518A | How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|--------|-----|----|----|----------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| | NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 519A | Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 521A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 520A | How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 521A | Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 523A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 522A | How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 523A | Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 525A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 524A | How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 525A | In the last 7 days was (NAME) given: a) Ongera intungamubiri? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) took Ongera intungamubiri? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> <td align="right">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) ONGERA INTUNGAMUBIRI ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TIMES</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <input type="text"/> | | YES | NO | DK | a) ONGERA INTUNGAMUBIRI .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | TIMES | | | | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) ONGERA INTUNGAMUBIRI .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 526A | CONTINUE WITH 501B. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|---|---|------------------|
| 501B | CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2016-2019? MORE BIRTHS IN 2016-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2016-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 601 |
| 502B | RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2016-2019. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| 503B | CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 526B |
| 504B | Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4 | → 507B → 507B |
| 505B | Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 506B | CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 511B |
| 507B | May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 4 | → 511B |

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|------|
| | NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input style="width:20px; height:20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px; height:20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | |

| 508B | COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">DAY</th> <th style="width:10%;">MONTH</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">PNEUMOCOCCAL 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">PNEUMOCOCCAL 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">PNEUMOCOCCAL 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">ROTAVIRUS 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">ROTAVIRUS 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">MEASLES AND RUBELLA 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">MEASLES AND RUBELLA 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | YEAR | YEAR | YEAR | BCG | | | | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE) | | | | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1 | | | | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2 | | | | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3 | | | | | | | INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) | | | | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1 | | | | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2 | | | | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3 | | | | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 4 | | | | | | | PNEUMOCOCCAL 1 | | | | | | | PNEUMOCOCCAL 2 | | | | | | | PNEUMOCOCCAL 3 | | | | | | | ROTAVIRUS 1 | | | | | | | ROTAVIRUS 2 | | | | | | | MEASLES AND RUBELLA 1 | | | | | | | MEASLES AND RUBELLA 2 | | | | | | | VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | YEAR | YEAR | YEAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROTAVIRUS 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROTAVIRUS 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEASLES AND RUBELLA 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEASLES AND RUBELLA 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| 509B | CHECK 508B: 'BCG' TO '[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2' ALL RECORDED? NO <input type="checkbox"/> | YES <input type="checkbox"/> → 525B | |
|------|--|-------------------------------------|--|

| | | | |
|------|---|--|--|
| 510B | In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN. | YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508B THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) ← (THEN SKIP TO 525B) ← NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) ← (THEN SKIP TO 525B) ← | |
|------|---|--|--|

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|---|--|--------|
| | NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 511B | Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 525B |
| 512B | Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 514B | Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 517B |
| 515B | Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later? | FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2 | |
| 516B | How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |
| 516B1 | The last time (NAME) received the polio drops, did (NAME) also get an IPV injection in the arm to protect against polio? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 517B | Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 519B |
| 518B | How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------|-----|----|----|------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 519B | Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 521B | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 520B | How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 521B | Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 523B | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 522B | How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 523B | Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 525B | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 524B | How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 525B | In the last 7 days was (NAME) given: a) Ongera intungamubiri? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) took Ongera intungamubiri? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) ONGERA INTUNGAMUBIR</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">TIMES</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) ONGERA INTUNGAMUBIR | 1 | 2 | 8 | TIMES | <input type="text"/> | | | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) ONGERA INTUNGAMUBIR | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TIMES | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 526B | CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2016-2019? MORE BIRTHS IN 2016-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) ← | NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2016-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> → | 601 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| | | | |
|------|--|--|--|
| 601 | CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2014-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> → 648 | | |
| 602 | CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2014-2019. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.) | | |
| 603 | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY. | LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 604 | FROM 212 AND 216: | NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ← | NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ← |
| 605 | In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS. | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 |
| 607 | Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 |
| 608 | Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 618) ← | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 618) ← |
| 608A | Was there any blood in the stools? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ |
|------|--|--|--|
| 609 | <p>CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO/ NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ASKED ↓ </p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breast milk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p> <p>b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p> | <p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> |
| 610 | <p>When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p> | <p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>STOPPED FOOD 5</p> <p>NEVER GAVE FOOD 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>STOPPED FOOD 5</p> <p>NEVER GAVE FOOD 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> |
| 610A | <p>CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO/ NOT ↓ ASKED ↓ SKIP TO 611 ← </p> | | |
| 610B | <p>When (NAME) had diarrhea, did you continue to breastfeed him/her?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 0</p> | |
| 611 | <p>Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 615) ←</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 615) ←</p> |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 612 | <p>Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL .. A PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL B HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH POST D OUTREACH E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC H CLINIC I DISPENSARY J PHARMACY K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>KIOSK/ SHOP M TRADITIONAL HEALER N CHURCH O FRIEND/RELATIVE P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL .. A PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL B HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH POST D OUTREACH E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC H CLINIC I DISPENSARY J PHARMACY K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>KIOSK/ SHOP M TRADITIONAL HEALER N CHURCH O FRIEND/RELATIVE P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> |
| 613 | CHECK 612: | <p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p> | <p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p> |
| 614 | <p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.</p> | FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/> | FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/> |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH | | | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH | | | | |
|-----|---|--|------------------|----|--------------------|--|------------------|----|----|
| | | NAME _____ | | | NAME _____ | | | | |
| 615 | <p>Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea:</p> <p>a) A pre-packaged ORS liquid?</p> <p>b) A government-recommended homemade fluid?</p> <p>c) Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> | | YES | NO | DK | | YES | NO | DK |
| | | a) ORS LIQUID .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | a) ORS LIQUID .. | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | | b) HOMEMADE FLUID .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) HOMEMADE FLUID .. | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | | c) ZINC | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) ZINC | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 616 | <p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?</p> | YES | 1 | | | YES | 1 | | |
| | | NO | 2 | | | NO | 2 | | |
| | | (SKIP TO 618) ← | | | | (SKIP TO 618) ← | | | |
| | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | |
| 617 | <p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>b) What was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.</p> | PILL OR SYRUP | ANTIBIOTIC | A | | PILL OR SYRUP | ANTIBIOTIC | A | |
| | | ANTIMOTILITY | B | | | ANTIMOTILITY | B | | |
| | | OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) | C | | | OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) | C | | |
| | | UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP | D | | | UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP | D | | |
| | | INJECTION | | | | INJECTION | | | |
| | | ANTIBIOTIC | E | | | ANTIBIOTIC | E | | |
| | | NON-ANTIBIOTIC | F | | | NON-ANTIBIOTIC | F | | |
| | | UNKNOWN INJECTION | G | | | UNKNOWN INJECTION | G | | |
| | | (IV) INTRAVENOUS | H | | | (IV) INTRAVENOUS | H | | |
| | | HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE | I | | | HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE | I | | |
| | | OTHER _____ X | | | | OTHER _____ X | | | |
| | | (SPECIFY) | | | | (SPECIFY) | | | |
| 618 | Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES | 1 | | | YES | 1 | | |
| | | NO | 2 | | | NO | 2 | | |
| | | (SKIP TO 620) ← | | | | (SKIP TO 620) ← | | | |
| | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | |
| 619 | At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from (NAME)'s finger or heel for testing? | YES | 1 | | | YES | 1 | | |
| | | NO | 2 | | | NO | 2 | | |
| | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | |
| 620 | Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES | 1 | | | YES | 1 | | |
| | | NO | 2 | | | NO | 2 | | |
| | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH | | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH | |
|------|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | NAME _____ | | NAME _____ | |
| 621 | Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← | | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← | |
| | | DON'T KNOW 8 | | DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 622 | Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose? | CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 624) ← | | CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 624) ← | |
| 623 | CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? | YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ← | | YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ← | |
| 623A | Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink (including breastmilk) during the illness with a (fever/cough). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given | MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8 | | MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 623B | When (NAME) had a (fever/cough), was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less? | MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8 | | MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 624 | Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ← | | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ← | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 625 | <p>Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL .. A PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL B HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH POST D OUTREACH E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC H CLINIC I DISPENSARY J PHARMACY K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>KIOSK/ SHOP M TRADITIONAL HEALER N CHURCH O FRIEND/RELATIVE P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL .. A PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL B HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH POST D OUTREACH E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC H CLINIC I DISPENSARY J PHARMACY K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>KIOSK/ SHOP M TRADITIONAL HEALER N CHURCH O FRIEND/RELATIVE P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> |
| 626 | CHECK 625: | <p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 628) ←</p> | <p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 628) ←</p> |
| 627 | <p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.</p> | FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/> | FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/> |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____ |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 628 | How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'. | DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 629 | At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8 | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8 |
| 630 | What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ACT (COARTEM) A QUININE B ARTESUNATE C OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ E (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL / SYRUP F INJECTION / IV G OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN H PARACETAMOL I IBUPROFEN J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ACT (COARTEM) A QUININE B ARTESUNATE C OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ E (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL / SYRUP F INJECTION / IV G OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN H PARACETAMOL I IBUPROFEN J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z |
| 631 | CHECK 630: ANY CODE A-D CIRCLED? | YES NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ← | YES NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ← |
| 632 | CHECK 630: ACT (COARTEM) (‘A’) GIVEN | CODE ‘A’ CIRCLED CODE ‘A’ NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 636) ← | CODE ‘A’ CIRCLED CODE ‘A’ NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 636) ← |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH | | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | NAME _____ | | NAME _____ | |
| 633 | How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take ACT (COARTEM)? | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 636 | CHECK 630: QUININE ('B') GIVEN | CODE 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 638) ← | CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 638) ← | CODE 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 638) ← | CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 638) ← |
| 637 | How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take QUININE? | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH | | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | NAME _____ | NAME _____ | NAME _____ | NAME _____ |
| 638 | CHECK 630: ALTESUNATE ('C') GIVEN | CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 640) ← | CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 640) ← |
| 639 | How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take artesunate? | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 |
| 640 | CHECK 630: OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('D') GIVEN | CODE 'D' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ← | CODE 'D' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ← |
| 641 | How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)? | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 |
| 646 | | GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647. | GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647. | | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|--|------|
| 647 | CHECK 615(a) AND 615(b), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> | ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> → 649 | |
| 648 | Have you ever heard of a special product called ORS you can get for the treatment of diarrhea? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 649 | CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2017-2019 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓ | NONE <input type="checkbox"/> → 701 | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | | | SKIP | |
|-----|---|-------------------|-----------------------|----|----------------------|--|
| 650 | <p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods. Did (NAME FROM 649) drink or eat:</p> <p>a) Plain water?</p> <p>b) Juice or juice drinks?</p> <p>c) Clear broth?</p> <p>d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>f) Any other liquids?</p> <p>g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>h) Sosoma, Nutrutoto,CSB+, Cerelac, phosphatin?</p> <p>i) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?</p> <p>j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p> <p>k) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?</p> <p>l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables?</p> <p>m) Ripe mangoes, avocados, papayas, banana or other fruit with A vitamin ?</p> <p>n) Any other fruits or vegetables?</p> <p>o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?</p> <p>p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?</p> <p>q) Eggs?</p> <p>r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?</p> <p>s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?</p> <p>t) Cheese or other food made from milk?</p> <p>u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?</p> | | YES | NO | DK | |
| | a) Plain water? | a) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | b) Juice or juice drinks? | b) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | c) Clear broth? | c) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | d) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK | | <input type="text"/> | |
| | e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | e) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK | | <input type="text"/> | |
| | f) Any other liquids? | f) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | g) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | NUMBER OF TIMES ATE | | <input type="text"/> | |
| | h) Sosoma, Nutrutoto,CSB+, Cerelac, phosphatin? | h) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | i) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains? | i) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside? | j) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | k) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots? | k) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables? | l) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | m) Ripe mangoes, avocados, papayas, banana or other fruit with A vitamin ? | m) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | n) Any other fruits or vegetables? | n) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats? | o) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck? | p) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | q) Eggs? | q) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish? | r) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts? | s) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | t) Cheese or other food made from milk? | t) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? | u) | 1 | 2 | 8 | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|--|--|--------|
| 651 | CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'u'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 653 |
| 652 | Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat? | YES 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 653) NO 2 | → 653A |
| 653 | How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 653A | In the last month, did you participate in the monthly growth monitoring and nutrition promotion sessions conducted by the community health workers? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 654 |
| 653B | What is the main reason you did not participate in this growth monitoring and nutrition promotion session last month? | NOT AWARE ABOUT THESE SESSIONS 1 DO NOT HAVE TIME TO ATTEND 2 DO NOT FIND IT RELEVANT TO ATTEND 3 SITE IS TOO FAR FOR ME TO ATTEND 4 NO MEANS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE COOKING DEMONSTRATION 5 MY CHILD WAS SICK 6 FAMILY EMERGENCY 7 OTHER _____ 8 SPECIFYSPECIFY | |
| 654 | The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools? | CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04 BURIED 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODINGS CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------|------------|------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|---|---|---------------------|---|-----------------|---|--|---|---|---------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| 655 | CHECK 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD 0-4 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | →701 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 656 | CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q.212 _____ LINE NUMBER OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD (Q.219) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 657 | Now I would like to ask you about (NAME); your youngest child that is 0-4 years old | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 657A | In the past 3 days, did you or any household member over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with (NAME)? IF YES, ASK: Who engaged in this activity with (NAME)? a) Read books to or looked at picture with (NAME)? b) Told stories to (NAME)? c) Sang songs to (NAME) or with (NAME), including lullabies? d) Took (NAME) outside the home, compound, yard or enclosure? e) Played with (NAME) f) Named, counted, or drew things to or with (NAME)? | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTH ER</th> <th>FATHE R</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) NAMED OR COUNTED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | MOTH ER | FATHE R | OTHER | NO ONE | a) READ BOOKS | A | B | X | Y | b) TOLD STORIES | A | B | X | Y | c) SANG SONGS | A | B | X | Y | d) TOOK OUTSIDE | A | B | X | Y | e) PLAYED WITH | A | B | X | Y | f) NAMED OR COUNTED | A | B | X | Y | |
| | MOTH ER | FATHE R | OTHER | NO ONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) READ BOOKS | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) TOLD STORIES | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) SANG SONGS | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) TOOK OUTSIDE | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) PLAYED WITH | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) NAMED OR COUNTED | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 658 | How many children's books or picture books do you have for (NAME)? | NONE 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 659 | I am interested in learning about the things that (name) plays with when he/she is at home. Does he/she play with: a) Homemade toys (such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home)? b) Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? c) Household objects (such as bowls or pots) or objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves)? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS "YES" TO THE CATEGORIES ABOVE, THEN PROBE TO LEARN SPECIFICALLY WHAT THE CHILD PLAYS WITH TO ASCERTAIN THE RESPONSE. | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HOMEMADE TOYS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOYS FROM SHOP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | HOMEMADE TOYS | 1 | 2 | 8 | TOYS FROM SHOP | 1 | 2 | 8 | OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOMEMADE TOYS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOYS FROM SHOP | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 660 | Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (name): a) Left alone for more than an hour? b) Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? IF 'NONE' ENTER '0'. IF 'DON'T KNOW' ENTER '8' | NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE MORE THAN AN HOUR <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 660C | Do you attend any of the following forms of Parenting Education program in the last month? d) Umugoroba w'ababyeyi? e) Inshuti z'umuryango? f) Community Parenting Session in ecd facility? g) Parenting Programmes religious sessions? h) Parenting Programmes from women's groups? i) Community Theatre? | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UMUGOROBA W'ABABYEYI</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSHUTI Z'UMURYANGO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COMMUNITY PARENTING SESSION IN ECD FACILITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PARENTING PROGRAMMES RELIGIOUS SESSIONS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PARENTING PROGRAMMES FROM WOMEN'S GROUPS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COMMUNITY THEATRE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | UMUGOROBA W'ABABYEYI | 1 | 2 | 8 | INSHUTI Z'UMURYANGO | 1 | 2 | 8 | COMMUNITY PARENTING SESSION IN ECD FACILITY | 1 | 2 | 8 | PARENTING PROGRAMMES RELIGIOUS SESSIONS | 1 | 2 | 8 | PARENTING PROGRAMMES FROM WOMEN'S GROUPS | 1 | 2 | 8 | COMMUNITY THEATRE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UMUGOROBA W'ABABYEYI | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INSHUTI Z'UMURYANGO | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNITY PARENTING SESSION IN ECD FACILITY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARENTING PROGRAMMES RELIGIOUS SESSIONS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARENTING PROGRAMMES FROM WOMEN'S GROUPS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNITY THEATRE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 661 | <p>VERIFY 217: AGE OF THE CHILD</p> <p>CHILD 0 OR 1 <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD 2 OR 3 OR <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR ↓ 4 YEARS →</p> | 664 |
| 662 | <p>VERIFY 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD AGE 2-4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> | 701 |
| 663 | <p>CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 2 OR 3 OR 4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER</p> <p>NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 2 OR 3 OR 4 FROM Q.212 _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 2 OR 3 OR 4 FROM Q.219 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 664 | <p>Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> |
| 665 | <p>In the past 7 days, about how many hours did (NAME) go to that place:</p> | <p>NUMBER OF HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> |
| 667 | <p>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. Can (NAME) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |
| 668 | <p>Can (NAME) read at least four simple, popular words?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |
| 669 | <p>Does (NAME) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |
| 670 | <p>Can (NAME) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |
| 671 | <p>Is (NAME) sometimes too sick to play?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |
| 672 | <p>Does (NAME) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |
| 673 | <p>When given something to do, is (NAME) able to do it independently?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |
| 674 | <p>Does (NAME) get along well with other children?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |
| 675 | <p>Does (NAME) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |
| 676 | <p>Does (NAME) get distracted easily?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|--|----------------|
| 701 | Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3 | → 704 |
| 702 | Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN 2 NO 3 | → 712 |
| 703 | What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated? | WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3 | → 709 |
| 704 | Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2 | |
| 705 | RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. | NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 706 | Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 709 |
| 707 | Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have? | TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| 708 | Are you the first, second, ... wife? | RANK <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 709 | Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2 | |
| 710 | CHECK 709: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; border-bottom: 1px dashed black; padding-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ↓ <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓ <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?</p> </div> </div> | MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | → 712 |
| 711 | How old were you when you first started living with him? | AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 712 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE | | |
| 713 | Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. 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. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? | NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | → 731 |
| 714 | I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS. | DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4 | → 716 → 727 |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| | | LAST SEXUAL PARTNER | SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER | THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER |
|------|---|--|--|--|
| 715 | When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person? | | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 716 | The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ← |
| 717 | Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 718 | What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'. | HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) | HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) | HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) |
| 719 | How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person? | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 720 | How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 720A | How many times during the last month did you have sexual intercourse with this person? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 721 | How old is this person? | AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 |
| 722 | Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months? | YES 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 724) ← | YES 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 724) ← | |
| 723 | In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | | | NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 |
| 723A | In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last month? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, WRITE '95'. | | | NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST MONTH .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|------|-----|----|--------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|--|
| 724 | CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | AGE 25-49 <input type="checkbox"/> → 727 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 725 | CHECK 701: NOT IN A UNION <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> → 727 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 726 | In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because he gave you or told you he would give you gifts, cash, or anything else? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 727 | In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 728 | CHECK 716, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): YES, CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | NO, CONDOM NOT USED <input type="checkbox"/> → 730A NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> → 730A | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 729 | You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | PRUDENCE 01 PLAISIR 02 LOVE 03 GENERIC CONDOM 04 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 730 | From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL 11 PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 12 HEALTH CENTER 13 HEALTH POST 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC 21 CLINIC 22 DISPENSARY 23 PHARMACY 24 FAMILY PLANING CLINIC 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP/BAR/ KIOSK CONDOM 31 CHURCH 32 FRIEND/RELATIVE 33 YOUTH CENTER 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 730A | If you wanted to, could you get a male condom by yourself ? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW MALE CONDOM 3 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 731 | PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN <10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE ADULTS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULTS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | CHILDREN <10 | 1 | 2 | MALE ADULTS | 1 | 2 | FEMALE ADULTS | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHILDREN <10 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE ADULTS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE ADULTS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|--|-------------------------|
| 801 | CHECK 304: NEITHER <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓ | HE OR SHE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED → | 813 |
| 802 | CHECK 226: PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE → | 804 |
| 803 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/ DON'T KNOW 8 | → 805 → 812 |
| 804 | Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | → 807 → 813 → 811 |
| 805 | CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998 | → 811 → 813 → 811 |
| 806 | CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓ | PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> → | 812 |
| 807 | CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING ↓ | CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING → | 813 |
| 808 | CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ↓ NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED ↓ | '00-23' MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '00-01' YEAR → | 812 |
| 809 | CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS AGO ↓ | YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGO → NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED → | → 811 → 811 |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|---|-------|
| 810 | <p>CHECK 804:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> <p>WANTS NO MORE/NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> <p>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p> | <p>NOT MARRIED A</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX C</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D</p> <p>CAN'T GET PREGNANT E</p> <p>NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING G</p> <p>UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED I</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED J</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED K</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS O</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR P</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH Q</p> <p>PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE R</p> <p>NO METHOD AVAILABLE S</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE T</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES U</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | |
| 811 | <p>CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <p>NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>YES, CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/></p> | | → 813 |
| 812 | <p>Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |
| 813 | <p>CHECK 216:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p> | <p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | → 815 |
| 814 | <p>How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?</p> | <p>BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|----------------|-----|----|----------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| 815 | In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) RADIO | 1 | 2 | b) TELEVISION | 1 | 2 | c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE | 1 | 2 | d) MOBILE PHONE | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) RADIO | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) TELEVISION | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) MOBILE PHONE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 817 | CHECK 701: YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED ↓ YES, <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A MAN ↓ NO, <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN A UNION → | | → 901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 818 | CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING ↓ NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING → NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED → | | → 820 → 822 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 819 | Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together? | MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) | → 821 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 820 | Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together? | MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 821 | CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓ HE OR SHE ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED → | | → 901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 822 | Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want? | SAME NUMBER 1 MORE CHILDREN 2 FEWER CHILDREN 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|--|-------|
| 901 | CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/> | → 909 |
| 902 | How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 903 | Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 906 |
| 904 | What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher? | PRE-PRIMARY 1 PRIMARY 2 POST-PRIMARY/VOCATIONAL 3 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 906 |
| 905 | How many years have you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. | YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| 906 | Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days for at least one hour? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 908 |
| 907 | Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 909 |
| 908 | What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? | _____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ | |
| 909 | Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days for at least one hour? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 913 |
| 910 | As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work for at least one hour? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 913 |
| 911 | Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 913 |
| 912 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 917 |
| 913 | What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? | _____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ | |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|--|-------|
| 914 | Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed? | FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3 | |
| 915 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3 | |
| 916 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4 | |
| 917 | CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 925 |
| 918 | CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 921 |
| 919 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) | |
| 920 | Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same? | MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 922 |
| 921 | Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) | |
| 922 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | |
| 923 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|-------|--------|--------|-----|-------------|---|---------|---------|----------------------|-------|---------------|---|----------------|---|---|---------|----------------|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 924 | Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 925 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4 | → 928 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 926 | Do you have a title deed for any house you own? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 928 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 927 | Is your name on the title deed? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 928 | Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4 | → 931 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 929 | Do you have a title deed for any land you own? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 931 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 930 | Is your name on the title deed? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 931 | PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT) | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">PRES./</td> <td align="center">PRES./</td> <td align="center">NOT</td> <td align="center">NOT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">PRES.</td> <td align="center">PRES.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </table> | | PRES./ | PRES./ | NOT | NOT | | LISTEN. | LISTEN. | PRES. | PRES. | CHILDREN < 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | HUSBAND | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | OTHER MALES | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | OTHER FEMALES | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | PRES./ | PRES./ | NOT | NOT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | LISTEN. | LISTEN. | PRES. | PRES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHILDREN < 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HUSBAND | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER MALES | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER FEMALES | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 932 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she has sex with someone else? g) If she looks in his telephone? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) SEX WITH SOMEONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) LOOKS IN TELEPHONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) GOES OUT | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) ARGUES | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) REFUSES SEX | 1 | 2 | 8 | e) BURNS FOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 | f) SEX WITH SOMEONE | 1 | 2 | 8 | g) LOOKS IN TELEPHONE | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) GOES OUT | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) ARGUES | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) REFUSES SEX | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) BURNS FOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) SEX WITH SOMEONE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) LOOKS IN TELEPHONE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 932H | In your opinion, is a parent justified in hitting or beating his children for the following reasons: i) If he/she disobeys? j) If he/she is impolite? k) If he/she has embarrassed the family? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISOBEY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMPOLITE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMBARR. FAMILY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | DISOBEY | 1 | 2 | 8 | IMPOLITE | 1 | 2 | 8 | EMBARR. FAMILY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISOBEY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IMPOLITE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMBARR. FAMILY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|--------|-----|----|----|------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 1001 | Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1042 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1002 | HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1003 | Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1004 | Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1005 | Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1006 | Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1007 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1007A | Can men reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by getting circumcised? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1008 | Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREGNANCY ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) DURING PREGNANCY .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) DURING DELIVERY | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) DURING PREGNANCY .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) DURING DELIVERY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1009 | CHECK 1008: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 1011 </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1010 | Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|---|--|--------------|
| 1010A | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | |
| 1010B | I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus for pre-nuptial purposes? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1010C | CHECK 701, 702, and 703: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED OR NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> | | 1011 |
| 1010D | I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested as couple with your husband/partner to see if you and/or him have the AIDS virus? | YES 1 NO 2 | 1011 |
| 1010E | I don't want to know the results, but have you and your husband told each other the results of your tests? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1011 | CHECK 208 AND 215: LAST BIRTH IN 2017-2019 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> LAST BIRTH IN 2016 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/> | | 1027 1027 |
| 1012 | CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH: HAD ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> NO ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> | | 1020 |
| 1013 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | |
| 1014 | During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: a) Babies getting HIV from their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested for HIV? | YES NO DK a) HIV FROM MOTHER .. 1 2 8 b) THINGS TO DO 1 2 8 c) TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8 | |
| 1015 | Were you offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1016 | I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care? | YES 1 NO 2 | 1020 |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|--|--|--------|
| 1017 | <p>Where was the test done?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 13</p> <p>HEALTH POST 14</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC 21</p> <p>CLINIC 22</p> <p>DISPENSARY 23</p> <p>PHARMACY 24</p> <p>FAMILY PLANING CLINIC 25</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>HOME 31</p> <p>PLACE OF WORK 32</p> <p>CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 33</p> <p>YOUTH CENTER 34</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 1018 | I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 1020 |
| 1019 | All women are supposed to receive counseling after being tested. After you were tested, did you receive counseling? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |
| 1020 | <p>CHECK 430 FOR LAST BIRTH:</p> <p>ANY CODE <input type="checkbox"/> '21-36' CIRCLED ↓</p> <p>OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> | | → 1024 |
| 1021 | Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you offered an HIV test? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| 1022 | I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 1024 |
| 1023 | I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 1025 |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|---|---|--------|
| 1024 | CHECK 1016: YES <input type="checkbox"/> | NO OR <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED | → 1027 |
| 1025 | Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1028 |
| 1026 | How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? | MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95 | → 1033 |
| 1027 | I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1031 |
| 1028 | How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? | MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95 | |
| 1029 | I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1030 | Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL 11 PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 12 HEALTH CENTER 13 HEALTH POST 14 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC 21 CLINIC 22 DISPENSARY 23 PHARMACY 24 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 31 PLACE OF WORK 32 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 33 YOUTH CENTER 34 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY) | → 1033 |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|---|--|--------|
| 1031 | Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1033 |
| 1032 | Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL A PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL B HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH POST D COMMUNITY HEALTH WC E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC G CLINIC H DISPENSARY I PHARMACY J FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | |
| 1033 | Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1035 |
| 1034 | Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1035 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 1036 | Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 1037 | Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 1038 | Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 1039 | Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 1040 | Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV. | AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|---|--|--------|
| 1041 | Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 1042 | CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1043 | CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> → | | → 1051 |
| 1044 | CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/> → | | → 1046 |
| 1045 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1046 | Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1047 | Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1048 | CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> → | | → 1051 |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|--|---|--------|
| 1049 | The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1051 |
| 1050 | Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL A PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL B HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH POST D OUTREACH E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC H CLINIC I DISPENSARY J PHARMACY K FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR M _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE KIOSK/SHOP N TRADITIONAL HEALER O FRIEND/RELATIVE P YOUTH CENTER Q OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) | |
| 1051 | If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1052 | Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1053 | CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/> | → 1101 |
| 1054 | Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse? | YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8 | |
| 1055 | Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to? | YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8 | |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|--|
| 1101 | <p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?</p> <p>IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p> | → 1104 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1102 | <p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p> | → 1104 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1103 | <p>The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1104 | <p>Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?</p> | <p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p> | → 1106 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1105 | <p>On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?</p> | <p>NUMBER OF CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1106 | <p>Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?</p> | <p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p> | → 1108 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1107 | <p>What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>KRETEKS A</p> <p>PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO B</p> <p>CIGARS, CHERROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS C</p> <p>WATER PIPE/SHISHA D</p> <p>SNUFF BY MOUTH E</p> <p>SNUFF BY NOSE F</p> <p>CHEWING TOBACCO G</p> <p>BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO H</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1108 | <p>Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:</p> <p>a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?</p> <p>b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?</p> <p>c) The distance to the health facility?</p> <p>d) Not wanting to go alone?</p> | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>BIG PROBLEM</th> <th>NOT A BIG PROBLEM</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) PERMISSION TO GO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) GETTING MONEY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) DISTANCE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) GO ALONE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | BIG PROBLEM | NOT A BIG PROBLEM | a) PERMISSION TO GO | 1 | 2 | b) GETTING MONEY | 1 | 2 | c) DISTANCE | 1 | 2 | d) GO ALONE | 1 | 2 | |
| | BIG PROBLEM | NOT A BIG PROBLEM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) PERMISSION TO GO | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) GETTING MONEY | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) DISTANCE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) GO ALONE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1108E | <p>How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another?</p> <p>PROBE: Any other ways?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>THROUGH THE AIR, WHEN SOMEONE WITH TB COUGH, SNEEZ OR SPEAK A</p> <p>THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS B</p> <p>THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB C</p> <p>THROUGH SHARING FOOD OR DRINK WITH A PERSON WITH TB D</p> <p>THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT E</p> <p>THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|---|--|--------|
| 1108F | What are the main ways to avoid TB bacilli spread? | SEEK FOR CARE WHEN HAVING SYMPTOMS SUGGESTIVE OF TB A COVER THE MOUTH WHEN SNEEZING B OPEN WINDOWS C OTHER _____ X SPECIFY _____ DON'T KNOW Z | |
| 1108G | Who is most at risk of getting Tuberculosis disease ? | EVERY BODY 1 POOREST PEOPLE 2 HEAVY MANUAL LABOR 3 CHILDREN 4 PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV 5 HEAVY SMOKERS 6 ELDERLY PEOPLE 7 PEOPLE LIVING WITH A TB CASE 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 9 SPECIFY _____ DON'T KNOW 96 | |
| 1108H | What are the main symptoms of Tuberculosis diseases ? | COUGH OF MORE THAN 2 WEEKS A FEVER B DRENCHING NIGHT SWEATS C UNEXPECTED LOSS OF WEIGHT D GENERAL FATIGUE/MALAISE E CHEST PAIN F DON'T KNOW X | |
| 1108I | Do you currently have the following symptoms? PROBE FOR TIME j) Cough k) Fever l) Drenching night sweats m) Unexpected weight lost n) General fatigue or malaise o) Chest pain | YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 | |
| 1108P | CHECK 1108I: IF AT LEAST ONE SYMPTOM "YES" <input type="checkbox"/> CODE "1" OR "2" CIRCLED | IF "NO" <input type="checkbox"/> TO ALL SYMPTOMS | → 1109 |
| 1108Q | Have you ever sought care or help? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1109 |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|---|-------------------|----|----|----|-------------|--|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--------------------|
| 1108R | (IF "YES") Where did you seek care or help? | PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL A PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL B HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH POST D OUTREACH E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC H CLINIC I DISPENSARY J PHARMACY K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR L _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP M TRADITIONAL HEALER N FRIEND/RELATIVE O YOUTH CENTER P OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1109 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1110A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1110 | What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | MUTELLE/COMMUNITY HEALTH INSURANCE A RAMA/RSSB B MMI C PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANY D EMPLOYER E DON'T KNOW Z | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1110A | CHECK Q106 15 YEARS OLD <input type="checkbox"/> 16 - 49 YEARS OLD <input type="checkbox"/> | | → MM01 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1110B | Do you currently have a card where HPV vaccinations against cervical cancer are written down? A Human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine is an injection given on the thigh or upper part of arm when you are at age 12 while attending school or between the ages of 9 – 14 years when you are not enrolled in school, as a protection against cervical cancer. | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1110D | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1110C | May I see the HPV vaccination card? RECORD ALL THE DATES ON THE CARD WRITE "44" IN "DAY" COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED | CARD SEEN 1 <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>DD</td> <td>MM</td> <td>YY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1ST DOSE a)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2ND DOSE b)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> CARD NOT SEEN 3 | | DD | MM | YY | 1ST DOSE a) | | | | 2ND DOSE b) | | | | → 1110I → 1110D |
| | DD | MM | YY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1ST DOSE a) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2ND DOSE b) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1110D | Did you ever have a card for HPV vaccine? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1110F | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1110E | Did you receive HPV vaccine in the previous 5 years? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1110I → MM01 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|---|--|--------|
| 1110F | Did you receive one or two doses of the HPV vaccine? | ONE DOSE 1 TWO DOSES 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1110I | Sometimes a woman can have a problem of constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after pelvic surgery. Have you ever experienced a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night called fistula? | YES 1 NO 2 | → MM01 |
| 1110J | Have you sought treatment and got cured? | SOUGHT TREATMENT AND GOT CURED 1 SOUGHT TREATMENT, NOT CURED 2 NO TREATMENT SOUGHT 3 | |

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|---|------|--------------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|--|--|
| MM01 | <p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your natural mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NAME</td> <td>ORDER NUMBER</td> <td>NAME</td> <td>ORDER NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>k _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>l _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>m _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>n _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>o _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>p _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>q _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>r _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>s _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>j _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>t _____</td> <td><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> | NAME | ORDER NUMBER | NAME | ORDER NUMBER | a _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | k _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | b _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | l _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | c _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | m _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | d _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | n _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | e _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | o _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | f _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | p _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | g _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | q _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | h _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | r _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | i _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | s _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | j _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | t _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| NAME | ORDER NUMBER | NAME | ORDER NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | k _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | l _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | m _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | n _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | o _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | p _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | q _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | r _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | s _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| j _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | t _____ | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM02 | <p>CHECK MM01: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED <input type="checkbox"/> → MM04</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM03 | <p>READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned? NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM04 | <p>Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned? NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM05 | <p>Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned? NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM06 | <p>Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your natural mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned? NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM07 | <p>COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN MM01.</p> | <p>TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM08 | <p>CHECK MM07: Just to make make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in TOTAL _____ births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → PROBE AND CORRECT MM01 AND/OR MM07.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM09 | <p>CHECK MM07: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS/SISTERS <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>NO BROTHER OR SISTER <input type="checkbox"/> → NEXT SECT.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM10 | <p>Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM11 | <p>How many births did your mother have before you were born?</p> | <p>NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS .. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MM12 | LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE. | | | | | | |
| MM13 | NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER. | (01) | (02) | (03) | (04) | (05) | (06) |
| MM14 | Is (NAME) male or female? | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 |
| MM15 | Is (NAME) still alive? | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 ← DK 8 GO TO (02) ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 ← DK 8 GO TO (03) ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 ← DK 8 GO TO (04) ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 ← DK 8 GO TO (05) ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 ← DK 8 GO TO (06) ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 ← DK 8 GO TO (07) ← |
| MM16 | How old is (NAME)? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (02) | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (03) | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (04) | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (05) | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (06) | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (07) |
| MM17 | How many years ago did (NAME) die? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| MM18 | How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 |
| MM19 | Was (NAME) pregnant when she died? | YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 ← NO 2 |
| MM20 | Did (NAME) die during childbirth? | YES 1 GO TO (02) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (03) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (04) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (05) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (06) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (07) ← NO 2 |
| MM21 | Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth? | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A ← | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A ← |
| MM22 | How many days after the end of the pregnancy did (NAME) die? | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| MM22A | How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| MM23 | Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence? | YES 1 GO TO (02) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (03) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (04) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (05) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (06) ← NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (07) ← NO 2 |
| MM24 | Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident? | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (02) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (03) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (04) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (05) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (06) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (07) |
| IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION. | | | | | | | |

SECTION MM. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| MM12 | LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE. | | | | | | |
| MM13 | NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER. | (07) | (08) | (09) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| MM14 | Is (NAME) male or female? | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 | MALE 1 FEMALE . . 2 |
| MM15 | Is (NAME) still alive? | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (08) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (09) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (10) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (11) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (12) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM17 DK 8 GO TO (13) |
| MM16 | How old is (NAME)? | <input type="text"/> GO TO (08) | <input type="text"/> GO TO (09) | <input type="text"/> GO TO (10) | <input type="text"/> GO TO (11) | <input type="text"/> GO TO (12) | <input type="text"/> GO TO (13) |
| MM17 | How many years ago did (NAME) die? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| MM18 | How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 | <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23 |
| MM19 | Was (NAME) pregnant when she died? | YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO MM23 NO 2 |
| MM20 | Did (NAME) die during childbirth? | YES 1 GO TO (08) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (09) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (10) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (11) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (12) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (13) NO 2 |
| MM21 | Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth? | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO MM22A |
| MM22 | How many days after the end of the pregnancy did (NAME) die? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| MM22A | How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| MM23 | Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence? | YES 1 GO TO (08) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (09) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (10) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (11) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (12) NO 2 | YES 1 GO TO (13) NO 2 |
| MM24 | Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident? | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (08) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (09) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (10) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (11) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (12) | YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (13) |
| IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION. | | | | | | | |

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|-------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----|---|---|--------------------|-----|---|---|----------------------|-----|---|---|-----------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---|--|
| DV00 | <p>CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE?</p> <p align="center">WOMAN SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOR THIS SECTION ↓</p> <p align="center">WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SELECTED →</p> | | CLOSE INTERVIEW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV01 | <p>CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.</p> <p align="center">PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓</p> <p align="center">PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2 →</p> | | DV32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV01A | <p>READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in [COUNTRY]. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV02 | <p>CHECK 701 AND 702:</p> <p align="center">CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p align="center">FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p align="center">NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> →</p> | | DV16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV03 | <p>First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)?</p> <p>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</p> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JEALOUS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS ...</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO FAMILY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | JEALOUS | 1 | 2 | 8 | ACCUSES | 1 | 2 | 8 | NOT MEET FRIENDS ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | NO FAMILY | 1 | 2 | 8 | WHERE YOU ARE | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JEALOUS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCUSES | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT MEET FRIENDS ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO FAMILY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHERE YOU ARE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV04 | <p>Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner).</p> <p>A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever:</p> <p>a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?</p> | <p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center">EVER</th> <th align="center">OFTEN</th> <th align="center">SOME-TIMES</th> <th align="center">NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td align="center">→ 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | EVER | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| EVER | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|----|---|---------------|-----|---|---|----|-----------|---------------|-----|---|---|----|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----|---|---|----|--|---------------|-----|---|---|----|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----|---|---|----|--|---------------|-----|---|---|----|--|---------------|-----|---|---|----|--|---------------|-----|---|---|----|--|---------------|-----|---|---|----|--|---------------|-----|---|---|--|--|--|-------|------------|-----------------------|----|---|---|---|---|----|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|----|--|---|---|---|----|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|----|--|---|---|---|----|--|---|---|---|----|--|---|---|---|----|--|---|---|---|----|--|---|---|---|--|
| DV05 | <p>A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>EVER</th> <th colspan="3"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)</td> <td>push you, shake you, or throw something at you?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b)</td> <td>slap you?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)</td> <td>twist your arm or pull your hair?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d)</td> <td>punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e)</td> <td>kick you, drag you, or beat you up?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f)</td> <td>try to choke you or burn you on purpose?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g)</td> <td>threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h)</td> <td>physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i)</td> <td>physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j)</td> <td>force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | EVER | | | | a) | push you, shake you, or throw something at you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | b) | slap you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | c) | twist your arm or pull your hair? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | d) | punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | e) | kick you, drag you, or beat you up? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | f) | try to choke you or burn you on purpose? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | g) | threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | h) | physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | i) | physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | j) | force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | <p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)</td> <td>push you, shake you, or throw something at you?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b)</td> <td>slap you?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)</td> <td>twist your arm or pull your hair?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d)</td> <td>punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e)</td> <td>kick you, drag you, or beat you up?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f)</td> <td>try to choke you or burn you on purpose?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g)</td> <td>threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h)</td> <td>physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i)</td> <td>physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j)</td> <td>force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | a) | push you, shake you, or throw something at you? | 1 | 2 | 3 | b) | slap you? | 1 | 2 | 3 | c) | twist your arm or pull your hair? | 1 | 2 | 3 | d) | punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? | 1 | 2 | 3 | e) | kick you, drag you, or beat you up? | 1 | 2 | 3 | f) | try to choke you or burn you on purpose? | 1 | 2 | 3 | g) | threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? | 1 | 2 | 3 | h) | physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? | 1 | 2 | 3 | i) | physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? | 1 | 2 | 3 | j) | force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | EVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) | push you, shake you, or throw something at you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) | slap you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) | twist your arm or pull your hair? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) | punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) | kick you, drag you, or beat you up? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) | try to choke you or burn you on purpose? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) | threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) | physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) | physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| j) | force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) | push you, shake you, or throw something at you? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) | slap you? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) | twist your arm or pull your hair? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) | punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) | kick you, drag you, or beat you up? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) | try to choke you or burn you on purpose? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) | threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) | physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) | physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| j) | force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV06 | <p>CHECK DV05A (a-j):</p> <p align="center">AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p align="center">NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p align="center">→ DV09</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV07 | <p>How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV08 | <p>Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you:</p> <p>a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?</p> <p>b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?</p> <p>c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV09 | <p>Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?</p> | <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> | <p align="center">→ DV11</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV10 | <p>In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> | <p>OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|--|--|--------|
| DV11 | Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol? | YES 1 NO 2 | → DV13 |
| DV12 | How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never? | OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3 | |
| DV13 | Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never? | MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3 | |
| DV14 | CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE <input type="checkbox"/> THAN ONCE ↓ | MARRIED ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONCE | → DV16 |
| DV15 | A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner). a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will? c) Did any previous (husband/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? | B. How long ago did this last happen? EVER 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO 12+ MONTHS AGO DON'T REMEMBER YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ | |
| DV16 | CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3 | → DV19 |
| DV17 | Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | MOTHER/FATHER A STEP-MOTHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E CURRENT BOYFRIEND F FORMER BOYFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK L POLICE/SOLDIER M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | |

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|--|--|---------------|
| DV18 | In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all? | OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| DV18A | CHECK DV17 MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> | ONLY ONE RESPONSE SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> | DV22B |
| DV18B | Who is the main person that has hurt you in this way in the last 12 months? | MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER 1 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 2 SISTER/BROTHER 3 DAUGHTER/SON 4 OTHER RELATIVE 5 CURRENT BOYFRIEND 6 FORMER BOYFRIEND 7 MOTHER-IN-LAW 8 FATHER-IN-LAW 9 OTHER IN-LAW 10 TEACHER 11 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. 12 POLICE/SOLDIER 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| DV19 | CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT ('YES' ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) <input type="checkbox"/> | NEVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> | DV22 |
| DV20 | Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 | DV22 |
| DV21 | Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B FATHER/STEP-FATHER C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G CURRENT BOYFRIEND H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. N POLICE/SOLDIER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | |
| DV22 | CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> | NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> | DV22B |
| DV22A | Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3 | DV23 DV24A |

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| DV22B | At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> → DV26 |
| DV23 | Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened? | CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND .. 01 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 02 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER 03 OTHER RELATIVE 04 IN-LAW 05 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 06 FAMILY FRIEND 07 TEACHER 08 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. 09 POLICE/SOLDIER 10 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 11 STRANGER 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| DV24 | CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> → DV25 |
| DV24A | CHECK DV05A (h-j) and DV15A(b) AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ NOT A <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE 'YES' → | | <input type="checkbox"/> → DV26 |
| DV25 | CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | |

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--------|--------------|------------------------|----|---------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---|--------------------|---|---|---|--|
| DV26 | CHECK DV05A (a-j), DV15A (a,c), DV16, DV20, DV22A, AND DV22B: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> → </div> | | DV30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV27 | Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help? | YES 1 NO 2 | → DV29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV28 | From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | OWN FAMILY A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY .. B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND .. D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION .. K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | → DV30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV29 | Have you ever told any one about this? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV30 | As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV31 | DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY? | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES, ONCE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES, ONCE | YES, MORE THAN ONCE | NO | HUSBAND | 1 | 2 | 3 | OTHER MALE ADULT .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | FEMALE ADULT | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | YES, ONCE | YES, MORE THAN ONCE | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HUSBAND | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER MALE ADULT .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE ADULT | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV32 | INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____ _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV33 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD

- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD

- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
 - 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
 - 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
 - 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
 - 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
 - 5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS

 - 6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
 - 7 COSTS TOO MUCH
 - 8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
 - F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
 - A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
 - D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
 - X OTHER
- _____ (SPECIFY)
- Z DON'T KNOW

| | | | | COL. 1 | COL. 2 |
|-------|----|-----|----|--------|--------|
| 2 | 04 | APR | 01 | | 2 |
| 0 | 03 | MAR | 02 | | 0 |
| 2 | 02 | FEB | 03 | | 2 |
| 0 | 01 | JAN | 04 | | 0 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 05 | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 06 | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 07 | | |
| 2 | 09 | SEP | 08 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | AUG | 09 | | 0 |
| | 07 | JUL | 10 | | |
| 1 | 06 | JUN | 11 | | 1 |
| 9 | 05 | MAY | 12 | | 9 |
| | 04 | APR | 13 | | |
| (1) | 03 | MAR | 14 | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 15 | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 16 | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 17 | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 18 | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 19 | | |
| 2 | 09 | SEP | 20 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | AUG | 21 | | 0 |
| | 07 | JUL | 22 | | |
| 1 | 06 | JUN | 23 | | 1 |
| 8 | 05 | MAY | 24 | | 8 |
| | 04 | APR | 25 | | |
| | 03 | MAR | 26 | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 27 | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 28 | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 29 | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 30 | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 31 | | |
| 2 | 09 | SEP | 32 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | AUG | 33 | | 0 |
| | 07 | JUL | 34 | | |
| 1 | 06 | JUN | 35 | | 1 |
| 7 | 05 | MAY | 36 | | 7 |
| | 04 | APR | 37 | | |
| | 03 | MAR | 38 | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 39 | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 40 | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 41 | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 42 | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 43 | | |
| 2 | 09 | SEP | 44 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | AUG | 45 | | 0 |
| | 07 | JUL | 46 | | |
| 1 | 06 | JUN | 47 | | 1 |
| 6 | 05 | MAY | 48 | | 6 |
| | 04 | APR | 49 | | |
| | 03 | MAR | 50 | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 51 | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 52 | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 53 | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 54 | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 55 | | |
| 2 | 09 | SEP | 56 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | AUG | 57 | | 0 |
| | 07 | JUL | 58 | | |
| 1 | 06 | JUN | 59 | | 1 |
| 5 | 05 | MAY | 60 | | 5 |
| | 04 | APR | 61 | | |
| | 03 | MAR | 62 | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 63 | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 64 | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | 12 | DEC | 65 | | |
| | 11 | NOV | 66 | | |
| | 10 | OCT | 67 | | |
| 2 | 09 | SEP | 68 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | AUG | 69 | | 0 |
| | 07 | JUL | 70 | | |
| 1 | 06 | JUN | 71 | | 1 |
| 4 | 05 | MAY | 72 | | 4 |
| | 04 | APR | 73 | | |
| | 03 | MAR | 74 | | |
| | 02 | FEB | 75 | | |
| | 01 | JAN | 76 | | |

(1) Year of fieldwork is assumed to be 2019. For fieldwork beginning in 2020, all references to calendar years should be increased by one; for example, 2013 should be changed to 2014, 2014 should be changed to 2015, 2015 should be changed to 2016, and similarly for all years throughout the questionnaire.

(2) Response categories may be added for other methods, including fertility awareness methods.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

| IDENTIFICATION (1) | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| PROVINCE _____ | DISRTICT _____ | SECTOR _____ | | |
| NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | | | | |
| CLUSTER NUMBER | | | | |
| STRUCTURE NUMBER | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD NUMBER | | | | |
| NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | | | | |
| CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) | | | | [] |
| CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: MAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) | | | | [] |
| INTERVIEWER VISITS | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY [] [] |
| | | | | MONTH [] [] [] [] |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | YEAR [] [] [] [] |
| RESULT* | _____ | _____ | _____ | INT. NO. [] [] [] [] |
| | | | | RESULT* [] |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [] |
| TIME | _____ | _____ | | |
| *RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED | | | | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | [0] [1] | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | [] [] | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** |
| | | | [] [] | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | ENGLISH | | **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 02 KINYARWANDA | |
| SUPERVISOR | | FIELD EDITOR | | OFFICE EDITOR |
| NAME | [] [] [] [] | NAME | [] [] [] [] | [] [] |
| | NUMBER | | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| | | | | KEYED BY |
| | | | | [] [] |
| | | | | NUMBER |

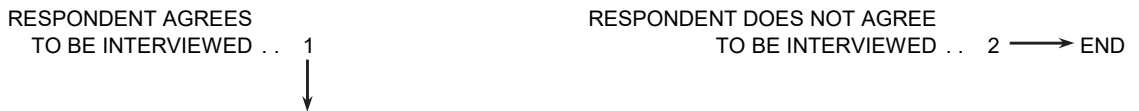
INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with [NAME OF ORGANIZATION]. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over [NAME OF COUNTRY]. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____



SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|--|-------|
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS MINUTES..... | |
| 102 | How long have you been living continuously in this village? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS. | YEARS ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96 | → 105 |
| 103 | Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? | CAPITAL CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3 | |
| 104 | Before you moved here, which province did you live in? | KIGALI 01 SOUTH 02 WEST 03 NORTH 04 EAST 05 OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY 96 | |
| 105 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | |
| 106 | How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS | |
| 107 | Have you ever attended school? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 111 |
| 108 | What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher? | PRE-PRIMARY 1 PRIMARY 2 POST-PRIMARY/VOCATIONAL 3 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|---|-------|
| 109 | What is the highest [GRADE/FORM/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. | YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 110 | CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR <input type="checkbox"/> SECONDARY ↓ | HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 113 | |
| 111 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5 | |
| 112 | CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ | CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 114 | |
| 113 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 114 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 115 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 116 | Do you own a mobile telephone? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 118 |
| 117 | Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 118 | Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 119 | Have you ever used the internet? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 122 |
| 120 | In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE. | YES 1 NO 2 | → 122 |
| 121 | During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all? | ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4 | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|--|-------|
| 122 | What is your religion? | CATHOLIC 1 PROTESTANT 2 ADVENTIST 3 MUSLIM 4 TRADITIONAL 5 OTHER 6 NO RELIGION 7 | |
| 124 | In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00 | → 201 |
| 125 | In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time? | YES 1 NO 2 | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|---|---|---------------------------|
| 201 | Now I would like to ask about any 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. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | } → 206 |
| 202 | Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you? | YES 1 NO 2 | } → 204 |
| 203 | a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS AT HOME <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 204 | Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you? | YES 1 NO 2 | } → 206 |
| 205 | a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS ELSEWHERE <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 205C | Where do your sons or daughters who do not live with you live? | BOARDING SCHOOL A RELATIVE B IN THE STREET C WORK D SPECIFY _____ MARRIED E OTHER X (SPECIFY) _____ DON'T KNOW Z | |
| 206 | Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: 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? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | } → 208 |
| 207 | a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) BOYS DEAD <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> b) GIRLS DEAD <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL CHILDREN <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |
| 209 | CHECK 208: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/></p> </div> </div> | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/></p> </div> </div> | <p>→ 211</p> <p>→ 301</p> |
| 210 | Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother? | YES 1 NO 2 | } → 211 |
| 210A | In all, how many women have you fathered children with? | NUMBER OF WOMEN <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|---|-------|
| 211 | <p>CHECK 208:</p> <p>HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) How old were you when your first child was born?</p> <p>b) How old were you when your child was born?</p> | <p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 212 | <p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> | <p>NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> → 301</p> | 301 |
| 213 | <p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) How old is your youngest child?</p> <p>b) How old is your child?</p> | <p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 214 | <p>CHECK 213:</p> <p>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> | <p>→ 301</p> | 301 |
| 215 | <p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) What is the name of your youngest child?</p> <p>b) What is the name of your child?</p> | <p>_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)</p> | |
| 216 | <p>When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 218 |
| 217 | <p>Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?</p> | <p>PRESENT 1</p> <p>NOT PRESENT 2</p> | |
| 218 | <p>Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?</p> | <p>HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY 1</p> <p>OTHER 2</p> | |
| 219 | <p>When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?</p> | <p>MORE THAN USUAL 1</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 2</p> <p>LESS THAN USUAL 3</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------|
| 301 | Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? | | |
| 01 | Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 02 | Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 03 | IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 04 | Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 05 | Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 06 | Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 07 | Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 08 | Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 09 | Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 10 | Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 11 | Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 12 | Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 13 | Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 14 | Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? | YES, MODERN METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ (SPECIFY) NO Y | A B |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|----------------|--|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|------------------|---|--------------|---|------------------|---|----------------|---|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 302 | In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) RADIO | 1 | 2 | b) TELEVISION | 1 | 2 | c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE | 1 | 2 | d) MOBILE PHONE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) RADIO | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) TELEVISION | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) MOBILE PHONE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 303 | In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional? | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table> | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 304 | Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations? | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table> | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | DON'T KNOW | 8 | → 306 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DON'T KNOW | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 305 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING HER PERIOD</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table> | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS | 1 | DURING HER PERIOD | 2 | RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED | 3 | HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS | 4 | OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) | 6 | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DURING HER PERIOD | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DON'T KNOW | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 306 | After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned? | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table> | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DON'T KNOW | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 307 | I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous. | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">DIS-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">AGREE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">AGREE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table> | | DIS- | | | AGREE | AGREE | DK | a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DIS- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AGREE | AGREE | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 307C | CHECK 301 (07) KNOWS MALE CONDOM: YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 401 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 307D | Do you know of a place where a person can get a male condoms? | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table> | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | → 401 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 307E | Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">PUBLIC/AGREE SECTOR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFERRAL HOSPITAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEALTH CENTER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEALTH POST</td> <td style="text-align: right;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OUTREACH</td> <td style="text-align: right;">E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">G</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POLYCLINIC</td> <td style="text-align: right;">H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLINIC</td> <td style="text-align: right;">I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISPENSARY</td> <td style="text-align: right;">J</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHARMACY</td> <td style="text-align: right;">K</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC</td> <td style="text-align: right;">L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">M</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">OTHER SOURCES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHOP/BAR/KIOSK CONDOM</td> <td style="text-align: right;">N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TRADITIONAL HEALER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRIEND/RELATIVE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YOUTH CENTER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Q</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FACILITY _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">X</td> </tr> </table> | PUBLIC/AGREE SECTOR | | REFERRAL HOSPITAL | A | PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL | B | HEALTH CENTER | C | HEALTH POST | D | OUTREACH | E | COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER | F | OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY _____ (SPECIFY) | G | PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR | | POLYCLINIC | H | CLINIC | I | DISPENSARY | J | PHARMACY | K | FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC | L | OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY _____ (SPECIFY) | M | OTHER SOURCES | | SHOP/BAR/KIOSK CONDOM | N | TRADITIONAL HEALER | O | FRIEND/RELATIVE | P | YOUTH CENTER | Q | OTHER FACILITY _____ (SPECIFY) | X | |
| PUBLIC/AGREE SECTOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERRAL HOSPITAL | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH CENTER | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH POST | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTREACH | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY _____ (SPECIFY) | G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POLYCLINIC | H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLINIC | I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISPENSARY | J | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHARMACY | K | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY _____ (SPECIFY) | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER SOURCES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHOP/BAR/KIOSK CONDOM | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TRADITIONAL HEALER | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FRIEND/RELATIVE | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YOUTH CENTER | Q | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER FACILITY _____ (SPECIFY) | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 307F | If you wanted to, could you get a male condom by yourself ? | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table> | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|---|-------|
| 401 | Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3 | → 404 |
| 402 | Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN 2 NO 3 | → 413 |
| 403 | What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated? | WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3 | → 410 |
| 404 | Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HIM 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2 | |
| 405 | Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married? | YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2 | → 407 |
| 406 | Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have? | TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 407 | <p>CHECK 405:</p> <p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER </p> <p>a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married).</p> <p>b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married.</p> <p>RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER.</p> <p>IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.</p> | <p>408</p> <p>How old was (NAME) on her last birthday?</p> <p align="center">NAME LINE NUMBER AGE</p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 408 | ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON. | | |
| 409 | <p>CHECK 407:</p> <p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER </p> | | → 411 |
| 410 | Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once? | MORE THAN ONCE 1 ONLY ONCE 2 | |
| 411 | <p>CHECK 405 AND 410:</p> <p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH ARE CODE '2' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER </p> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?</p> <p>b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?</p> | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p> | → 413 |
| 412 | How old were you when you first started living with her? | AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|---|-------|-------|
| 413 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 414 | I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. 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. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? | NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | → 501 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 415 | I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>DAYS AGO</td> <td>1</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEEKS AGO</td> <td>2</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MONTHS AGO</td> <td>3</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YEARS AGO</td> <td>4</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> | DAYS AGO | 1 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | WEEKS AGO | 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | MONTHS AGO | 3 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | YEARS AGO | 4 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>→ 417</td> </tr> <tr> <td>→ 427</td> </tr> </table> | → 417 | → 427 |
| DAYS AGO | 1 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEEKS AGO | 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MONTHS AGO | 3 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YEARS AGO | 4 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| → 417 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| → 427 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| | | LAST SEXUAL PARTNER | SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER | THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 416 | When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person? | | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 417 | The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ← |
| 418 | Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 419 | What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'. | WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) | WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) | WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) |
| 420 | How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person? | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 421 | How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 422 | How old is this person? | AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 |
| 423 | Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months? | YES 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 425) ← | YES 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 425) ← | |
| 424 | In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | | | NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|---|----------------|
| 425 | CHECK 419 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> IS A SEX WORKER ↓ | NO PARTNERS <input type="checkbox"/> ARE SEX WORKERS → | → 427 |
| 426 | CHECK 419 AND 417 (ALL COLUMNS): CONDOM USED WITH <input type="checkbox"/> EVERY SEX WORKER → | OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → | → 430 → 431 |
| 427 | In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 429 |
| 428 | Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 431 |
| 429 | The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 431 |
| 430 | Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 431 | In the past 12 months have you given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 433 |
| 432 | Have you ever given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 433 | In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| 434 | CHECK 417: MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) CONDOM <input type="checkbox"/> USED ↓ | NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> → NO CONDOM <input type="checkbox"/> USED → | → 438 → 438 |
| 435 | You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | PRUDENCE 01 PLAISIR 02 LOVE 03 GENERIC CONDOM 04 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98 | |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|--|---------------------------|
| 436 | <p>From where did you obtain the condom the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PROVINCIAL / DISTRICT HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 13</p> <p>HEALTH POST 14</p> <p>OUTREACH 15</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 16</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC 21</p> <p>CLINIC 22</p> <p>DISPENSARY 23</p> <p>PHARMACY 24</p> <p>FAMILY PLANING CLINIC 25</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH _____ 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 31</p> <p>CHURCH 32</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 33</p> <p>YOUTH CENTER 34</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| 437 | <p>The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>→ 439</p> <p>→ 440</p> |
| 438 | <p>The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>→ 440</p> |
| 439 | <p>What method did you or your partner use?</p> <p>PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I</p> <p>STANDARD DAYS METHOD J</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>OTHER MODERN METHOD X</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y</p> | <p>→ 501</p> |
| 440 | <p>Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
| 501 | CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> | → 514 | | | | | | | | |
| 502 | CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> | MAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> | → 514 | | | | | | | | |
| 503 | CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> | MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> | → 509 | | | | | | | | |
| 504 | Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 507 | | | | | | | | |
| 505 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | → 514 | | | | | | | | |
| 506 | After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | | | → 514 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 507 | CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> | HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | → 514 | | | | | | | | |
| 508 | CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> | HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | | | → 514 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 509 | Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 512 | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|---|--------------------|
| 510 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wives/partners) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | → 514 |
| 511 | After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998 | → 514 |
| 512 | CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | → 514 |
| 513 | CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? | MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998 | |
| 514 | CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. | NONE 00 NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | → 601 → 601 |
| 515 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl? | BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|--|-------|
| 601 | Have you done any work in the last seven days for at least one hour? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 604 |
| 602 | Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 604 |
| 603 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 607 |
| 604 | What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? | _____ _____ _____ | |
| 605 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3 | |
| 606 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4 | |
| 607 | CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 612 |
| 608 | CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 610 |
| 609 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly? | RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) | |
| 610 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else? | RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | |
| 611 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? | RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | |

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|-------|-----|----|----|-------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|---|----------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| 612 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4 | → 615 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 613 | Do you have a title deed for any house you own? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 615 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 614 | Is your name on the title deed? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615 | Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4 | → 618 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 616 | Do you have a title deed for any land you own? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 618 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 617 | Is your name on the title deed? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 618 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she has sex with someone else? g) If she looks in his telephone? | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">YES</th> <th align="center">NO</th> <th align="center">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) SEX WITH SOMEONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) TELEPHONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) GOES OUT | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) ARGUES | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) REFUSES SEX | 1 | 2 | 8 | e) BURNS FOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 | f) SEX WITH SOMEONE | 1 | 2 | 8 | g) TELEPHONE | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) GOES OUT | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) ARGUES | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) REFUSES SEX | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) BURNS FOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) SEX WITH SOMEONE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) TELEPHONE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|-------|-----|----|----|-------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 701 | Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 727 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 702 | HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 703 | Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 704 | Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 705 | Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 706 | Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 707 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 707A | Can men reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by getting circumcised? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 708 | Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREGNANCY ...</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) DURING PREGNANCY ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) DURING DELIVERY | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) DURING PREGNANCY ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) DURING DELIVERY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 709 | CHECK 708: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 711 </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 710 | Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|---|---|-------|
| 711 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | |
| 711A | I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus for pre-nuptial purposes? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 711B | CHECK 401, 402, and 403: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A WOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED OR NEVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> | | 712 |
| 711C | I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested as a couple with your wife/partner to see if you and/or him have the AIDS virus? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 712 |
| 711D | I don't want to know the results, but have you and (your wife/partner) told each other the results of your tests? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 712 | I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 716 |
| 713 | How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? | MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95 | |
| 714 | I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 715 | Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL 11 PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 12 HEALTH CENTER 13 HEALTH POST 14 OUTREACH 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 17 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC 21 CLINIC 22 DISPENSARY 23 PHARMACY 24 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 31 WORKPLACE 32 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 33 YOUTH CENTER 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | → 718 |
| 716 | Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 718 |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|--|-------|
| 717 | <p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>REFERRAL HOSPITAL A</p> <p>PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL B</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER C</p> <p>HEALTH POST D</p> <p>OUTREACH E</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>POLYCLINIC H</p> <p>CLINIC I</p> <p>DISPENSARY J</p> <p>PHARMACY K</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC L</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR M</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 718 | <p>Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 720 |
| 719 | <p>Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|---|------|
| 720 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 721 | Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 722 | Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 723 | Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 724 | Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 725 | Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV. | AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 726 | Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 727 | CHECK 701: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS ↓ </div> </div> a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 728 | CHECK 414: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NEVER HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE → 736 </div> </div> | | |
| 729 | CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 731 | | |
| 730 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 731 | Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 732 | Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|---|-------|
| 733 | CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/> | HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> | → 736 |
| 734 | The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 736 |
| 735 | Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL A PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL B HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH POST D OUTREACH E COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR G _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC H CLINIC I DISPENSARY J PHARMACY K FAMILY PLANING CLINIC L OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH M _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP/ BAR N TRADITIONAL HEALER O FRIEND/RELATIVE P YOUTH CENTER Q OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) | |
| 736 | If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 737 | Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--|--|----------------|
| 801 | Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 805 |
| 802 | How old were you when you got circumcised? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) 95 DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| 803 | Who did the circumcision? | TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/FAMILY/FRIEND... 1 HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL 2 OTHER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 804 | Where was it done? | HEALTH FACILITY 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL... 2 CIRCUMCISION DONE AT HOME 3 RITUAL SITE 4 OTHER HOME/PLACE 5 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 805 | Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00 | → 808 |
| 806 | Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00 | → 808 |
| 807 | The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 808 | Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | → 811 → 810 |
| 809 | In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 812 |
| 810 | In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | → 813 |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 811 | <p>On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Manufactured cigarettes?</p> <p>b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?</p> <p>c) Kreteks?</p> <p>d) Pipes full of tobacco?</p> <p>e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?</p> <p>f) Number of water pipe sessions?</p> <p>g) Any others? _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER DAILY</p> <p>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>c) KRETEKS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p style="text-align: center;">→ 813</p> |
| 812 | <p>On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Manufactured cigarettes?</p> <p>b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?</p> <p>c) Kreteks?</p> <p>d) Pipes full of tobacco?</p> <p>e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?</p> <p>f) Number of water pipe sessions?</p> <p>g) Any others? _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER WEEKLY</p> <p>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>c) KRETEKS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 813 | <p>Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?</p> | <p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">→ 815</p> <p style="text-align: center;">→ 816</p> |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|--|--|-------|
| 814 | <p>On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Snuff, by mouth?</p> <p>b) Snuff, by nose?</p> <p>c) Chewing tobacco?</p> <p>d) Betel quid with tobacco?</p> <p>e) Any others?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> | <p>TIMES DAILY</p> <p>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | → 816 |
| 815 | <p>On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Snuff, by mouth?</p> <p>b) Snuff, by nose?</p> <p>c) Chewing tobacco?</p> <p>d) Betel quid with tobacco?</p> <p>e) Any others?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> | <p>TIMES WEEKLY</p> <p>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 815F | <p>How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another?</p> <p>PROBE: Any other ways?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>THROUGH THE AIR, WHEN SOMEONE WITH TB COUGH, SNEEZ OR SPEAK A</p> <p>THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS B</p> <p>THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB C</p> <p>THROUGH SHARING FOOD OR DRINK WITH A PERSON WITH TB D</p> <p>THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT E</p> <p>THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | |
| 815G | <p>What are the main ways to avoid TB bacilli spread?</p> | <p>SEEK FOR CARE WHEN HAVING SYMPTOMS SUGGESTIVE OF TB A</p> <p>COVER THE MOUTH WHEN SNEEZING B</p> <p>OPEN WINDOWS C</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>SPECIFY</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | |
| 815H | <p>Who is most at risk of getting Tuberculosis disease ?</p> | <p>EVERY BODY 1</p> <p>POOREST PEOPLE 2</p> <p>HEAVY MANUAL LABOR 3</p> <p>CHILDREN 4</p> <p>PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV 5</p> <p>HEAVY SMOKERS 6</p> <p>ELDERLY PEOPLE 7</p> <p>PEOPLE LIVING WITH A TB CASE 8</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 9</p> <p>SPECIFY</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 96</p> | |
| 815I | <p>What are the main symptoms of Tuberculosis diseases ?</p> | <p>COUGH OF MORE THAN 2 WEEKS A</p> <p>FEVER B</p> <p>DRENCHING NIGHT SWEATS C</p> <p>UNEXPECTED LOSS OF WEIGHT D</p> <p>GENERAL FATIGUE/MALAISE E</p> <p>CHEST PAIN F</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|---|--|--------|
| 815J | Do you currently have the following symptoms: PROBE FOR TIME k) Cough? l) Fever? m) Drenching night sweats? n) Unexpected weight lost? o) General fatigue or malaise? p) Chest pain? | YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 YES, TWO WEEKS OR LONGER 1 YES, LESS THAN TWO WEEKS 2 NO 3 | |
| 815Q | CHECK 815J: IF AT LEAST ONE SYMPTOM "YES" <input type="checkbox"/> CODE "1" OR "2" CIRCLED | IF "NO" <input type="checkbox"/> TO ALL SYMPTOMS | 816 |
| 815R | Have you ever sought care or help? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 816 |
| 815S | (IF "YES") Where did you seek care or help? | PUBLIC SECTOR REFERRAL HOSPITAL 11 PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT HOSPITAL 12 HEALTH CENTER 13 HEALTH POST 14 OUTREACH 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 17 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR POLYCLINIC 21 CLINIC 22 DISPENSARY 23 PHARMACY 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 25 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 31 TRADITIONAL HEALER 32 FRIEND/RELATIVE 33 YOUTH CENTER 34 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY) | |
| 816 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES 1 NO 2 | → DV00 |
| 817 | What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | MUTUELLE/COMMUNITY HEALTH INSURANCE A RAMA/RSSB B MMI C PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANY D EMPLOYER E OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | |

SECTION DV: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|---|-------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|---|---|-----------------|-----|---|---|----------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---|--|
| DV00 | CHECK THE OVER PAGE IF THIS MAN SELECTED FOR MALE DV QUESTIONNAIRE WOMAN SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOR THIS SECTION ↓ | WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SELECTED → | CLOSE INTERVIEW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV01 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓ | PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2 → | DV32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV01A | READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a man's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of men in Rwanda. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV02 | CHECK 401 AND 402: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A WOMAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ | NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> → DV16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV03 | First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some men. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (wife/partner)? a) She (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other b) She frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) She (does/did) not permit you to meet your male friends? d) She (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) She (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JEALOUS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO FAMILY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | JEALOUS | 1 | 2 | 8 | ACCUSES | 1 | 2 | 8 | NOT MEET FRIENDS ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | NO FAMILY | 1 | 2 | 8 | WHERE YOU ARE | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JEALOUS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCUSES | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT MEET FRIENDS ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO FAMILY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHERE YOU ARE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV04 | Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (wife/partner). A. Did your (last) (wife/ partner) ever: a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>EVER</th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | EVER | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? | | | | | | | | |
| EVER | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--|------------|-----------------------|
| DV05 | A. Did your (last) (wife/ partner) ever do any of the following things to you: | B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? | | | |
| | | EVER | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS |
| | a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | b) slap you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | c) twist your arm or pull your hair? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | h) Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DV06 | CHECK DV05A (a-j): | | | | |
| | AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ | | NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' → DV09 | | |
| DV07 | How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (wife/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? | NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | |
| | IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'. | BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95 | | | |
| DV08 | Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (wife/partner) did to you: | | | | |
| | a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | |
| | b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | |
| | c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | |

| DV09 | Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (wife/partner) at times when she was not already beating or physically hurting you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → DV11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---|-----|---|---|--|-----|---|---|--|-----|---|---|--|
| DV10 | In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (wife/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all? | OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV11 | Does (did) your (last) (wife/partner) drink alcohol? | YES 1 NO 2 | → DV13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV12 | How often does (did) she get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never? | OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV13 | Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (wife/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never? | MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV14 | CHECK 409: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> | | → DV16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV15 | A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (wife/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (wife/partner). | B. How long ago did this last happen? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>EVER</th> <th>0 - 11 MONTHS AGO</th> <th>12+ MONTHS AGO</th> <th>DON'T REMEMBER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Did any previous (wife/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Did any previous (wife/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will? YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Did any previous (wife/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | EVER | 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO | 12+ MONTHS AGO | DON'T REMEMBER | a) Did any previous (wife/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | b) Did any previous (wife/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will? YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | c) Did any previous (wife/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| EVER | 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO | 12+ MONTHS AGO | DON'T REMEMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Did any previous (wife/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) Did any previous (wife/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will? YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) Did any previous (wife/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV16 | CHECK 401 AND 402: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> | a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (wife/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3 → DV22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|-------------------|
| DV17 | Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | MOTHER/FATHER A STEP-MOTHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E CURRENT GIRLFRIEND F FORMER GIRLFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WOR L POLICE/SOLDIER M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | |
| DV18 | In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all? | OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| DV18A | CHECK DV17 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> ONLY ONE RESPONSE SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> | | → DV22B |
| DV18B | Who is the main person that has hurt you in this way in the last 12 months? | MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER 1 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 2 SISTER/BROTHER 3 DAUGHTER/SON 4 OTHER RELATIVE 5 CURRENT GIRLFRIEN 6 FORMER GIRLFRIEND 7 MOTHER-IN-LAW 8 FATHER-IN-LAW 9 OTHER IN-LAW 10 TEACHER 11 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. 12 POLICE/SOLDIER 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| DV22 | CHECK 401 AND 402: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> | | → DV22B |
| DV22A | Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (wife/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3 | → DV23 → DV24A |
| DV22B | At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3 | → DV26 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| DV23 | Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened? | CURRENT/FORMER GIRLFRIEND . . . 01 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 02 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER 03 OTHER RELATIVE 04 IN-LAW 05 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 06 FAMILY FRIEND 07 TEACHER 08 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . 09 POLICE/SOLDIER 10 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 11 STRANGER 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| DV24 | CHECK 401 AND 402: EVER MARRIED/EVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A WOMAN ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (wife/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? | NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A WOMAN ↓ b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? YES 1 NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> → DV25 |
| DV24A | CHECK DV05A (h-j) and DV15A(b) AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ NOT A <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE 'YES' → | | <input type="checkbox"/> → DV26 |
| DV25 | CHECK 401 AND 402: EVER MARRIED/EVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A WOMAN ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) wife/partner? | NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A WOMAN ↓ b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts? AGE IN COMPLETED <input type="text"/> YEARS DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| DV26 | CHECK DV05A (a-j), DV15A (a-c), DV16, DV22A, AND DV22B: AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' → | | <input type="checkbox"/> → DV30 |
| DV27 | Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help? | YES 1 NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> → DV29 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--------------|------------------------|----|------------|---|---|---|----------------------|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|--|
| DV28 | From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | OWN FAMILY A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY..... B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND..... D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER..... G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL..... H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION..... K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | → DV30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV29 | Have you ever told any one about this? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV30 | As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV31 | DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES, ONCE</td> <td>YES, MORE THAN ONCE</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WIFE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALE ADULT..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE ADULT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table> | | YES, ONCE | YES, MORE THAN ONCE | NO | WIFE | 1 | 2 | 3 | OTHER FEMALE ADULT.. | 1 | 2 | 3 | MALE ADULT | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | YES, ONCE | YES, MORE THAN ONCE | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WIFE | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER FEMALE ADULT.. | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE ADULT | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV32 | INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV33 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS MINUTES..... | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CAPILLARY BLOOD

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

| IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|--|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| PLACE NAME _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLUSTER NUMBER | | | | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD NUMBER | | | | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY AND BIOMARKERS? (1=YES, 2=NO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIOMARKER VISITS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIOMARKER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | MONTH | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | YEAR | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">2</td><td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS | | | | | | | | | | |
| TIME | _____ | _____ | | <table border="1" style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOTES: _____ _____ _____ _____ | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | <table border="1" style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | <table border="1" style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | <table border="1" style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | <table border="1" style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">1</td></tr> </table> | 0 | 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | <table border="1" style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> </table> | | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | <table border="1" style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> </table> | | | TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) | <table border="1" style="width: 50%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td></tr> </table> | |
| 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | ENGLISH | | | **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 02 KINYARWANDA | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUPERVISOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME | | | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td><td style="width: 25%;"></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

| | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 101 | INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102-103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES. | | | |
| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 |
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 103 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 104 | CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2014-2019? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 133) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 133) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 133) ← |
| 104A | MEASURER AND ASSISTANT START FROM HERE | | | |
| 105 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 106 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 107 | MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 |
| 108 | MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER |
| 109 | CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS? | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 133) ← OLDER 2 | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 133) ← OLDER 2 | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2 |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 |
|-----|---|---|--|--|
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 110 | WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ |
| 111 | ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p> | | |
| 112 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |
| 113 | ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. One blood drop will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. A few blood drops will be collected on slide(s) and taken to a laboratory for testing. You will not be told the results of the laboratory testing. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to take a malaria rapid test and give drops on slide for Laboratory analysis?</p> | | |
| 114 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 114A | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). | | | |
| 115 | PLACE BAR CODE LABEL FOR MALARIA LAB TEST. | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.</div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE SLIDE AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.</div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE SLIDE AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.</div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE SLIDE AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. |
| 116 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 |
| RESULTS OF MALARIA RDT TEST | | | | |
| 117 | CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT. | TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 119) ← | TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 119) ← | TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 119) ← |
| 118 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 121) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 | POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 121) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 | POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 121) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 |
| 119 | CHECK 116: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← |
| 120 | <u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. (SKIP TO 133) | | |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|--|--|-----|----|---------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 122 | CHECK 121: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 125) ←</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 125) ← | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 125) ←</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 125) ← | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 125) ←</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 125) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 125) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 125) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 125) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 123 | CHECK 116: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 125) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 125) ← | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 125) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 125) ← | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 125) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 125) ← | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 125) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 125) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 125) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking ACT given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 126) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 127) ←</td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 126) ← | | NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 127) ← | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 126) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 127) ←</td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 126) ← | | NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 127) ← | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 126) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 127) ←</td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 126) ← | | NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 127) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 126) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 127) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 126) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 127) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 126) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 127) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 125 | <u>SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | <p>The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away, if the child has already taken a treatment for malaria please take him to the nearest health facility for a check up, to determine if the malaria is cured. (SKIP TO 131)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|----------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126 | ALREADY TAKING ACT REFERRAL STATEMENT | You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received ACT for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional ACT. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of ACT, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 133) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called ACT. ACT is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 128 | CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 _____ (SIGN) _____ REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 _____ (SIGN) _____ REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 _____ (SIGN) _____ REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 129 | CHECK 128: MEDICATION ACCEPTED | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH POSITIVE MALARIA TESTS | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">TREATMENT WITH ACT</th> </tr> <tr> <th>WEIGHT (in kg)</th> <th>AGE</th> <th>ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LESS THAN 5 KGS</td> <td>NOTHING</td> <td>NOTHING</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-14 KGS</td> <td>6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS</td> <td>1 TAB TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-25 KGS</td> <td>4 - 8 YEARS</td> <td>2 TABS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>IF CHILD WEIGHS LESS THAN 5 KGS, DO NOT LEAVE DRUGS. TELL PARENTS TO TAKE CHILD TO HEALTH FACILITY.</p> <p>ALSO TELL THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. (SKIP TO 133)</p> | | | TREATMENT WITH ACT | | | WEIGHT (in kg) | AGE | ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE | LESS THAN 5 KGS | NOTHING | NOTHING | 5-14 KGS | 6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS | 1 TAB TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | 15-25 KGS | 4 - 8 YEARS | 2 TABS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS |
| TREATMENT WITH ACT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEIGHT (in kg) | AGE | ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LESS THAN 5 KGS | NOTHING | NOTHING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-14 KGS | 6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS | 1 TAB TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-25 KGS | 4 - 8 YEARS | 2 TABS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 131 | CHECK 116: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 133 | GO BACK TO 102 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

| | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 101 | INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102-103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES. | | | |
| | | CHILD 4 | CHILD 5 | CHILD 6 |
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 103 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 104 | CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2014-2019? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 133) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 133) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 133) ← |
| 104A | MEASURER AND ASSISTANT START FROM HERE | | | |
| 105 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 106 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 107 | MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 |
| 108 | MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER |
| 109 | CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS? | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 133) ← OLDER 2 | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 133) ← OLDER 2 | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2 |

| | | CHILD 4 | CHILD 5 | CHILD 6 |
|-----|---|---|--|--|
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 110 | WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ |
| 111 | ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p> | | |
| 112 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |
| 113 | ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. One blood drop will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. A few blood drops will be collected on slide(s) and taken to a laboratory for testing. You will not be told the results of the laboratory testing. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to take a malaria rapid test and give drops on slide for Laboratory analysis?</p> | | |
| 114 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

| | | CHILD 4 | CHILD 5 | CHILD 6 |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 114A | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). | | | |
| 115 | PLACE BAR CODE LABEL FOR MALARIA LAB TEST. | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 |
| | | PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE SLIDE AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE SLIDE AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE SLIDE AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. |
| 116 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 |
| RESULTS OF MALARIA RDT TEST | | | | |
| 117 | CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT. | TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 119) ← | TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 119) ← | TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 119) ← |
| 118 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 121) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 | POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 121) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 | POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 121) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 |
| 119 | CHECK 116: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← |
| 120 | <u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. (SKIP TO 133) | | |

| | | CHILD 4 | CHILD 5 | CHILD 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|---------------|---------------|---|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|--|---------------|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|--|--|-----|----|---------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 122 | CHECK 121: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>↓</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(SKIP TO 125)</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↓ | ↙ | | (SKIP TO 125) | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>↓</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(SKIP TO 125)</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↓ | ↙ | | (SKIP TO 125) | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>↓</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(SKIP TO 125)</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ↓ | ↙ | | (SKIP TO 125) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ↓ | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (SKIP TO 125) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ↓ | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (SKIP TO 125) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ↓ | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (SKIP TO 125) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 123 | CHECK 116: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(SKIP TO 125)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | ↙ | (SKIP TO 125) | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | | NOT PRESENT 3 | | REFUSED 4 | | OTHER 6 | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(SKIP TO 125)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | ↙ | (SKIP TO 125) | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | | NOT PRESENT 3 | | REFUSED 4 | | OTHER 6 | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(SKIP TO 125)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | ↙ | (SKIP TO 125) | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | | NOT PRESENT 3 | | REFUSED 4 | | OTHER 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 125) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 125) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 125) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking ACT given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(SKIP TO 126)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(SKIP TO 127)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | ↙ | (SKIP TO 126) | | NO 2 | ↙ | (SKIP TO 127) | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(SKIP TO 126)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(SKIP TO 127)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | ↙ | (SKIP TO 126) | | NO 2 | ↙ | (SKIP TO 127) | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(SKIP TO 126)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↙</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(SKIP TO 127)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | ↙ | (SKIP TO 126) | | NO 2 | ↙ | (SKIP TO 127) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 126) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 127) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 126) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 127) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 126) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | ↙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 127) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 125 | <u>SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away, if the child has already taken a treatment for malaria please take him to the nearest health facility for a check up, to determine if the (SKIP TO 131) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | CHILD 4 | CHILD 5 | CHILD 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|----------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 102 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126 | ALREADY TAKING ACT REFERRAL STATEMENT | You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received ACT for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional ACT. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of ACT, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 133) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called ACT. ACT is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 128 | CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 _____ (SIGN) _____ REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 _____ (SIGN) _____ REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 _____ (SIGN) _____ REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 129 | CHECK 128: MEDICATION ACCEPTED | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH POSITIVE MALARIA TESTS | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">TREATMENT WITH ACT</th> </tr> <tr> <th>WEIGHT (in kg)</th> <th>AGE</th> <th>ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LESS THAN 5 KGS</td> <td>NOTHING</td> <td>NOTHING</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-14 KGS</td> <td>6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS</td> <td>1 TAB TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-25 KGS</td> <td>4 - 8 YEARS</td> <td>2 TABS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>IF CHILD WEIGHS LESS THAN 5 KGS, DO NOT LEAVE DRUGS. TELL PARENTS TO TAKE CHILD TO HEALTH FACILITY.</p> <p>ALSO TELL THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. (SKIP TO 133)</p> | | | TREATMENT WITH ACT | | | WEIGHT (in kg) | AGE | ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE | LESS THAN 5 KGS | NOTHING | NOTHING | 5-14 KGS | 6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS | 1 TAB TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | 15-25 KGS | 4 - 8 YEARS | 2 TABS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS |
| TREATMENT WITH ACT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEIGHT (in kg) | AGE | ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LESS THAN 5 KGS | NOTHING | NOTHING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-14 KGS | 6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS | 1 TAB TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-25 KGS | 4 - 8 YEARS | 2 TABS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 131 | CHECK 116: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 133) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | <u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 133 | GO BACK TO 102 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND MALARIA AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

| | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | <p>INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 202-204A USING TABLET REPORT USE THE APPROPRIATE OPTION FROM THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU TO LIST ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. IN EACH COLUMN, WRITE THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. ALSO CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR QUESTION 203. IF THE WOMAN'S AGE IS 15-17, COMPLETE QUESTION 204 USING THE MARITAL STATUS INFORMATION PRINTED IN THE TABLET'S REPORT. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).</p> | | | |
| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 203 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR AGE GROUP. | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 SKIP TO 204A ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 SKIP TO 204A ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 SKIP TO 204A ← |
| 204 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR MARITAL STATUS | CODE 6 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2 | CODE 6 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2 | CODE 6 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2 |
| 204A | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: PREGNANCY OR ASK Are you pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 |
| 204B | <p>BIOMARKER START FROM HERE: BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE CONSENT STATEMENTS, ASK THE RESPONDENT HER AGE AND MARITAL STATUS TO CONFIRM THE INFORMATION IN Q203/Q204. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES THAT AFFECT THE INFORMED CONSENT PATTERN (MINOR VS. ADULT); GO BACK TO Q203/Q204 AND MAKE CORRECTIONS. PLEASE INFORM THE INTERVIEWER OF NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (QH07/QH08), IF NECESSARY.</p> | | | |
| 205 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 |
| 206 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 207 | MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER |
| 208 | CHECK 203: AGE | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ← |
| 209 | CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS | CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 218) ← OTHER 2 | CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 218) ← OTHER 2 | CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 218) ← OTHER 2 |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 210 | ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p> | | |
| | 211 | CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR MALARIA TESTING

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 212 | ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TESTING. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking women all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all women take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger. One blood drop will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. A few blood drops will be collected on slide(s) and taken to a laboratory for testing. You will not be told the results of the laboratory testing. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the malaria rapid test and give drops on slide for Laboratory analysis?</p> | | |
| | 213 | CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|--|--|--|
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 214 | ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION. | <p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.</p> <p>For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. I will provide you with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give you a voucher for free services for you (and for your partner if you want) that you can use at any of these facilities.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 215 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER ID NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER ID NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR HIVRDT TESTING

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|--|--|
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 216 | ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RDT TEST. | <p>If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid diagnostic test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counseling before and after the test.</p> <p>For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in hospitals in Rwanda. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.</p> <p>I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for rapid HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 217 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SKIP TO 235) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 235) | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SKIP TO 235) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 235) | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SKIP TO 235) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 235) |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 218 | WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT | NAME _____ | NAME _____ | NAME _____ |

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|--|--|
| P A R E N T R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T | 219 | ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?</p> | | |
| | 220 | CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 223) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 223) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 223) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 223) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 223) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 223) |

MINOR RESPONDENT (15-17yrs) ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|---|---|
| M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T | 221 | ASK ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p> | | |
| | 222 | CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR MALARIA TESTING

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|---|--|--|
| P A R E N T — R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T | 223 | ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking women all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all women take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger. One blood drop will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. A few blood drops will be collected on slide(s) and taken to a laboratory for testing. You and (NAME OF MINOR) will not be told the results of the laboratory testing. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to have a malaria rapid test and give drops on slide for laboratory analysis?</p> | | |
| | 224 | CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 227) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 227) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 227) |

MINOR RESPONDENT (15-17yrs) ASSENT FOR MALARIA TESTING

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|---|---|---|
| M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T | 225 | ASK ASSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking women all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all women take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger. One blood drop will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. A few blood drops will be collected on slide(s) and taken to a laboratory for testing. You will not be told the results of the laboratory testing. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you have a malaria rapid test and give drops on slide for laboratory analysis?</p> | | |
| | 226 | CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|--|--|
| P A R E N T R E S P A D U L T C O N S E N T | 227 | ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ADULT. | <p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV test is being done to see how many people have HIV.</p> <p>For the HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR 15-17yrs)'s test results either. I will provide a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give her a voucher for free services that can be used at any of these facilities.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR 15-17yrs) to give blood for the HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 228 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) |

MINOR RESPONDENT (15-17yrs) ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|---|---|
| M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T | 229 | ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR RESPONDENT. | <p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.</p> <p>For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. I will provide you with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give you a voucher for free services for you (and for your partner if you want) that you can use at any of these facilities.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 230 | CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HIV RDT TESTING

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|--|---|---|
| P A R E N T R E S P A D U L T C O N S E N T | 231 | ASK CONSENT FOR RDT TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT. | <p>If you want (NAME OF MINOR) to know her HIV status right now, we can do a rapid diagnostic test and tell you and (NAME OF MINOR) the result. The testing is free and we will offer counseling before and after the test.</p> <p>For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in hospitals in Rwanda. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.</p> <p>I will give (NAME OF MINOR) a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Do you have any questions?</p> <p>You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for rapid HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 232 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 235) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 235) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 235) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 235) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 235) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 235) |

MINOR RESPONDENT (15-17yrs) ASSENT FOR HIV RDT TEST

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|--|--|
| M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T | 233 | ASK ASSENT FOR RDT TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT. | <p>If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid diagnostic test and tell you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) the result. The testing is free and we will offer counseling before and after the test.</p> <p>For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in hospitals in Rwanda. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.</p> <p>I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Do you have any questions?</p> <p>You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for rapid HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 234 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 235 | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). | | | |
| 236 | PLACE BAR CODE LABEL. | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON BLOOD SLIDE, THE 3RD ON FILTER PAPER, THE 4TH ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM BLOOD SLIDE, AND THE 5TH ON THE DBS TRANSMITTAL FORM. | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON BLOOD SLIDE, THE 3RD ON FILTER PAPER, THE 4TH ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM BLOOD SLIDE, AND THE 5TH ON THE DBS TRANSMITTAL FORM. | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON BLOOD SLIDE, THE 3RD ON FILTER PAPER, THE 4TH ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM BLOOD SLIDE, AND THE 5TH ON THE DBS TRANSMITTAL FORM. |
| 237 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 |
| 238 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 |
| 238A | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA BLOOD SLIDE COLLECTION | COLLECTED 1 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 | COLLECTED 1 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 | COLLECTED 1 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 |
| 239 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE HIV DBS COLLECTION | COLLECTED 1 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 | COLLECTED 1 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 | COLLECTED 1 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 5 |
| 240 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "HIV COMBO SET" HERE. | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 244) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 245) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 244) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 245) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 244) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 245) ← |
| 241 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK" HERE. | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 243) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 245) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 243) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 245) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 243) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 245) ← |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 242 | <p>IF 240 AND 241 ARE POSITIVE <u>RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE:</u></p> <p>INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE.</p> <p>SKIP TO 245</p> | | | |
| 243 | <p>IF 240 IS POSITIVE AND 241 IS NEGATIVE <u>RESPONDENT RESULTS ARE INCONCLUSIVE:</u></p> <p>INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT RESULTS ARE NOT CONCLUSIVE AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY AFTER 4 WEEKS FOR FURTHER EXAMS.</p> <p>SKIP TO 245</p> | | | |
| 244 | <p>IF 240 IS NEGATIVE <u>RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE:</u></p> <p>INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FURTHER COUNSELING</p> | | | |
| 245 | WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR? | RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3 (SKIP TO 248) ← | RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3 (SKIP TO 248) ← | RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3 (SKIP TO 248) ← |
| 246 | RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "HIV COMBO SET" | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 |
| 247 | RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK" | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|--|---|--|--|
| 202 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S AGE WRITE WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 248 | CHECK 238: | CODE '1' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '2 TO 5' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 257) ← | CODE '1' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '2 TO 5' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 257) ← | CODE '1' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '2 TO 5' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 257) ← |
| 249 | In the past two weeks has you taken or is taking Coartem given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT | YES 1 (SKIP TO 250) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 251) ← | YES 1 (SKIP TO 250) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 251) ← | YES 1 (SKIP TO 250) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 251) ← |
| 250 | ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT | You have told me that you had already received Coartem for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional Coartem. However, the test shows that you has malaria. If you has a fever for two days after the last dose of Coartem, you should go to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 257) | | |
| 251 | CHECK 204a: PREGNANCY STATUS | YES 1 (GO TO 256) ← OTHER 2 | YES 1 (GO TO 256) ← OTHER 2 | YES 1 (GO TO 256) ← OTHER 2 |
| 252 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | The malaria test shows that you has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called Coartem is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to take the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not. | | |
| 253 | CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) _____ ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) _____ ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) _____ ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 |
| 254 | CHECK 253: MEDICATION ACCEPTED | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 257) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 257) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 257) ← |
| 255 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/ OTHER ADULT. | ≥ 35 kg≥ 15 years 20 mg AS + 120 mg AQ 4 tablets twice a day for 3 days ALSO TELL THE ADULT: If you have a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should go to see a health professional for treatment right away. | | |
| 256 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA REFERRAL STATEMENT TO A PREGNANT WOMAN. | The test shows that you has malaria. However, you have told me that you are currently pregnant. Therefore, I cannot give you Coartem. You should go to the nearest health facility for further examination and treatment. | | |
| 257 | GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301. | | | |

HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 301 | INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 302-304 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE APPROPRIATE OPTION FROM THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU TO LIST ALL MEN AGE 15-59 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. IN EACH COLUMN, WRITE THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. ALSO CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR QUESTION 303. IF THE MAN'S AGE IS 15-17, COMPLETE QUESTION 304 USING THE MARITAL STATUS INFORMATION PRINTED IN THE TABLET'S REPORT. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | | |
| | | MAN 1 | MAN 2 | MAN 3 |
| 302 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE MAN'S AGE WRITE MAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 303 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR AGE GROUP. | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 SKIP TO 304A ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 SKIP TO 304A ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 SKIP TO 304A ← |
| 304 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR MARITAL STATUS | CODE 6 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2 | CODE 6 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2 | CODE 6 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2 |

| | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| 304A | BIOMARKER START FROM HERE: BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE CONSENT STATEMENTS, ASK THE RESPONDENT HIS AGE AND MARITAL STATUS TO CONFIRM THE INFORMATION IN Q303/Q304. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES THAT AFFECT THE INFORMED CONSENT PATTERN (MINOR VS. ADULT); GO BACK TO Q303/Q304 AND MAKE CORRECTIONS. PLEASE INFORM THE INTERVIEWER OF NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (QH07/QH08), IF NECESSARY. | | | |
| 308 | CHECK 303: AGE | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 310) ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 310) ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 310) ← |
| 309 | CHECK 304: MARITAL STATUS | CODE 6 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2 | CODE 6 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2 | CODE 6 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 316) ← OTHER 2 |

| | | MAN 1 | MAN 2 | MAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 302 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE MAN'S AGE WRITE MAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 310 | ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION. | <p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.</p> <p>For the HIV testing, we need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. I will provide you with a list of facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give you a voucher for free services for you (and for your partner if you want) that you can use at any of these facilities.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 311 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER ID NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER ID NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR RDT TESTING

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|--|--|
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 314 | ASK CONSENT FOR HIV RDT TEST. | <p>If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid diagnostic test and tell you the result. The testing is free and we will offer counseling before and after the test.</p> <p>For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in hospitals in Rwanda. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.</p> <p>I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for rapid HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 315 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SKIP TO 329) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 329) | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SKIP TO 329) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 329) | GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SKIP TO 329) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 329) |

| | | MAN 1 | MAN 2 | MAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 302 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE MAN'S AGE WRITE MAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|------------|------------|------------|
| 316 | WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT | NAME _____ | NAME _____ | NAME _____ |
|-----|---|------------|------------|------------|

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| P A R E N T R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T | 317 | ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ADULT. | <p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV test is being done to see how many people have HIV.</p> <p>For the HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF MINOR)'s test results either. I will provide a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give her a voucher for free services that can be used at any of these facilities.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for the HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 318 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1] PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2] _____ ← (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 325) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3] (SKIP TO 325) ← | GRANTED 1] PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2] _____ ← (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 325) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3] (SKIP TO 325) ← | GRANTED 1] PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2] _____ ← (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 325) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3] (SKIP TO 325) ← |

MINOR RESPONDENT (15-17yrs) ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|--|--|
| M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T | 319 | ASK ASSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM MINOR RESPONDENT. | <p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to give blood for HIV testing. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. The HIV testing is being done to see how many people have HIV.</p> <p>For the HIV testing, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. I will provide you with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. I will also give you a voucher for free services for you (and for your partner if you want) that you can use at any of these facilities.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for the HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 320 | CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1] MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2] _____ ← (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3] | GRANTED 1] MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2] _____ ← (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3] | GRANTED 1] MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2] _____ ← (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3] |

| | | MAN 1 | MAN 2 | MAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 302 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE MAN'S AGE WRITE MAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR RDT TESTING

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|--|--|--|
| P A R E N T R E S P A D U L T C O N S E N T | 325 | ASK CONSENT FOR RDT TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT. | <p>If you want (NAME OF MINOR) to know her HIV status right now, we can do a rapid diagnostic test and tell you and (NAME OF MINOR) the result. The testing is free and we will offer counseling before and after the test.</p> <p>For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in hospitals in Rwanda. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.</p> <p>I will give (NAME OF MINOR) a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Do you have any questions?</p> <p>You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood for rapid HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 326 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 329) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 329) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 329) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 329) |

MINOR RESPONDENT (15-17yrs) ASSENT FOR RDT TEST

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|---|---|
| M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T | 327 | ASK ASSENT FOR RDT TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT. | <p>If you want to know your HIV status right now, we can do a rapid diagnostic test and tell you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) the result. The testing is free and we will offer counseling before and after the test.</p> <p>For the rapid HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. We will use the same rapid tests used in hospitals in Rwanda. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The result of the test will be available in 20-30 minutes.</p> <p>I will give you a referral form to go to the nearest health facility for follow up with medical personnel, as is recommended by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Do you have any questions?</p> <p>You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you give blood for rapid HIV testing?</p> | | |
| | 328 | CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

| | | MAN 1 | MAN 2 | MAN 3 |
|------|---|--|--|--|
| 302 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE MAN'S AGE WRITE MAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 329 | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). | | | |
| 329A | PLACE BAR CODE LABEL. | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 |
| | | PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM. |
| 332 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "HIV COMBO SET" HERE. | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 336) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 337) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 336) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 337) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 336) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 337) ← |
| 333 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE "HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK" HERE. | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 335A) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 337) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 335A) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 337) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 } (SKIP TO 335A) ← NOT PRESENT 3 } REFUSED 4 } OTHER 5 } (SKIP TO 337) ← |

| | | MAN 1 | MAN 2 | MAN 3 |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 302 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE MAN'S AGE WRITE MAN'S LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 335 | <p>IF 332 AND 333 ARE POSITIVE</p> <p><u>RESPONDENT IS HIV POSITIVE:</u></p> <p>INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT ABOUT POSITIVE HIV STATUS AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE.</p> <p>SKIP TO 337</p> | | | |
| 335A | <p>IF 332 IS POSITIVE AND 333 IS NEGATIVE RESPONDENT RESULTS ARE INCONCLUSIVE:</p> <p>INFORM SURVEY PARTICIPANT RESULTS ARE NOT CONCLUSIVE AND PROVIDE POST-TEST COUNSELING. AS PART OF POST-TEST COUNSELING, PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY AFTER 4 WEEKS FOR FURTHER EXAMS.</p> <p>SKIP TO 337</p> | | | |
| 336 | <p>IF 332 IS NEGATIVE</p> <p><u>RESPONDENT IS HIV NEGATIVE:</u></p> <p>INFORM THE RESPONDENT OF NEGATIVE TEST RESULT, AND CONDUCT POST-TEST COUNSELING. PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY FOR FURTHER COUNSELING.</p> | | | |
| 337 | WHILE TESTING THIS PERSON, WAS ANY RDT INVALID/DID ANY RDT FAIL TO RUN, THAT IS, THE CONTROL BAND DID NOT APPEAR? | RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3] (SKIP TO 340) ← | RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3] (SKIP TO 340) ← | RDT CONDUCTED, YES ANY INVALID 1 RDT CONDUCTED, NONE INVALID 2 NO RDT CONDUCTED 3] (SKIP TO 340) ← |
| 338 | RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "HIV COMBO SET" | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 |
| 339 | RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS USING "HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK" | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> RECORD NUMBER OF INVALID RESULTS, IF NONE INVALID, ENTER 00 |
| 340 | GO BACK TO 302 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW. | | | |

FIELDWORKER'S OBSERVATIONS
TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

| IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------|---|--|---|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| PROVINCE: _____ DISTRICT: _____ SECTOR: _____ NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ CLUSTER NUMBER STRUCTURE NUMBER HOUSEHOLD NUMBER HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MICRONUTRIENT/ ANEMIA / MALARIA TESTING? (1=YES, 2=NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIOMARKER VISITS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIOMARKER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | MONTH _____ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TIME | _____ | _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOTES: _____ _____ _____ _____ | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table> | 0 | 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | | TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | |
| 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | ENGLISH | **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 02 KINYARWANDA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUPERVISOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| _____ NAME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MICRONUTRIENT, WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

| | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 401 | INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 402-403 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES. | | | |
| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 |
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 403 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 404 | CHECK 403: CHILD BORN IN 2014-2019? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ← |
| 404A | In the last week, has (NAME) been given NOOTRITOTO, SHISHA KIBONDO, SOSOMA fortified or CSB+? | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 404B | At what time approximately did (NAME) his/her most recent meal or was breastfed? USING 24 HOURS SYSTEM | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DID NOT EAT TODAY 99 | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DID NOT EAT TODAY 99 | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DID NOT EAT TODAY 99 |
| 404C | MEASURER AND ASSISTANT START FROM HERE | | | |
| 405 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 406 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 407 | MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 |
| 408 | MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER |
| 409 | CHECK 403: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS? | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OLDER 2 | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OLDER 2 | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OLDER 2 |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 410 | WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ |
| 411 | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD BIOLOGICAL TESTING FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia, and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted from a mosquito bite. Anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually result from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.</p> <p>We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in testing in this survey by providing a small amount of blood. Taking a blood sample may cause some discomfort. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. The results from these tests will not be reported back to you as it will take some time to process the blood. The results will be kept strictly confidential. You can say yes or no to each test. It is up to you to decide.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to give blood?</p> | | |
| 412 | CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 434) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 434) | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 434) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 434) | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 434) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 434) |
| 413 | Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to take the: CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | a) Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 b) Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 c) Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | a) Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 b) Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 c) Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | a) Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 b) Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 c) Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 413A | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). | | | |
| 414 | PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA) RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP (EDTA) TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 |
| 415 | RED TOP TUBE RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 |
| 415a | CHECK Q414 and Q415: | Q414 (4, 5 or 6) AND Q415 (4, 5, or 6) 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER 2 | 414 (4, 5 or 6) AND 415 (4, 5, or 6) 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER 2 | 414 (4, 5 or 6) AND 415 (4, 5, or 6) 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER 2 |
| 416 | PLACE BAR CODE LABEL. CONFIRM BAR CODE PLACED BASED ON THE TUBES AND TRANSMITTAL FORM | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.</div> PURPLE TUBE A RED TUBE B TRANSMITTAL FORM C | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.</div> PURPLE TUBE A RED TUBE B TRANSMITTAL FORM C | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.</div> PURPLE TUBE A RED TUBE B TRANSMITTAL FORM C |
| 417 | DATE BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 418 | TIME BLOOD DRAWN USING 24 HOURS SYSTEM | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| RESULTS OF HEMOGLOBIN TEST | | | | |
| 419 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE PAMPHLET. | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 992 NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 992 NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 992 NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 |
| RESULTS OF MALARIA RDT TEST | | | | |
| 420 | CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT. | TESTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | TESTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | TESTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← |
| 421 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|--|--|-----|----|---------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 422 | Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 423 | CHECK 422: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426) ←</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) ← | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426) ←</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) ← | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426) ←</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 424 | CHECK 419: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) ← | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) ← | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) ← | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 425 | In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking ACT given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 427) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 428) ←</td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 427) ← | | NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 428) ← | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 427) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 428) ←</td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 427) ← | | NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 428) ← | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 427) ←</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 428) ←</td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 427) ← | | NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 428) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 427) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 428) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 427) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 428) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 427) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 428) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 426 | SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | <p>The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away, if the child has already taken a treatment for malaria please take him to the nearest health facility for a checkup, to determine if the malaria is cured.</p> <p>(SKIP TO 432)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 427 | ALREADY TAKING ACT REFERRAL STATEMENT | <p>You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received ACT for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional ACT. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of ACT, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination.</p> <p>(SKIP TO 432)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|----------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 428 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND | The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called ACT. ACT is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 429 | CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) _____ ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) _____ ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) _____ ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 430 | CHECK 429: MEDICATION ACCEPTED | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 431 | TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH POSITIVE MALARIA TESTS | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">TREATMENT WITH ACT</th> </tr> <tr> <th>WEIGHT (in kg)</th> <th>AGE</th> <th>ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LESS THAN 5 KGS</td> <td>NOTHING</td> <td>NOTHING</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-14 KGS</td> <td>6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS</td> <td>1 TABLET TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-25 KGS</td> <td>4 - 8 YEARS</td> <td>2 TABLETS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>IF CHILD WEIGHS LESS THAN 5 KGS, DO NOT LEAVE DRUGS. TELL PARENTS TO TAKE CHILD TO HEALTH FACILITY.</p> <p>ALSO TELL THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. (SKIP TO 432)</p> | | | TREATMENT WITH ACT | | | WEIGHT (in kg) | AGE | ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE | LESS THAN 5 KGS | NOTHING | NOTHING | 5-14 KGS | 6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS | 1 TABLET TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | 15-25 KGS | 4 - 8 YEARS | 2 TABLETS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS |
| TREATMENT WITH ACT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEIGHT (in kg) | AGE | ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LESS THAN 5 KGS | NOTHING | NOTHING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-14 KGS | 6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS | 1 TABLET TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-25 KGS | 4 - 8 YEARS | 2 TABLETS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 432 | CHECK 419: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 434) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 434) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 434) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 433 | SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL | The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 434 | GO BACK TO 402 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 501. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MICRONUTRIENT, WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

| | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 401 | INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 402-403 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES. | | | |
| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 |
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 403 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 404 | CHECK 403: CHILD BORN IN 2014-2019? | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ← | YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ← |
| 404A | In the last week, has (NAME) been given NOOTRITOTO, SHISHA KIBONDO, SOSOMA fortified or CSB+? | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 404B | At what time approximately did (NAME)his/her most recent meal or was breastfed? USING 24 HOURS SYSTEM | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DID NOT EAT TODAY 99 | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DID NOT EAT TODAY 99 | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DID NOT EAT TODAY 99 |
| 404C | MEASURER AND ASSISTANT START FROM HERE | | | |
| 405 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 406 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 407 | MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 |
| 408 | MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER |
| 409 | CHECK 403: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS? | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OLDER 2 | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OLDER 2 | 0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OLDER 2 |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 |
|-----|--|---|--|--|
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 410 | WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ |
| 411 | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD BIOLOGICAL TESTING FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia, and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted from a mosquito bite. Anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually result from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.</p> <p>We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in testing in this survey by providing a small amount of blood. Taking a blood sample may cause some discomfort. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the results will be told to you right away. The results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. The results from these tests will not be reported back to you as it will take some time to process the blood. The results will be kept strictly confidential.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to each test. It is up to you to decide.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to give blood?</p> | | |
| 412 | CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 434) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 434) | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 434) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 434) | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 434) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 434) |
| 413 | Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to take the: CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | a) Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 b) Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 c) Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | a) Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 b) Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 c) Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | a) Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 b) Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 c) Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 413A | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). | | | |
| 414 | PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA) RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP (EDTA) TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 |
| 415 | RED TOP TUBE RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 |
| 415a | CHECK Q414 and Q415: | Q414 (4, 5 or 6) AND Q415 (4, 5, or 6) 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER 2 | 414 (4, 5 or 6) AND 415 (4, 5, or 6) 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER 2 | 414 (4, 5 or 6) AND 415 (4, 5, or 6) 1 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER 2 |
| 416 | PLACE BAR CODE LABEL. CONFIRM BAR CODE PLACED BASED ON THE TUBES AND TRANSMITTAL FORM | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.</div> PURPLE TUBE A RED TUBE B TRANSMITTAL FORM C | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.</div> PURPLE TUBE A RED TUBE B TRANSMITTAL FORM C | <div style="border: 2px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE.</div> PURPLE TUBE A RED TUBE B TRANSMITTAL FORM C |
| 417 | DATE BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 418 | TIME BLOOD DRAWN USING 24 HOURS SYSTEM | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| RESULTS OF HEMOGLOBIN TEST | | | | |
| 419 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE PAMPHLET. | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 992 NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 992 NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 992 NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 |
| RESULTS OF MALARIA RDT TEST | | | | |
| 420 | CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT. | TESTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | TESTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | TESTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← |
| 421 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|---------------|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|--|--|-----|----|---------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 422 | Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms: | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) EXTREME WEAKNESS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HEART PROBLEMS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) RAPID BREATHING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) SEIZURES | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) JAUNDICE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) DARK URINE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 423 | CHECK 422: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426)</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426)</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426)</td> </tr> </table> | NO | YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | YES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 424 | CHECK 419: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 426)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT PRESENT 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER 6</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 426) | | 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 426) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT PRESENT 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFUSED 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 425 | In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking ACT given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 427)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 428)</td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 427) | | NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 428) | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 427)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 428)</td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 427) | | NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 428) | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 427)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 428)</td> </tr> </table> | YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 427) | | NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (SKIP TO 428) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 427) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 428) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 427) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 428) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 427) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (SKIP TO 428) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 426 | <u>SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM. | <p>The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away, if the child has already taken a treatment for malaria please take him to the nearest health facility for a checkup, to determine if the malaria is cured.</p> <p>(SKIP TO 432)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 427 | ALREADY TAKING ACT REFERRAL STATEMENT | <p>You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received ACT for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional ACT. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of ACT, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination.</p> <p>(SKIP TO 432)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | CHILD 1 | CHILD 2 | CHILD 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|----------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 402 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 428 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called ACT. ACT is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 429 | CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) _____ ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) _____ ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 (SIGN) _____ ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 430 | CHECK 429: MEDICATION ACCEPTED | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 432) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 431 | TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH POSITIVE MALARIA TESTS | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">TREATMENT WITH ACT</th> </tr> <tr> <th>WEIGHT (in kg)</th> <th>AGE</th> <th>ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LESS THAN 5 KGS</td> <td>NOTHING</td> <td>NOTHING</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-14 KGS</td> <td>6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS</td> <td>1 TABLET TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-25 KGS</td> <td>4 - 8 YEARS</td> <td>2 TABLETS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>IF CHILD WEIGHS LESS THAN 5 KGS, DO NOT LEAVE DRUGS. TELL PARENTS TO TAKE CHILD TO HEALTH FACILITY.</p> <p>ALSO TELL THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. (SKIP TO 432)</p> | | | TREATMENT WITH ACT | | | WEIGHT (in kg) | AGE | ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE | LESS THAN 5 KGS | NOTHING | NOTHING | 5-14 KGS | 6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS | 1 TABLET TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | 15-25 KGS | 4 - 8 YEARS | 2 TABLETS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS |
| TREATMENT WITH ACT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEIGHT (in kg) | AGE | ARTEMETHER-LUMEFANTRINE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LESS THAN 5 KGS | NOTHING | NOTHING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-14 KGS | 6 MONTHS - 3 YEARS | 1 TABLET TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-25 KGS | 4 - 8 YEARS | 2 TABLETS TWICE A DAY FOR 3 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 432 | CHECK 419: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 434) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 434) ← | BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 434) ← | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 433 | <u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> | The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 434 | GO BACK TO 402 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 501. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MICRONUTRIENT, WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

| | | | | |
|------|---|--|--|--|
| 501 | INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q.502-505 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE, THE LINE NUMBER, AND MARITAL STATUS AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH WOMAN IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN THREE WOMEN USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE WOMAN ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES. | | | |
| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
| 502 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 503 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WOMAN'S AGE. | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 |
| 504 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WOMAN'S MARITAL STATUS. | NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| 505 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: PREGNANCY IF NOT AVAILABLE FROM TABLET ASK Are you pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 |
| 505A | In the last 6 months did you receive a deworming treatment? | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 505B | In the past week have you consumed Nootrimama, SHISHA KIBONDO, SOSOMA fortified or | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 505C | At what time approximately did you eat your most recent meal? USING 24 HOURS SYSTEM | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DID NOT EAT TODAY 99 | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DID NOT EAT TODAY 99 | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DID NOT EAT TODAY 99 |
| 505D | MEASURER AND ASSISTANT START FROM HERE | | | |
| 506 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 |
| 507 | ASSISTANT TO RECORD HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 |
| 508 | MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER |
| 509 | CHECK 503: AGE. | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← |
| 510 | CHECK 504: MARITAL STATUS. | NEVER IN UNION 1 (SKIP TO 516) ← OTHER 2 | NEVER IN UNION 1 (SKIP TO 516) ← OTHER 2 | NEVER IN UNION 1 (SKIP TO 516) ← OTHER 2 |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 502 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION AND TESTING

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 511 | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION FROM RESPONDENT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia, and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted from a mosquito bite. Anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.</p> <p>We ask that you provide a sample of your blood. Taking a blood sample may cause some discomfort. For all tests, the equipment used is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. The results from these tests will not be reported back to you and will only be used for survey purposes. The results will be kept strictly confidential.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to each test. It is up to you to decide. Do you have any questions? Will you give blood?</p> | | |
| | 512 | CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 514) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 514) | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 514) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 514) | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 514) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 514) |
| 513 | Will you take the: CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) | Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) | Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) | |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 502 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 514 | ASK CONSENT FOR URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM RESPONDENT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for iodine deficiency. Iodine deficiency can cause goiter and other health problems. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.</p> <p>We ask that you provide a sample of your urine. The equipment used is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for iodine deficiency. The results from this test will not be reported back to you and will only be used for survey purposes. The results will be kept strictly confidential.</p> <p>You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Do you have any questions? Will you give urine for the iodine testing?</p> | | |
| | 515 | CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1] REFUSED 2] _____ ← (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 526) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3] (SKIP TO 526) ← | GRANTED 1] REFUSED 2] _____ ← (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 526) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3] (SKIP TO 526) ← | GRANTED 1] REFUSED 2] _____ ← (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 526) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3] (SKIP TO 526) ← |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|------|---|--|--|--|
| 502 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 515a | WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADOLESCENT. | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ | NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____ |

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT C O N S E N T F O R B L O O D C O L L E C T I O N A N D T E S T I N G

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|---|---|---|
| P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E C O N S E N T | 516 | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia, and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted from a mosquito bite. Anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.</p> <p>For the tests we will need a sample of [NAME OF MINOR]'s blood. Taking a blood sample may cause some discomfort. For all tests, the equipment used is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and [NAME OF MINOR] right away. The results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. The results from these tests will not be reported back to you and [NAME OF MINOR] and will only be used for survey purposes. The results will be kept strictly confidential.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to each test. It is up to you to decide. Do you have any questions? Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to give blood?</p> | | |
| | 517 | CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 522) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 522) ← | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 522) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 522) ← | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 522) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 522) ← |
| | 518 | Will you allow (MINOR) to take the: CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) | Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) | Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 502 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

| MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION AND TESTING | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|--|--|--|
| MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT | 519 | ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD COLLECTION FROM MINOR RESPONDENT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for malaria, anemia, and vitamins and mineral levels. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted from a mosquito bite. Anemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are serious health problems that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.</p> <p>We ask that you provide a sample of your blood. Taking a blood sample may cause some discomfort. For all tests, the equipment used is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for malaria and anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and [PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT] right away. The results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The rest of the blood will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for vitamins and minerals. The results from these tests will not be reported back to you and [PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT] and will only be used for survey purposes. The results will be kept strictly confidential.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to each test. It is up to you to decide. Do you have any questions? Will you give blood?</p> | | |
| | 520 | CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 522) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 _____ (SKIP TO 522) | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 522) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 _____ (SKIP TO 522) | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 522) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 _____ (SKIP TO 522) |
| | 521 | Will you take the: CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER. | Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) | Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) | Malaria test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Anemia test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 Vitamin and mineral test? GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 502 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E C O N S E N T | 522 | ASK CONSENT FOR URINE AND TESTING FROM PARENT/ADULT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for iodine deficiency. Iodine deficiency can cause goiter and other health problems. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.</p> <p>For the test we will need a sample of [NAME OF MINOR]'s urine. The equipment used is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for iodine deficiency. The results from this test will not be reported back to you and [NAME OF MINOR] and will only be used for survey purposes. The results will be kept strictly confidential.</p> <p>You can say yes or no. Do you have any questions? Will you allow [NAME OF MINOR] to provide urine for the iodine testing?</p> | | |
| | 523 | CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 526) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 526) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 526) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 526) | GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED SKIP TO 526) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 526) |

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING









| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|--|--|--|
| M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T | 524 | ASK CONSENT FOR URINE COLLECTION AND TESTING FROM MINOR RESPONDENT. | <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take a test for iodine deficiency. Iodine deficiency can cause goiter and other health problems. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat these health problems.</p> <p>We ask that you provide a sample of your urine. The equipment used is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The urine will be sent to a laboratory to be tested for iodine deficiency. The results from this test will not be reported back to you and [PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT] and will only be used for survey purposes. The results will be kept strictly confidential.</p> <p>You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Do you have any questions? Will you give urine for the iodine testing?</p> | | |
| | 525 | CIRCLE THE CODE, ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER, AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) FIELDWORKER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|------|---|--|--|--|
| 502 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 526 | PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). | | | |
| 527 | PURPLE TOP TUBE (EDTA) RECORD THE RESULT OF THE PURPLE TOP (EDTA) TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT ... 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT ... 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT ... 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 |
| 528 | RED TOP TUBE RECORD THE RESULT OF THE RED TOP TUBE BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION. | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT ... 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT ... 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE 2 NOT PRESENT ... 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 |
| 528a | CHECK Q527 and Q528: | Q527 (4, 5 or 6) AND Q528 (4, 5, or 6) 1 (SKIP TO 537) ← OTHER 2 | Q527 (4, 5 or 6) AND Q528 (4, 5, or 6) 1 (SKIP TO 537) ← OTHER 2 | Q527 (4, 5 or 6) AND Q528 (4, 5, or 6) 1 (SKIP TO 537) ← OTHER 2 |
| 529 | PLACE BAR CODE LABEL. CONFIRM BAR CODE PLACED ON THE CONTAINER, TUBES, AND TRANSMITTAL FORM. | PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. | PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. | PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. |
| | | CONTAINER A PURPLE TUBE B RED TUBE C TRANSMITTAL FORM D | CONTAINER A PURPLE TUBE B RED TUBE C TRANSMITTAL FORM D | CONTAINER A PURPLE TUBE B RED TUBE C TRANSMITTAL FORM... D |
| 530 | DATE BLOOD SAMPLE TAKEN. | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 531 | TIME BLOOD DRAWN. USING 24 HOURS SYSTEM | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 502 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| RESULTS OF HEMOGLOBIN TEST | | | | |
| 532 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE PAMPHLET. | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT ENOUGH BLOOD 992 NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT ENOUGH BLOOD 992 NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT ENOUGH BLOOD 992 NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 |
| RESULTS OF MALARIA RDT TEST | | | | |
| 533 | CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT | TESTED 1 NOT ENOUGH BLOOD 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 535) ← | TESTED 1 NOT ENOUGH BLOOD 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 535) ← | TESTED 1 NOT ENOUGH BLOOD 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 535) ← |
| 534 | RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE PAMPHLET. | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6 |
| 535 | URINE SPECIMEN RECORD THE RESULT OF THE URINE SPECIMEN COLLECTION | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE. 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE. 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 | COLLECTED 1 INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE. 2 NOT PRESENT 4 REFUSED 5 OTHER 6 |
| 536 | DATE URINE SAMPLE TAKEN | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 537 | CHECK 534: | CODE '1' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '2 OR 6' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 546) ← | CODE '1' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '2 OR 6' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 546) ← | CODE '1' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '2 OR 6' IS CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 546) ← |
| 538 | In the past two weeks has you taken or is taking Coartem given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT | YES 1 (SKIP TO 539) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 540) ← | YES 1 (SKIP TO 539) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 540) ← | YES 1 (SKIP TO 539) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 540) ← |
| 539 | ALREADY TAKING [FIRST LINE MEDICATION] REFERRAL STATEMENT | You have told me that you had already received Coartem for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional Coartem. However, the test shows that you has malaria. If you has a fever for two days after the last dose of Coartem, you should go to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 546) | | |

| | | WOMAN 1 | WOMAN 2 | WOMAN 3 |
|-----|--|---|--|--|
| 502 | FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| 540 | CHECK 505 FOR PREGNANCY STATUS | YES 1 (GO TO 545) ← OTHER 2 | YES 1 (GO TO 545) ← OTHER 2 | YES 1 (GO TO 545) ← OTHER 2 |
| 541 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT. | The malaria test shows that you has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called Coartem is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to take the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not. | | |
| 542 | CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 |
| 543 | CHECK542: MEDICATION ACCEPTED | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (GO TO 546) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (GO TO 546) ← | ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2 OTHER 6 (GO TO 546) ← |
| 544 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO ADULT. | [INSERT DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS] ALSO TELL THE ADULT: If you have a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should go to see a health professional for treatment right away. | | |
| 545 | READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PREGNANT WOMAN. | The test shows that you has malaria. However, you have told me that you are currently pregnant. Therefore, I cannot give you Coartem. You should go to the nearest health facility for further examination and treatment. | | |
| 546 | GO BACK TO 502 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END INTERVIEW. | | | |

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.</p> | <p>DHSprogram.com</p> |  |
| <p>STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.</p> | <p>Statcompiler.com</p> |  |
| <p>DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).</p> | <p>Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store</p> |  |
| <p>DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.</p> | <p>userforum.DHSprogram.com</p> |  |
| <p>Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables.</p> | <p>www.youtube.com/DHSProgram</p> |  |
| <p>Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.</p> | <p>DHSprogram.com/Data</p> |  |
| <p>Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).</p> | <p>spatialdata.DHSprogram.com</p> |  |
| <p>Learning Hub – Access online courses for independent learning and workshop participation, communities of practice, and other training resources.</p> | <p>Learning.DHSprogram.com</p> |  |
| <p>GitHub – Open access to Stata and SPSS code for DHS indicators for public use.</p> | <p>Github.com/DHSprogram</p> |  |
| <p>Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:</p> | <p> Twitter www.twitter.com/DHSprogram</p> |  |
| <p> Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram</p> | <p> LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/company/dhs-program</p> |   |
| <p> YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram</p> | <p> Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com</p> |   |