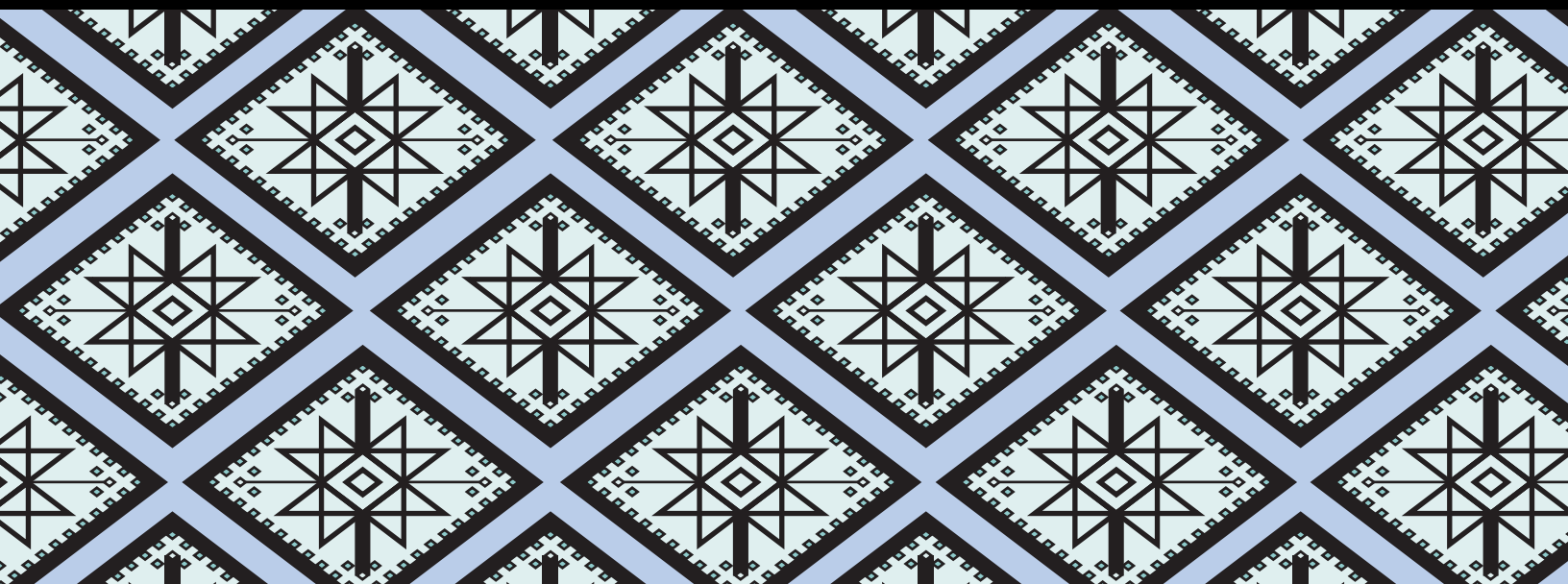


Senegal



**Continuous Demographic
and Health Survey
(Continuous DHS)**

2012-2013

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL



Continuous Demographic and Health Survey in Senegal (Continuous DHS) 2012-2013 Final Report Year 1

Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)
Dakar, Senegal

MEASURE DHS
ICF International
Calverton, Maryland, USA

July 2013



This report presents the findings of the first year of the Continuous Demographic and Health Survey in Senegal (Continuous DHS) 2012-2013, implemented from September 2012 through June 2013 by the *Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie* (ANSD). The Continuous DHS 2012-2013 was funded by the Government of Senegal, USAID, UNICEF, and UNFPA. ICF International provided technical assistance for the survey through the USAID-funded MEASURE DHS program, whose objective is the collection, analysis, and dissemination of demographic and health data, particularly on fertility, mortality, family planning, maternal and child health, nutrition, and malaria.

Other agencies, such as the *Centre de Recherche pour le Développement Humain* (CRDH), and the *Laboratoire de Parasitologie of the Faculty of Medicine of the Université Cheikh Anta Diop* also participated in the implementation of the survey.

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FOREWORD

The Continuous Demographic and Health Survey in Senegal (Continuous DHS 2012-2013), follows the DHS surveys of 1986, 1992, 1997, and 2005 and the EDS-MICS 2010-2011. Since publication of the 2011 survey, Senegal has embarked on a program of surveys in which phases of data collection are repeated at annual and other regular intervals. The Continuous DHS includes a section on the production of sociodemographic indicators (Household component) and another on assessing the availability of human and material resources as well as the quality of care provided by health services to the population (Health Facilities component). I am pleased with the quality of collaboration of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which has joined the Ministry of Health and Social Action in this important endeavor.

The Continuous DHS 2012–2013 was carried out by the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD) with the technical assistance of ICF International. The Laboratory of Bacteriology of University Cheikh Anta DIOP (UCAD) supported implementation of the component on malaria parasitemia. I gratefully thank them.

This first phase of the Continuous DHS incorporates several themes from preceding DHS surveys, in particular, fertility, family planning, antenatal and postnatal care, prevention and management of childhood diseases, and childhood mortality. It also informs the issues related to child malnutrition through anthropometric measurements. Indicators having to do with the prevention of malaria and child nutrition are elaborated upon.

By implementing this survey, ANSD intends to provide users and producers of statistics, and policymakers, with a wide variety of updated and previously unpublished data, which is necessary for good economic and social planning.

Through this survey, ANSD continues its efforts to facilitate access to data for the scientific community. As with other DHS surveys, the database for the Continuous DHS can be downloaded online in order to promote further comprehensive studies. All documentation from the survey will be available online or directly from ANSD and ICF International. I am convinced that all users will benefit from this wealth of information, which will lead to better planning of their activities.

The implementation of this survey has mobilized substantial financial resources. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the government (ANSD) have provided funding. Technical and financial partners have also contributed technically to the implementation of this undertaking as members of the technical and steering committees of the project. I extend my sincere thanks.

My thanks also go to all institutional partners and others who contributed to the success of this important investigation. I express my deep gratitude to the people and to the departments of the government for their support and availability throughout the work of data collection.

The Ministry of Health and Social Action
Professor Awa Marie Coll SECK

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To ensure better monitoring of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Senegal has just completed in 2012-2013 the first phase of a Continuous Demographic and Health Survey. The survey is a part of the program of action of the Master Plan for Statistics, which covers the period 2012-2016, and which hopes to create a continuous flow of population data. This data will help meet the demand for more regular monitoring of the impact of global initiatives currently in progress that are aimed at strengthening health programs. This survey, part of the program of activities of the Master Plan for Statistics, answers the ongoing needs for data to plan, monitor, and evaluate population and health programs. The survey also helps to build capacity within the institutions of the host country for the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of data and results.

This regular exercise, which includes a household survey and a survey of health facilities, further illustrates the policy of rationalization of resources, both financial and technical, by the cooperative use and pooling of resources. It has involved the mobilization of significant financial resources as well as a number of resource persons. I would like, therefore, upon publication of this report to offer my sincere thanks to the government of Senegal and its development partners, including USAID, UNICEF, UNFPA, ICF International, and CRDH, who have supported ANSD throughout this operation.

Through this survey, ANSD reaffirms its commitments to new technologies by again using laptops for the collection and direct processing of data in the field. ANSD is, therefore, resolutely committed to the collection of survey data without paper questionnaires. This option consolidates its successful leadership and confirms the need to rely on and to have confidence in national expertise. I extend my congratulations to the experts at ANSD and my sincere thanks to ICF International and its subcontractor, the Center for Research in Human Development/Centre de Recherche pour le Développement Humain (CRDH, for their very valuable technical support.

I would also like to thank the technical and administrative staff of the Ministry of Health and Social Action, at both the central office and in outlying areas for their valuable assistance, the members of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee for their expertise and availability, and the staff from the Laboratory of Parasitology of the Cheikh Anta Diop University/Université Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD) for their competence in the use of biological analyses.

I would like to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to the people in the localities surveyed as well as the local, traditional, religious, and administrative authorities for the warm welcome extended to the field staff.

Finally, I extend my congratulations to the field staff, drivers, interviewers, health technicians, team leaders and supervisors for their professionalism, dedication, and endurance, which have been crucial to the success of the survey.

I salute the collaboration of colleagues from all of the technical, administrative, logistical, and financial services of the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD) who came together to ensure a resounding success for this critical survey on 26 August 2013.

The General Director of ANSD

26 AOÛT 2013

Le Directeur Général de l'ANSD



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ANSD	Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (National Agency of Statistics and Demography)
ARI	acute respiratory infection
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted interview
CBR	crude birth rate
CD	census district
CLM	Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition (Unit for the Campaign against Malnutrition)
CNERS	Comité National d'Éthique pour la Recherche en Santé (National Ethics Committee for Health Research)
CRDH	Centre de Recherche pour le Développement Humain (Center for Research in Human Development)
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DPES	Document de Politique Économique et Social (Social and Economic Policy Document)
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FGM	female genital mutilation (cutting)
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GDP	gross domestic product
GHI	global health initiative
HIPC	heavily indebted poor countries
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICP	infirmiers/eres chefs de poste (head nurses)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPTp	intermittent preventive treatment
IRS	indoor residual spraying
ISF	Indice Synthétique de Fécondité
IUD	intrauterine device
ITN	insecticide-treated mosquito net
LBV	Laboratory of Bacteriology and Virology
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal nets
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NAR	net attendance ratio
NHDP	National Health Development Plan (see PNDS)
NPAM	National Program against Malaria

ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PNDS	Plan National de Développement Sanitaire (National Health Development Plan/NHDP)
PNLP	Programme National de Lutte contre le Paludisme (National Program Against Malaria)
RDT	rapid diagnostic test
RGP	Recensement Général de la Population (General Census of the Population)
RGPH	Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat (General Census of the Population and Housing)
SP	sulfadoxine-pyriméthamine
STD	sexually transmitted disease
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TFR	total fertility rate
UCAD	Université Cheikh Anta Diop
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFCL	worst forms of child labor
WHO	World Health Organization

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF SENEGAL



Fatou Bintou Niang CAMARA

This introductory chapter presents an overview of the country of Senegal. Context for subsequent chapters of the Continuous Demographic and Health Survey in Senegal 2012-2013 is accompanied by general information about survey objectives and methodology.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE COUNTRY

1.1.1 Geography

Senegal is a sub-Saharan coastal country situated on the far west of the African continent. It is bordered on the north by Mauritania, on the east by Mali, on the south by Guinea and Guinea Bissau, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The Gambia, an enclave of land between the regions of Kaolack and Ziguinchor, crosses through Senegal along the lower section of the Gambia River.

Covering an area of 196,722 square kilometers, Senegal also borders the Atlantic Ocean with 700 kilometers of coastline. It is a flat country, with altitude rarely exceeding 100 meters. Its highest point, the summit of Mount Assiriki in southeastern Senegal, has a height of 381 meters.

Four rivers flow across the country from east to west: the Senegal, Gambia, Casamance, and Saloum rivers. This network is supplemented by some temporary seasonal streams as well as outflow from Guiers Lake in the north.

The reorganization of local and area-wide administrative divisions in Senegal was established by decree on September 10, 2008. The land area was redrawn to expand 11 administrative regions to 14, with the most recent additions being Kaffrine, Kédougou, and Sédhiou, formed, respectively, from the former Kaolack, Tambacounda, and Kolda. The regions are further subdivided into 45 departments. There are 165 communes (assimilated into urban areas), 123 districts (arrondissements), and 383 rural communities.

1.1.2 Economy

In 2011, Senegal issued the Social and Economic Policy Document/(Document de Politique Economique et Social [DPES]). It was created as the established reference for action by government and development partners over the period 2011-15. The reports in this document highlight, among other issues, various economic problems that Senegal faces. Indicators for the period 2005-11 show relative stagnation with regard to poverty, explained in part by a growth rate, on average, of 0.5 percent GDP per capita per year. Although the incidence of new poverty declined slightly, it was accompanied by an increase in the overall number of poor during the period. Poverty is higher in rural areas than in urban centers. These results highlight both the fragility of the Senegalese economy and its ability, over the long term, to improve the living conditions of the population in a sustainable manner. In addition in 2011, the outstanding public debt, both domestic and foreign, increased markedly over the four years before the survey, despite the cancellation of debt registered under the HIPC (highly indebted poor countries) initiatives. The total outstanding foreign debt reached 39.7 percent of GDP, compared with 26.0 percent in 2008. This situation must be reversed quickly in order to include Senegal in the reduction of poverty and acceleration of achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by 2015.

1.1.3 Population

Senegal has amassed economic and sociodemographic data from numerous surveys conducted over the last 30 years. Indeed, in addition to three censuses (Recensement Général de la Population [General Census of the Population (RGP)] in 1976, Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat [General Census of the Population and Housing (RGPH)] in 1988, and RGPH in 2002), several national surveys have been conducted, including the Senegalese Survey on Fertility in 1978, the Survey on Migration and Urbanization in Senegal in 1993, the Senegalese Household Survey (1994/1995 and 2001/2002), five Demographic and Health Surveys (1986, 1992/1993, 1997, 2005 and 2010-2011), the National Survey on Child Labor in Senegal in 2005, and the Survey Monitoring Poverty in Senegal in both 2006 and 2011. These investigations have yielded basic demographic indicators at different times that contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of projects and development programs.

The population of the country has nearly doubled between 1988 (RGPH) and 2012, increasing from 6,896,000 to 13,207,873 inhabitants (with 6,527,659 men and 6,680,214 women). The mean population density is 68 inhabitants per square kilometer. However, this population is unevenly distributed among the 14 administrative regions of the country. The highest population totals are found in the regions of Dakar, Thiès, and Diourbel with, respectively, 2,702,203 inhabitants (20.5 percent of the total population), 1,743,707 inhabitants (13.2 percent), and 1,442,418 inhabitants (10.9 percent), while the northern and eastern regions of the country continue to be characterized by low population. The Kédougou region has the fewest residents, with 137,485 inhabitants (1.0 percent). The largest region, Tambacounda, has only about 6 percent of the population.

The high rate of population growth observed between 2002 and 2012 (2.69 percent) is mainly due to sustained high fertility (a TFR of 5.0 in 2010-2011) and declining infant mortality (from 61 percent in 2005 to 47 percent in 2010-2011). Rapid population growth has resulted in an extremely young population, with more than 50 percent of the country's inhabitants under age 20.

The illiteracy rate is 65 percent at the national level. This illiteracy rate varies from one region to another: the lowest rate was observed in Dakar (35 percent); Ziguinchor follows with 43 percent. In other areas, except for Saint-Louis and Thiès, illiteracy exceeds 75 percent.

Although Senegal has more than 20 ethnic groups, more than 90 percent of the population belongs to five dominant ethnic groups: Wolof (43 percent), Poular (24 percent), Sérér (15 percent), Diola (5 percent), and Mandingue (4 percent).

Senegal's population is predominantly Muslim (94 percent), with the remainder being Christian (4 percent), as well as animist and other religions (2 percent).

1.1.4 Health Policy and Health Situation

Policy in the health sector remains on track to achieve the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the priority goals of the second National Health Development Plan (NHDP-II, 2009-2011) (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire [PNDS]). Specific goals are to reduce maternal and infant/child mortality, achieve fertility control, and increase access for the poor to basic services.

The share of the state budget allocated to the health sector has increased steadily in recent years, resulting in a steady rise in the budget of the Ministry of Health. The budget grew from 36 billion CFA francs in 1998 to 90.5 billion in 2008, 105.9 billion in 2011, and 110.5 billion in 2012. This budget now represents 10.4 percent of the operating budget of the State.

In 2012, Senegal had 80 hospitals (including 28 public and 52 private), 131 health centers (81 public and 50 private) and 1,367 health posts (1,108 public and 259 private). In addition, there were 1,506 health huts. However, in terms of health infrastructure coverage, Senegal has not yet achieved the standards¹ recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO).

The last two decades have been marked by improved health status as evidenced by the trend in most indicators monitored by health programs. Infant and child mortality rates, while still high, have declined significantly. Indeed, the rate of child mortality fell from 121 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 72 per 1,000 live births in 2010-2011, and infant mortality dropped from 61 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 47 per 1,000 live births in 2010-2011. The maternal mortality ratio stood at 392 per 100,000 live births in 2010-2011.

The NHDP/PNDS attaches great importance to the following areas: epidemiological surveillance, reproductive health, STDs/AIDS, and control of endemic diseases such as malaria. The latter endemic, one of the principal causes of morbidity, is in retreat, mainly because of the proactive stance of the National Program against Malaria (Programme National de Lutte contre le Paludisme [NPAM/PNLP]).

The relatively low level of HIV prevalence in the general population age 15 to 49 (0.7 percent in 2010-2011) remains stable.

In 2010-2011, more than 9 of 10 mothers (93 percent) were seen by trained medical personnel during pregnancy. For births in the five years before the 2010-2011 survey, 65 percent of mothers benefited from the assistance of trained medical staff at delivery. Immunization coverage among children under age 5 has improved (63 percent in 2010-2011).

1.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, OBJECTIVES, AND METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

1.2.1 Institutional Framework

The government of Senegal completed in 2012-2013 the first phase of a continuous demographic and health survey (DHS) in accordance with the action program of the Statistics Master Plan. The survey will cover the period 2012-2017 and will provide a continuous flow of data on the population. This data will help meet the demand for more regular monitoring of coverage and impact indicators resulting from current global initiatives aimed at strengthening health programs. The Continuous DHS was conducted by the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD) with technical assistance from ICF International, the U.S. organization in charge of the international Demographic and Health Surveys program. ICF International is a subcontractor to the Center for Research in Human Development (Centre de Recherche pour le Développement Humain [CRDH]). The Cheikh Anta Diop University (Université Cheikh Anta Diop [UCAD]) parasitology laboratory provided technical support for the testing component for malaria (staff training, sampling, analysis of blood samples, and data analysis).

A steering committee, established to implement the survey, included the Ministry of Health and development partners in addition to the DHS technical team. The government of Senegal has received financial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), United Population Fund (UNFPA), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

¹ WHO norms: one health post for every 10,000 inhabitants, one health center for every 50,000 inhabitants, and one hospital for every 150,000 inhabitants.

1.2.2 Objectives

The Continuous DHS has two main objectives: (1) to meet ongoing needs for data to plan, monitor, and evaluate health programs and populations and (2) to build capacity within institutions to collect, process, analyze, disseminate, and use data. The survey has other potential benefits. Maintenance of a central office and field staff over time leads to a de facto institutionalization of the DHS process, which brings benefits that a single DHS performed every five years cannot. Data quality should improve, and the need for technical assistance should diminish. The design of the Continuous DHS also allows for greater flexibility to meet the statistical requirements of the country, so each phase of the survey can be adapted to specific topics for study, which is difficult to do in a five-year DHS.

These objectives are consistent with the fundamental principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), recently launched by the government of the United States to support results that improve health, especially among women and young children, by enhancing health system performance in developing countries. The GHI is a program based on results. Counted among its fundamental principles are commitment to decision making based on knowledge and improved monitoring and evaluation. The commitment to respecting national ownership is an integral part of the GHI. Accordingly, the task of carrying out the Continuous DHS belongs to Senegal. Senegal is the first country in Africa and the second country in the world (after Peru) to undertake a continuous survey in the DHS program.

1.2.3 Methodology

Questionnaires

To allow for flexibility in the design of each phase of the Continuous DHS, the standard questionnaire has been shortened. Changes deemed necessary have been made to the basic questionnaires to accommodate the sociocultural, country-specific requirements of Senegal and to meet the needs of users. In addition, to ensure the comparability of results at the international level, these changes were kept to a minimum. The new questionnaire includes a complete birth history to allow calculation of rates of fertility and mortality and provides most of the recommended indicators, including those of UNICEF.

In addition, Senegal, which had included HIV testing in the Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiple (EDS-MICS) 2010-2011, decided to repeat the testing during the 2016 -2017 phase of the Continuous DHS.

Two questionnaires were used: a Household Questionnaire and a Woman's Questionnaire for women age 15-49. The specific content of these questionnaires follows.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all the usual members and visitors in the selected households. The cover page contained information on how to identify the household, use the results of the interview to calculate the coverage rates for the survey, and monitor the field and office. This questionnaire collected information on the usual household members and visitors who spent the night preceding the interview. Information included gender, age, education (school age and pre-school), survival of parents, reporting of the civil status of children, care of preschool-age children, and child labor.

Further information was collected concerning household characteristics (source of water, type of toilet, building material, availability of electricity, ownership of durable goods, etc.); ownership, use, and insecticide treatment of mosquito nets; and use of iodized salt² in food preparation. Questions regarding access to land ownership and residential security were also asked. This information was collected to assess the environmental and socioeconomic living conditions of the people interviewed.

Moreover, one of the key objectives of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women eligible for individual interviews and children eligible for anthropometry, testing for anemia, and testing for malaria parasitemia. Anthropometric measurements were collected for all children under age 5 to determine their nutritional status (wasted, underweight, or stunted). In the households sampled, testing for anemia and malaria parasitemia was performed on children age 6-59 months.

After obtaining informed consent from parents or caretakers of children, a blood sample was taken from children age 6-59 months. A test measuring the level of hemoglobin and the rapid diagnostic test (RDT) for malaria were undertaken in the field. In addition, a thick drop of blood was collected on a slide and was later analyzed in the laboratory to estimate the prevalence of malaria.

The Woman's Questionnaire is the central element of the survey. It includes a cover page similar to the one for the Household Questionnaire. On it is recorded information for household identification, results of the interview used to calculate the coverage rate for the survey, and data for monitoring field and office. In addition, this questionnaire consists of 10 sections that collect information on the following topics:

- *Sociodemographic characteristics*: place of residence, age and date of birth, schooling, literacy, nationality, religion, ethnicity, and media exposure
- *Reproduction*: live births that a woman has had during her life as well as their survival status at the time of the survey, the state of pregnancy at the time of the survey, and knowledge of the fertile period in the menstrual cycle
- *Knowledge and use of contraception*: knowledge of and past and current use of various contraceptive methods, as well as sources of supply. Includes place and date of female sterilization, as well as the reasons for non-use of a method
- *Pregnancy, breastfeeding, immunization, and child health*: births in the five years preceding the survey. The first part provides information on the period of pregnancy; antenatal care, including tetanus toxoid; place of delivery and qualifications of the person who assisted the woman; postnatal care; and return of menstrual periods and resumption of sexual intercourse after childbirth. Questions on breastfeeding concern its frequency and duration, the type of feeding (breast or formula), as well as the use of various nutritional supplements. The second part focuses on vaccinations included in the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) and the health of children under age 5, particularly the prevalence and treatment of fever, cough, and diarrhea
- *Marriage and sexual activity*: marital status of women, cohabitation with spouse, type of marriage (monogamy or polygamy), age at first marriage, age at first intercourse, as well as sexual activity

² In all households surveyed, salt used for cooking is tested to determine its iodine content. Results of the test indicate the proportion of women and children living in households using sufficiently iodized salt.

- *Fertility preferences*: desire for additional children, preferred interval between births, and opinion on family size
- *Female genital mutilation*: practices among girls under the age of 15 years

Manuals and other technical documents

In addition to the questionnaires, other documents were developed by the technical team. These include the following:

- Interviewer's manual
- Team leader's manual
- Mapping and household listing manual
- Manual for tablet PC use (computer-assisted interview (CAPI))
- Anthropometric manual
- Malaria testing manual
- Anemia testing manual
- Assignment sheets for interviewers/supervisors
- Forms for supervision and management of testing (anemia and malaria)
- Reference sheets for testing (anemia and malaria)

ANSD ensured the reproduction of a sufficient number of these various documents.

Testing for hemoglobin and malaria parasitemia

In the households selected, children age 6-59 months were eligible for anemia and parasitemia testing. Protocols for anemia and malaria parasitemia tests were approved by the Ethics Committee (Internal Review Board) of ICF International in Calverton, Maryland, USA, and by the National Ethics Committee for Health Research (CNER) of Senegal.

To obtain blood samples from eligible persons, each field team included an interviewer-health technician assigned to blood sampling. In addition to the interviewer training, this technician received special training on all aspects of the protocols for anemia testing. Prior to taking the sample for each eligible child, the technician requested informed consent from the person responsible for the child after explaining the sampling procedures, confidentiality of the test, and conditions for referral support as needed.

Hemoglobin test. The hemoglobin test is the primary method for diagnosing anemia; it is carried out using the HemoCue system. Before collecting blood, the finger was cleaned with an alcohol swab and dried in the air. Then the finger (or heel of children under age 1 who were very thin) was pricked with a non-reusable, sterile retractable lancet. A drop of blood was collected in a microcuvette and then put into a HemoCue photometer, which indicated the hemoglobin level. These results were recorded in the Household Questionnaire and communicated to the person tested or to the parent/responsible adult, explaining the significance of the results. If the person had severe anemia (hemoglobin level <7 g/dl), the interviewer provided her or him with a referral sheet to seek care from a health service.

Test for malaria parasitemia. Malaria parasitemia testing was carried out on children age 6-59 months. Two tests for the diagnosis of malaria were carried out: a rapid diagnostic test (RDT), with results communicated to the parents/person in charge of the child, and examination of a thick blood smear. Children testing positive on the RDT were referred to a health service by the laboratory technicians for the survey, according to the protocol in effect.

In addition, after a blood sample was drawn, thick blood smears were put on a glass slide and analyzed in the laboratory of the Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Cheikh Anta Diop University/Université Cheikh Anta Diop, UCAD), Dakar.

Sampling

The Continuous DHS 2012-2013 is directed at two target groups: women age 15-49 and children age 0-59 months. The scope of the survey covers the entire country and is taken from a stratified national sample of approximately 4,400 households and drawn in two stages. This sample can produce, for most indicators, representative results from the four major regions:³

- West, includes Dakar and Thiès
- Center, encompasses Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, and Kaffrine
- North, contains Matam, Louga, and Saint-Louis
- South, comprises Tambacounda, Kolda, Kédougou, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor

To constitute the sample, 200 census districts (CDs) (79 urban and 121 rural) were drawn for the first sampling stage by a systematic drawing with probability proportional to size (number of households in the CD). An enumeration of households in each CD provided a list of households from which a sample of 22 households was drawn for the second stage through a systematic drawing with equal probability. Within this sample of households, 8,500 women age 15-49 and 8,200 children were expected to be found eligible for the survey. All women age 15 to 49 years, ordinarily residing or visiting the home, were identified in these households and were individually interviewed. All children age 6-59 months were eligible to take the screening tests for malaria and anemia.

During the Continuous DHS, a total of 4,399 households were selected, and 4,232 occupied households were identified at the time of the survey. Among these 4,232 households, 4,175 were able to be successfully interviewed, for a response rate of 99 percent (Table 1.1). The response rate is practically the same in both rural areas (98.8 percent) and urban areas (98.4 percent).

In the 4,175 households surveyed, 9,042 women age 15-49 were identified as eligible for the individual interview, and the interview was conducted successfully with 8,636 of them, for a response rate of 95.5 percent. The response rates were almost the same for both urban and rural areas.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-13

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,737	2,662	4,399
Households occupied	1,665	2,567	4,232
Households interviewed	1,638	2,537	4,175
Household response rate ¹	98.4	98.8	98.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	3,504	5,538	9,042
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,360	5,276	8,636
Eligible women response rate ²	95.9	95.3	95.5

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

1.2.4 Realization of the Continuous DHS

The Continuous DHS was conducted in three main stages: 1) the preparatory phase, 2) the mapping and enumeration of households in selected clusters, and 3) the actual data collection. For each of these last two stages, training was given to persons recruited for field activity needs.

³ Thus, the term *region* or *area* used in the text refers to one of these four major regions.

Preparatory phase. The preparatory phase started in 2011 with the development of the first project document and ended in 2012 just before the training for survey staff members. Project and advocacy documents and support for data collection were developed during this phase.

A technical team assigned to manage the project, assisted by ICF International, was set up at ANSD. The laboratory assigned to parasitology was also designated. It was responsible for laboratory analyses and the training and supervision of health technicians.

Mapping and enumeration. Training for cartographers was conducted in June 2012, and field work took place from July to August 2012. The training included theoretical lectures on the definition of basic concepts, procedures and cartographic methodology, as well as field practice and ongoing assessments. Based on various assessments undertaken during training, 19 staff cartographers (divided into 4 teams, each consisting of a team leader and 4 to 5 cartographers) were selected to implement the mapping and enumeration of households in the selected CDs.

Both the authorities and populace were made aware of the survey through letters and circulars to regional authorities and meetings with local officials. During mapping, this activity was part of the scope of work for these teams. Information and awareness sessions were organized before the start of data collection.

Recruitment and training of field staff. Because this is a continuous survey, a limited number of the same field workers from the EDS-MICS 2010-11 were renewed. These field workers were selected on the basis of their maturity, ability to communicate, level of education, knowledge of the national languages, practical computer experience, and their availability to work on a permanent basis with the survey. Every effort was made to hire trained field staff whose profile was predefined by the technical survey team.

Field workers were in training (beginning on August 13, 2012) for about three weeks, covering all aspects of the investigation. Presentations on specific topics were given by resource persons from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare or other appropriate institutions.

Training on the use of tablet PCs, the main collection tool, was provided by experts from ANSD, ICF International, and CRDH. All field staff were trained on all modules except for the one on biological testing, which was reserved only for the health technicians. At the end of training, staff members received additional training in technical monitoring, organization, and field logistics, as well as contact with authorities and the populace.

Training in biological testing (anemia and malaria parasitemia) and anthropometric measurements was performed by the staff of the parasitology laboratory and a nutritionist. Health technicians practiced testing in the field, and all field staff practiced anthropometric measurements at health centers in Dakar.

Data collection. After the training, three teams were formed for the fieldwork; each team consisted of three female interviewers in charge of interviewing both the households and the women using tablet PCs; a health technician to perform anthropometric measurements, as well as malaria and anemia testing using a paper questionnaire; and a team leader who, from time to time, would administer the household questionnaire using tablet PCs. This team leader was responsible for the performance and management of his or her team. The team leader also served as an assistant to the health technician for taking anthropometric measurements.

Data collection in the field lasted eight months (from September 15, 2012, to June 15, 2013) and was done in two rounds of four months each, with the first session from September to January and the second from February to June, which entailed visits to 200 CDs.

Statisticians were recruited to provide supervision of the data collection activities. Therefore, frequent supervisory visits were organized to ensure the quality of data collected in the field. Meanwhile, a supervisory visit organized by the National Ethics Committee for Health Research (CNERS) helped ensure compliance with ethical regulations in the field.

Running of data quality tables. Quality control was ensured by supervision and monitoring of the teams during fieldwork activities. Each team leader was responsible for the quality of the team's work: he or she held regular meetings with the team to strengthen training and correct errors committed during data collection. In addition, the team leaders had to re-interview about 5 percent of the households to monitor data quality. These re-interviews, limited to certain sections of the questionnaire, were carried out before leaving the CD. Team leaders used these re-interviews to closely monitor the reasons for "non-responses," particularly absences from the household and refusals.

Finally, a set of control tables was produced by the computer programmer at least once every two weeks throughout the data collection to check the validity of the tables that had been entered. Once produced, these tables were examined by the technical team of the survey, and eventual problems detected in these tables were reviewed with the three field teams to improve response rates and data collection quality.

Data processing. Data collection was carried out with tablet PCs. After checking the data in the field, the data files were transferred by CD to the ANSD central office in Dakar. These data files were then recorded, compiled, and processed on a central computer. Data from each CD were checked and a single file of cleaned data was created after the files from all the CDs were recorded and approved. Recording, monitoring, and compilation of data were carried out by two computer scientists recruited for the Continuous DHS. After merging the files, the final errors detected were processed with technical support from the computer science expert from ICF International.

Laboratory analysis of blood samples. The test for malaria parasitemia was performed by the parasitology laboratory of UCAD. Processing of the samples of thick blood smears was done during data collection in the field.

Papa Mabèye DIOP

Key Findings

- More than half of the households in Senegal have electricity (57 percent), with wide disparity in usage between urban (88 percent) and rural (28 percent) areas.
- Approximately 69 percent of households have access to tap water or a public standpipe that provides water. Nearly two out of five households have improved toilets that are not shared (39 percent); however, many households (38 percent), mainly rural, do not have any type of toilet.
- About two-thirds (64 percent) of women age 15-49 are married/in union, and more than half (55 percent) have no education.

The objective of this chapter is to describe the background characteristics and living conditions of women and children who took part in the Continuous DHS 2012-2013. The first part deals with housing characteristics, such as the type of drinking water supply, toilet, and flooring material, and the availability of electricity. The second part of the chapter describes characteristics of women, such as their age, marital status, religion, ethnicity, place of residence (urban or rural and major regional area), and level of education.

2.1 LIVING CONDITIONS

2.1.1 Source of Drinking Water

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of households and population by source of drinking water. Most Senegalese households are supplied with drinking water from an improved source, regardless of residence, (76 percent overall, 90 percent of urban households and 63 percent of rural households). Tap water is the most common source, with 69 percent of all households (86 percent urban and 52 percent rural). Other improved sources (protected wells, bottled water, and rainwater) represent only 7 percent of all households (4 percent for urban areas and 10 percent in rural areas). The distribution of the population by source of drinking water differs little from that of households.

Table 2.1 also shows that for nearly 9 Senegalese households in 10 (89 percent), it takes less than 30 minutes to get water; 52 percent have piped tap water at home. This proportion is lower in rural than in urban areas (82 percent versus 96 percent).

Most of the time, water is not subject to any treatment before use, especially in urban areas (71 percent of all households, 81 percent in urban areas and 62 percent in rural areas). In 13 percent of cases, households treat water with bleach or chlorine, or, in 18 percent of cases, they strain it through a cloth. This method of treating water is mostly used in rural areas (29 percent compared to 7 percent in urban areas). Boiling, solar disinfection, and other filtering methods (ceramic, sand, etc.) are rarely used.

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Characteristics	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	90.1	62.6	76.0	89.6	63.6	74.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	72.5	31.5	51.6	74.1	33.7	50.2
Public tap/standpipe	13.5	20.7	17.2	12.5	19.8	16.8
Tubewell/borehole	0.2	6.4	3.4	0.2	5.7	3.4
Protected dug well	1.3	3.8	2.6	1.7	4.3	3.2
Protected spring	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled water	2.5	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.5
Non-improved source	7.5	34.5	21.3	8.6	34.3	23.8
Unprotected dug well	5.2	30.2	17.9	5.7	30.5	20.3
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Tanker truck/cart with drum	2.3	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Surface water	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4
Other	2.4	2.9	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using improved source of drinking water	90.1	62.6	76.0	89.6	63.6	74.3
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	79.1	42.3	60.3	81.4	43.9	59.3
Less than 30 minutes	16.8	39.4	28.4	14.2	37.4	27.9
30 minutes or longer	4.0	17.9	11.1	4.4	18.3	12.6
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking¹						
Boiled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Bleach/chlorine added	11.5	14.4	12.9	12.3	14.7	13.7
Strained through cloth	7.4	29.0	18.4	8.3	28.8	20.4
Ceramic, sand, or other filter	2.1	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.8
Solar disinfection	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7
No treatment	81.1	62.1	71.4	81.2	61.9	69.8
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ²	17.8	37.8	28.0	18.2	38.0	29.9
Number	2,042	2,133	4,175	15,378	22,139	37,518

¹ Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatments may exceed 100 percent.

² Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, straining, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

2.1.2 Type of Toilet Facilities

Access to adequate sanitation facilities and use of good hygiene practices are important objectives for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The results of the Continuous DHS 2012-2013, presented in Table 2.2, show that 39 percent of Senegalese households use some type of improved toilet facility that is not shared. As expected, use of improved toilets is more common in urban than rural areas (41 percent compared to 30 percent). In addition, one in four households (25 percent) has access to improved, shared toilet facilities. There are also significant differences according to place of residence (41 percent in urban versus 9 percent in rural areas). Moreover, 15 percent of households have access only to traditional latrines, and 20 percent do not have access to any toilet at all. In rural areas, the corresponding figures are 23 percent and 38 percent compared with, respectively, only 7 percent and 2 percent in urban areas. In the 2010-2011 (EDS-MICS), the proportion of households with no toilet was 18 percent overall, and 33 percent in rural areas versus 2 percent in urban areas.

Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Type of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved, not shared facility						
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	12.3	0.0	6.0	10.1	0.0	4.2
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	16.4	6.2	11.2	21.0	7.0	12.7
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	4.3	4.8	4.6	6.8	5.5	6.1
Pit latrine with a slab	15.7	18.5	17.1	23.5	22.0	22.6
Flush latrines	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Shared facility¹						
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	7.2	0.0	3.5	3.9	0.0	1.6
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	13.1	1.6	7.3	8.2	1.2	4.1
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	6.7	1.4	4.0	4.9	0.9	2.5
Pit latrine with a slab	13.8	5.8	9.7	10.5	4.6	7.0
Flush latrines	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Non-improved facility						
Traditional latrines	7.4	23.1	15.4	8.0	23.8	17.3
No facility/bush/field	2.0	37.6	20.2	2.1	34.1	21.0
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,042	2,133	4,175	15,378	22,139	37,518

¹ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

2.1.3 Housing Characteristics

Table 2.3 shows that overall, 57 percent of surveyed households have electricity. The results indicate significant disparities depending on residence. Rural areas are considerably less well off, with only 28 percent of households having electricity, compared with 88 percent in urban areas (Figure 2.1). In addition, it should be noted that between 2010 and 2013, the level of household access to electricity in rural areas has changed little (27 percent in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011 and 28 percent in the Continuous DHS 2012-2013).

Certain types of flooring may facilitate the spread of germs that cause disease. For this reason, questions were asked about the type of material used for flooring in rooms utilized for residential housing. In Senegal, 74 percent of households have a home where the floor is cement, ceramic tile, or vinyl (compared with 64 percent in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011) while 25 percent of households have flooring made of earth, sand, or dung (versus 34 percent in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011). Whatever the area of residence, cement remains the main flooring material used in rooms for residential living. Rural households with flooring made from earth/sand or dung still remain high (45 percent). In urban areas, 46 percent of households live in housing where the floor is made of cement, while in 32 percent the floor is covered in ceramic tiles.

Table 2.3 also shows the distribution of households according to the number of rooms used for sleeping. In 61 percent of cases, households use three rooms or more for sleeping and in 17 percent two rooms. It is also notable that cooking is done inside the house in 68 percent of households, while the kitchen is in a separate building in 21 percent of cases, and cooking is done outside in 6 percent of households.

Table 2.3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics and percentage using solid fuel for cooking, both according to residence, Continuous DHS, 2012-2013

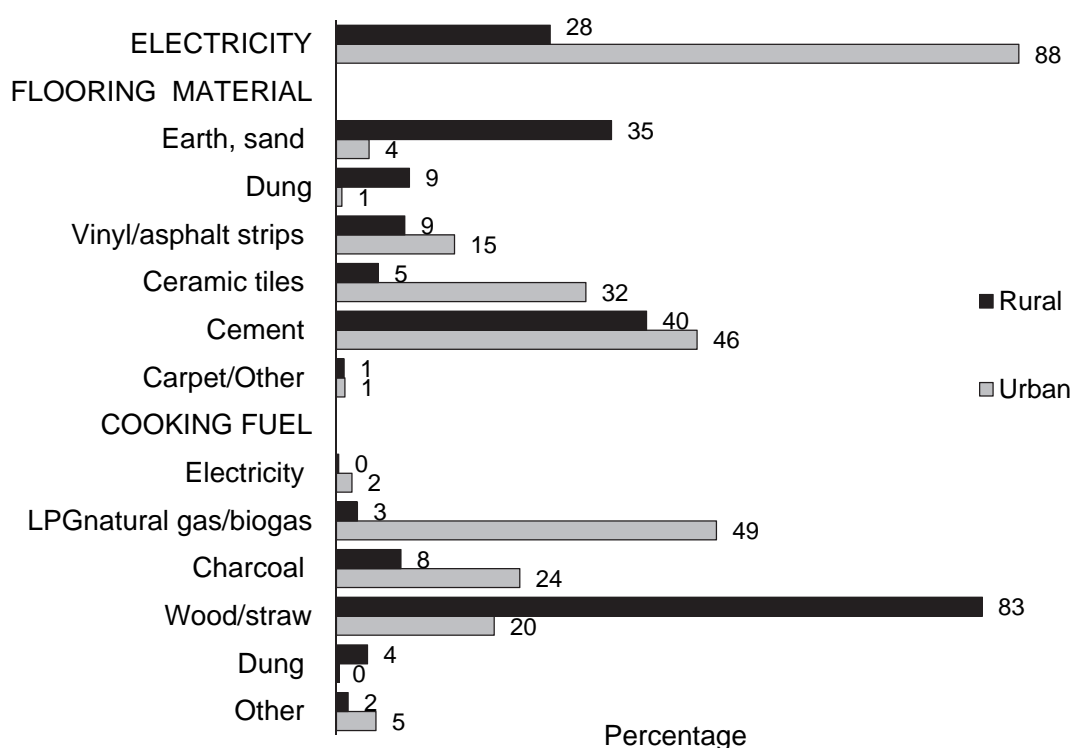
Household characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Electricity			
Yes	87.8	27.5	57.0
No	12.2	72.5	43.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material			
Earth/sand	4.2	35.4	20.2
Dung	0.7	9.4	5.2
Wood planks	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palm/bamboo	0.1	0.1	0.1
Parquet or polished wood	0.1	0.2	0.2
Vinyl or asphalt strips	15.2	8.8	11.9
Ceramic tiles	32.1	5.4	18.5
Cement	46.4	39.9	43.1
Carpet	1.1	0.3	0.7
Other	0.0	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping			
One	36.0	8.5	21.9
Two	16.6	17.6	17.1
Three or more	47.3	74.0	60.9
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking			
In the house	71.4	64.9	68.1
In a separate building	16.0	25.2	20.7
Outdoors	6.2	5.7	5.9
Other	6.4	4.3	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel			
Electricity	2.0	0.3	1.2
LPG/natural gas/biogas	48.9	2.7	25.3
Wood	23.6	8.3	15.8
Straw/shrubs/grass	20.3	83.1	52.4
Animal dung	0.0	4.0	2.1
Other	5.1	1.5	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹	44.0	95.5	70.3
Number	2,042	2,133	4,175

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung

To assess the level of pollution inside the home, the survey asked about the type of fuel used for cooking in the household. Overall, more than half of households (52 percent) use straw/shrubs/grass. This proportion varies significantly by area of residence: 83 percent in rural areas and 20 percent in urban areas. Urban households more frequently use gas for cooking (49 percent compared with 3 percent). Overall, a majority of households (70 percent) use solid fuels for cooking.

Figure 2.1 Household characteristics by area of residence



Senegal Continuous DHS 2012-2013

2.1.4 Quintiles of Household Wealth

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of the de jure population by wealth, according to residence and region. The index of wealth is constructed from data on household goods and housing characteristics (electricity, type of water supply, type of toilet, flooring material, etc.) collected in the Household Questionnaire. Each of these goods and characteristics is assigned a weight (score or coefficient) generated from a principal component analysis. The resulting scores of goods are standardized according to a standard normal distribution with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1 (Gwatkin et al, 2000). Then each household is assigned a score for each item and, summing all scores per household, individuals are ranked according to the total score of the household where they reside. The sample is then divided into population quintiles with each quintile corresponding to a level ranging from 1 (the poorest) to 5 (the richest).

Table 2.4 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, according to residence and region, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Residence							
Urban	1.2	4.8	16.7	32.9	44.3	100.0	15,378
Rural	33.1	30.5	22.3	11.0	3.1	100.0	22,139
Major region							
North	23.0	22.4	27.7	17.7	9.2	100.0	72,229
West	4.5	11.2	16.2	26.9	41.1	100.0	13,194
Center	24.3	23.7	21.8	20.1	10.1	100.0	10,108
South	39.9	28.6	16.7	9.1	5.6	100.0	6,994
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	37,518

Overall, the results presented in Table 2.4 show that the level of wealth is lower in rural than in urban areas: only 3 percent of households fall in the “richest” or highest level of wealth in rural areas, compared with 44 percent in urban areas. By comparison, households in the lowest quintile account for 33 percent in rural areas but only 1 percent in urban areas. With regard to major regions, the West by far outranks other regions by having the highest percentage of households in the richest category (41 percent); the North and Center regions have very similar wealth levels (the North has a level of 27 percent in the “fourth” and “highest” category compared with 30 percent for the Center region). In contrast, the South region has the highest percentage of households in the lowest level (40 percent).

2.2 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN

Age is a fundamental variable in the analysis of demographic phenomena. It is also one of the most difficult pieces of information to obtain in a precise way, especially when the written recording of civil events, such as births, marriages, or deaths, is not yet anchored in the habits of certain populations. For these reasons, particular care was given to the collection of this information during field work. Table 2.5 shows that the distribution of women age 15-49 by five-year age groups presents a somewhat regular trend, with the proportion in each age group becoming less and less as the higher age groups are reached. They go from 23 percent for the 15-19-age group to 7 percent at age 45-49.

Questions on marital status were asked of all women age 15-49. For the Continuous DHS 2012-2013, the term union is used for all women who stated that they were married (whatever the type of marriage) or living with a partner. According to this definition, three in ten women (31 percent) are single; two-thirds (64 percent) are in union; and 5 percent are out of union (divorced, separated, or widowed).

More than half of the women (54 percent) live in rural areas. Nearly two in five women (38 percent) live in the major region of the West. About 27 percent of women live in the Center, and 19 percent live in the North. The South region has the lowest proportion of inhabitants (16 percent).

The distribution according to level of education shows that more than one in two women (55 percent) have no education, while more than one in five women (22 percent) have primary level and 23 percent have secondary level education or more. Concerning religion, 97 percent of respondents are Muslim; about 3 percent are Christian.

Table 2.5 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age group			
15-19	23.3	2,015	2,073
20-24	20.6	1,781	1,761
25-29	17.8	1,538	1,521
30-34	13.3	1,151	1,143
35-39	10.5	909	912
40-44	7.6	660	692
45-49	6.7	582	534
Religion			
Muslim	96.5	8,331	8,335
Christian	3.4	292	283
Other	0.1	13	18
Ethnic group			
Wolof	38.5	3,321	2,995
Poular	27.5	2,377	2,794
Serer	16.1	1,386	1,044
Mandingue	4.0	348	535
Viola	3.6	311	376
Soninké	2.5	213	197
Other/non-Senegalese	7.9	681	695
Marital status			
Single	30.8	2,661	2,473
Married/living together	64.3	5,554	5,797
Divorced/separated	3.9	333	284
Widowed	1.0	88	82
Residence			
Urban	45.8	3,957	3,360
Rural	54.2	4,679	5,276
Major region			
North	18.7	1,619	1,894
West	38.0	3,283	1,511
Center	27.0	2,331	2,827
South	16.2	1,403	2,404
Education			
No education	54.8	4,728	4,909
Primary	22.5	1,943	1,875
Secondary or more	22.8	1,965	1,852
Total 15-49	100.0	8,636	8,636

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

With regard to the distribution of the population by ethnicity, three major groups are identified: the Wolof (39 percent), Poular (28 percent), and Serer (16 percent). They are followed by the Mandingue and Diola (4 percent each) and then by the Soninké (3 percent). Other ethnic groups and non-Senegalese represent 8 percent of women.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN

Papa Ibrahima Sylmang SENE and Abdoulaye GUEYE

Key Findings

- In Senegal, 73 percent of children under age 5 are recorded in the registry of civil status. This registration level has not changed measurably since the earlier EDS-MICS 2010-2011 when registration reached a high of 75 percent. In the current survey, registration of children increases with household level of wealth: from 46 percent of households in the lowest wealth quintile to 94 percent of households in the highest wealth quintile.
- In 2012-2013, 51 percent of primary-school-age children attended primary school, while only 25 percent of children of secondary school age attended secondary school. Girls of primary school age attend primary school a little more often than boys; the index of gender parity is 1.03. At the secondary level, the index is 0.99, indicating that girls of secondary school age are attending secondary school as often as boys are.
- Among children age 5-14, 15 percent are working. More boys work than girls (19 percent versus 10 percent). In addition, more rural children work than children in urban areas (20 percent versus 5 percent).
- Among children under age 18, 57 percent live with both biological parents. This situation is more common in rural areas (59 percent) than in urban areas (54 percent). In addition, 7 percent of children are fatherless, motherless, or both.

How children live in Senegal is the subject of special attention from the state, as well as numerous organizations such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the International Labor Organization (ILO), and other nongovernmental organizations. To better understand the living conditions of children, this chapter discusses the reporting of births to civil authorities, access to education, employment, and survival of biological parents.

3.1 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

Birth registration is a legal obligation in Senegal, one that is written into Article 33 of the Family Code: “Statements are to be entered in the registry within one month by the persons listed in Articles 51 and 67. If the statements of births and deaths occurring in their jurisdiction are not made within the period of one month, the neighborhood or village heads are required to report the omitted statements in the next fifteen days to the officer of civil status, subject to fines for petty offenses ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 francs.”

During the survey, respondents were asked if the births of their youngest children (under age 5) had been reported to the registrar.

The survey reveals that the majority of Senegalese children are recorded in the civil registry (73 percent, nearly three out of four children) as shown in Table 3.1. Fifty percent of children under age 5 had a birth certificate, while 24 percent did not but had been recorded in the registry. There were no significant differences by age group (48 percent of children less than age 2 and 51 percent of children age 2 to 4 are recorded in the registry and have a birth certificate) or gender (50 percent of boys and 49 percent of girls have birth certificates).

Table 3.1 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 background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013.				
Background characteristic	Children whose births are registered			Number of children
	Percentage who had birth certificate	Percentage who did not have birth certificate	Percentage registered	
Age				
<2	47.7	25.3	73.0	2,500
2-4	50.7	22.3	73.0	3,859
Sex				
Male	49.8	24.3	74.1	3,172
Female	49.2	22.6	71.9	3,188
Residence				
Urban	63.9	27.5	91.4	2,129
Rural	42.3	21.4	63.7	4,230
Major region				
North	54.5	9.5	64.0	1,287
West	56.6	30.3	86.9	1,894
Center	46.2	28.9	75.1	1,953
South	38.6	18.9	57.5	1,225
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	29.0	17.0	46.0	1,566
Second	42.8	23.5	66.3	1,395
Middle	53.3	28.2	81.4	1,305
Fourth	65.7	24.9	90.6	1,062
Highest	68.3	25.8	94.1	1,031
Total	49.5	23.5	73.0	6,360

The registration of births in the registry varies widely according to major region and place of residence. Children in the civil registry who have a birth certificate are proportionally much less numerous in rural areas (42 percent) than urban areas (64 percent). At the major regional level, children in the Center (46 percent) and South (39 percent) regions are those who are the least likely to have a birth certificate; on the other hand, more than half the children in the West (57 percent) and North (55 percent) regions have been reported in the civil registry and do have a birth certificate.

The proportion of registered children may be influenced by the level of wealth of the child's household, going from 46 percent in the lowest quintile households to 94 percent in the highest quintile.

3.2 ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Access to education is considered by UNICEF to be "a key factor" for the development of children. In Senegal, Law 2004-37 of December 15, 2004, specifies in Article 3a that "education is compulsory for all children of both sexes age 6 to 16 years." To assess the situation of children in terms of schooling, two indicators are calculated: the gross and net ratios of attendance. These indicators are calculated for both primary and secondary levels and focus on children age 6 to 16.

3.2.1 Gross Attendance Ratio

The gross attendance ratio¹ (GAR) at the primary level is the total number of pupils in primary school, expressed as a percentage of the entire population of official age for attending primary school. The gross attendance ratio at the secondary level is the total number of students in secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the entire population of official age for attending secondary school. For any given level, if there is a significant number of pupils older or younger than the official age for that level of education, the GAR may exceed 100 percent for that level.

The survey shows that 78 percent of children regardless of age are attending primary school (Table 3.2). The gross attendance ratio is influenced by the children's place of residence and the level of household wealth. Notably, the proportion of children attending primary school is much greater in urban areas (96 percent) than rural areas (68 percent). The lowest ratios were observed in the Center region (61 percent). The highest ratio was recorded in the West region (93 percent), while the North and South regions follow with 73 percent and 84 percent, respectively. The figures reveal a slight positive bias in favor of girls, with 80 percent attending compared with 76 percent for boys. This bias is more pronounced in the North region with a gender parity index of 1.2. The GAR at the primary level seems to depend on the level of household wealth. At the primary level, it is 59 percent for children from the poorest households and 99 percent for those whose households are in the wealthiest quintile.

Compared with the GAR at primary school, the ratio for children at the secondary level declines 13 percentage points, going down from 78 percent to 65 percent. It is notable that the proportion of children attending secondary school is much greater in urban areas (97 percent) than rural (45 percent). Similarly to the primary level, the GAR at the secondary level is highest in the West region (75 percent) and lowest in the Center region (49 percent). Overall, for secondary school, the GARs are higher for boys; in three out of four regions, the gender parity index is in favor of boys (less than 1). Efforts are still needed especially in the Center and South regions to keep girls in secondary school; in the South the gender parity index is 0.78. The GAR at the secondary level also seems to depend on the level of household wealth, 24 percent for children in the lowest quintile and 105 percent for those in the highest.

3.2.2 Net Attendance Ratio

The net attendance ratio (NAR) for the primary level is the percentage of the primary school age population (age 6-11) that attends primary school. The net attendance ratio for the secondary level is the percentage of secondary school age population (12-16 years) that attends secondary school. By definition, the net attendance ratio cannot exceed 100 percent.

The survey (Table 3.2) shows that 51 percent of children age 6 to 11 attend primary school. The NAR is influenced by the children's place of residence and the level of wealth of the household. The proportion of children age 6-11 who attend primary school is much greater in urban areas (66 percent) than rural areas (43 percent). The lowest ratio is observed in the Center region (36 percent). The highest ratio is recorded in the West region (60 percent); the North and South regions follow with 52 percent and 57 percent, respectively. The figures reveal a slight positive bias for girls age 6-11, with 52 percent attending school compared with 50 percent for boys of the same age. This bias is more pronounced in the North region with a gender parity index of 1.2. The NAR at the primary level seems to depend on the level of household wealth. It is 39 percent for children from the lowest quintile and 70 percent for those from the highest quintile.

¹ The gross and net attendance ratios are calculated according to the law of 2004, which makes school attendance compulsory for all children age 6 to 16.

Table 3.2 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, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

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	65.6	66.9	66.2	1.02	92.2	100.9	96.4	1.09
Rural	41.9	43.4	42.6	1.04	67.7	68.9	68.3	1.02
Major region								
North	47.0	56.4	51.5	1.20	66.1	79.9	72.7	1.21
West	60.4	59.1	59.8	0.98	91.1	95.2	93.1	1.04
Center	34.7	38.1	36.4	1.10	59.0	63.3	61.1	1.07
South	58.3	55.3	56.9	0.95	86.2	81.8	84.1	0.95
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	37.0	40.9	38.8	1.11	57.4	61.5	59.3	1.07
Second	44.2	43.4	43.8	0.98	71.7	70.2	71.0	0.98
Middle	48.3	51.4	49.8	1.06	77.1	83.6	80.3	1.08
Fourth	61.2	58.1	59.7	0.95	91.1	89.6	90.4	0.98
Highest	68.2	72.3	70.2	1.06	92.7	106.4	99.3	1.15
Total	50.4	51.8	51.1	1.03	76.4	80.4	78.3	1.05
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	37.1	35.8	36.4	0.96	102.9	92.3	97.2	0.90
Rural	17.5	16.8	17.1	0.96	46.5	43.0	44.8	0.92
Major region								
North	30.8	33.1	32.0	1.07	69.3	67.6	68.4	0.98
West	26.4	27.5	27.0	1.04	73.6	76.2	74.9	1.04
Center	16.7	16.8	16.7	1.01	51.5	47.5	49.4	0.92
South	26.4	21.6	24.1	0.82	73.9	58.0	66.3	0.78
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	10.6	10.5	10.5	0.99	27.2	21.3	24.3	0.78
Second	18.0	15.7	16.8	0.87	50.3	44.7	47.5	0.89
Middle	26.9	26.5	26.7	0.98	71.1	67.5	69.2	0.95
Fourth	28.2	30.4	29.4	1.08	83.1	82.9	83.0	1.00
Highest	43.7	39.1	41.2	0.89	114.2	96.7	104.6	0.85
Total	24.6	24.4	24.5	0.99	66.9	62.8	64.8	0.94

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-11) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (12-16 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.

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.

At the secondary level, the NAR for children age 12 to 16 is much lower than at the primary level (25 percent versus 51 percent). Notably, the proportion of children attending secondary school is much greater in urban areas (36 percent) than rural areas (17 percent). The largest NAR is found in the North region (32 percent) while the lowest is in the Center region (17 percent). Thus, unlike the primary level where the West region has the highest level of attendance for secondary school, the North region is first in level of attendance. Overall, for secondary school, the net attendance ratios for girls and for boys are almost the same; the gender parity index is 0.99. However, efforts are still needed in the South region to keep girls in school at the secondary level where the gender parity index was .82. The net attendance ratio at the secondary level seems to

depend on the level of household wealth. It is 11 percent for children from the poorest households compared with 41 percent for those from the richest households.

3.3 CHILD LABOR

Convention 138 of the ILO sets the minimum age for accepting employment at 15. It was ratified by Senegal in 1999, while Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) was ratified in 2000. The two conventions define a child as being a person under age 18. The employment acceptance age of 15 may be lowered to 12 years for light work performed within the family home that does not affect health, morals, safety, and the normal schooling of the child. This age is raised to 18 years for hazardous work.

Table 3.3 presents the percentage of children age 5-14, who, during the week preceding the interview, were involved in child labor outside the household, in the fields or in the family business, or who had performed household chores, depending on the number of hours worked, according to background characteristics.

The survey revealed that 15 percent of children age 5-14 had worked during the week preceding the interview. However, 14 percent of children age 5-11 years and 16 percent of children age 12-14 had worked during the same time period.²

In the age group 5-11 years, housework for less than 28 hours predominates (76 percent). Work in the family business and lands is also quite high (12 percent). Work outside the household at this age is very uncommon (less than 1 percent).

There is a significant variation in the proportion of children age 5-11 years who work by gender, area of residence, major region of residence, school attendance, and educational attainment of the mother. Child labor at age 5-11 years is more common in boys (19 percent versus 8 percent for girls) and in rural areas (20 percent versus 3 percent in urban areas). It is also more common for children who are not attending school (15 percent) than others (12 percent). The higher the level of education of the mother, the lower the proportion of children who work, going from 16 percent for children whose mothers are not educated to 1 percent for those whose mothers have secondary education or more. According to major region of residence, child labor is more common in the Center and South (17 percent) than in the West (11 percent). Analysis of results by level of household wealth shows that child labor is more prevalent in disadvantaged homes (29 percent in the lowest quintile compared with 2 percent in the highest quintile).

² For children age 5-11, work includes economic activity for at least 1 hour and/or housework for 28 hours or more. For children age 12-14, work involves economic activity for 14 hours or more and/or housework for 28 hours or more.

Table 3.3 Child labor

Percentage of children involved in economic activity and household chores in the week before the interview, by age group and percentage of children age 5-14 years involved in child labor, according to background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in:										Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in:												
	Economic activity					Household chores					Economic activity					Household chores							
	Outside the household		Economic activity for family business		Economic activity for less than 1 hour ¹	Household chores for less than 28 hours		Household chores for more than 28 hours		Economic activity for less than 14 hours		Economic activity for more than 14 hours		Household chores for less than 28 hours		Household chores for more than 28 hours		Economic activity ²		Household chores for more than 28 hours			
	Paid	Not paid																					
Sex																							
Male	0.2	0.6	17.4	17.7	69.3	1.4	19.1	3.864	0.8	2.6	27.7	13.8	17.1	75.0	1.8	18.7	1.251	19.0	5.115				
Female	0.2	0.3	6.9	6.9	83.4	1.9	8.4	3.681	0.5	0.3	11.0	6.8	5.0	85.9	10.1	14.4	1,369	10.0	5,050				
Residence																							
Urban	0.1	0.4	1.9	2.2	72.0	1.2	3.4	2.671	0.6	2.5	4.9	3.6	4.1	79.0	5.8	9.8	994	5.1	3,665				
Rural	0.2	0.4	18.0	18.1	78.5	1.9	19.6	4.873	0.6	0.8	27.6	14.1	14.8	81.7	6.4	20.5	1,626	19.8	6,500				
Major region																							
North	0.6	0.2	9.0	9.7	79.6	2.3	11.5	1.538	1.2	0.5	16.8	7.8	10.2	89.5	3.9	14.0	486	12.1	2,024				
West	0.0	0.3	9.1	9.1	68.9	1.5	10.5	2.357	0.4	2.7	12.9	8.1	7.7	74.5	5.8	13.4	865	11.3	3,222				
Center	0.2	0.6	16.1	16.3	76.6	1.2	17.2	2.094	0.9	1.3	23.2	9.9	15.5	79.1	6.3	20.9	732	18.2	2,826				
South	0.2	0.5	15.1	15.1	83.4	2.1	16.8	1.555	0.0	0.3	24.9	15.7	9.6	84.7	8.7	17.3	537	16.9	2,092				
School attendance																							
Yes	0.1	0.4	10.8	10.8	81.6	1.4	12.0	3.481	0.3	0.5	14.9	10.1	5.4	81.9	4.8	10.0	1,776	11.3	5,257				
No	0.3	0.5	13.5	13.9	71.6	1.9	15.4	4.064	1.2	3.4	27.4	10.1	21.9	78.0	9.0	30.0	844	17.9	4,908				
Mother's education																							
No education	0.1	0.4	13.9	14.1	77.3	1.7	15.5	4.715	0.5	1.0	21.1	10.3	12.1	80.4	7.3	18.8	1,594	16.3	6,309				
Primary	0.0	0.4	8.2	8.5	72.9	2.2	10.5	1,044	0.3	3.3	11.8	9.8	5.6	79.6	5.8	11.4	283	10.7	1,326				
Secondary or more	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.3	67.1	0.0	1.3	420	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.7	0.9	81.8	0.0	0.9	88	1.3	508				
Wealth quintile																							
Lowest	0.4	0.5	26.4	26.5	78.9	3.3	28.9	1,755	0.3	0.1	40.0	16.1	24.3	79.3	10.0	32.5	524	29.7	2,279				
Second	0.2	0.5	17.7	18.0	77.8	1.4	19.3	1,678	1.1	0.7	27.6	16.8	12.4	83.8	5.2	17.2	558	18.8	2,236				
Middle	0.1	0.3	7.2	7.4	78.8	1.1	8.5	1,518	0.5	1.4	13.8	9.4	6.0	83.3	3.4	9.4	559	8.8	2,077				
Fourth	0.2	0.5	2.8	3.0	76.6	1.4	4.3	1,433	0.9	2.6	6.4	4.0	5.9	81.6	6.2	11.9	531	6.3	1,964				
Highest	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.5	65.9	0.7	2.1	1,160	0.2	2.3	4.9	2.9	4.4	73.9	6.4	10.8	448	4.5	1,608				
Total	0.2	0.4	12.3	12.5	76.2	1.7	13.9	7,544	0.6	1.4	19.0	10.1	10.7	80.7	6.2	16.4	2,620	14.5	10,165				

¹ For children age 5-11, economic activity for at least one hour includes economic activity outside the household (paid or not paid) and/or household chores.

² For children age 5-11, economic activity includes economic activity for at least one hour and/or household chores for 28 hours or more.

³ For children age 12-14, economic activity includes economic activity for 14 hours or more and/or domestic work for 28 hours or more.

⁴ Including 18 children age 5-14 for whom information on the educational level of the mother is missing.

For the age group 12-14, housework for less than 28 hours also predominates (81 percent). Work in the family business or on family land is also quite high (19 percent). Work outside the household at this age is very uncommon (less than 2 percent).

There is also significant variation in the proportion of working children age 12-14 by sex, place of residence, region of residence, school attendance, and mother's level of education. Child labor in the age group 12-14 is more common in boys (19 percent) than girls (14 percent) and in rural areas (21 percent) than urban (10 percent). It is also more common in children who do not attend school (30 percent) than in children who do (10 percent). As for the age group 5-11, the higher the level of education of the mother, the lower the proportion of children who work. The level goes from 19 percent for children whose mothers have no education to 1 percent for those whose mothers have secondary level education or more. Depending on the region of residence, child labor for those age 12-14 is more common in the Center (21 percent) and South (17 percent) than in the West (13 percent) and North (14 percent). Analysis of the results according to the level of household wealth shows that child labor is more prevalent among disadvantaged households (33 percent in households in the lowest quintile and 11 percent in the highest quintile).

For child labor as a whole (ages 5-14), there are also disparities by sex, area and region of residence, school attendance, and educational attainment of the mother. Child labor among those age 5-14 is, just as for the age group 12-14, more common in boys (19 percent) than girls (10 percent) and in rural areas (20 percent) than urban areas (5 percent). It is also more common in children who do not attend school (18 percent) than among those who do go to school (11 percent). Similarly, in the age groups 5-11 and 12-14, the higher the level of education of the mother, the lower the proportion of children who work; going from 16 percent for children whose mothers have no education to 1 percent for those whose mothers have a secondary level or higher. Depending on the major region of residence, child labor in the age group 5-14 is more common in the Center (18 percent) and South (17 percent) than in the West (11 percent) and North (12 percent). Finally, children from households in the lowest wealth quintile work more frequently than those from households in the highest quintile (30 percent versus 5 percent).

With regard to the results found in Table 3.4, it can be seen that the involvement of children age 5-14 years in economic and domestic activities has a significant impact on their level of school attendance. Indeed, the ratio of school attendance among children who are working (40 percent) is lower than that for children age 5-14 years overall (52 percent).

School attendance of children age 5-14 years also has an impact on child labor since, among children who are attending school, 11 percent work compared to 15 percent for all children age 5-14 years.

The highest school attendance was observed among children age 12-14 years (68 percent), female gender (53 percent), children from urban areas (67 percent), those from the West region (62 percent), those whose mothers have a secondary level of education or more (79 percent) and children belonging to the highest wealth quintile (72 percent). Among children who are working, those who most often go to school are female (44 percent), children from urban areas (70 percent), those from the West region (59 percent), those whose mothers have primary education (59 percent), and children belonging to the wealthiest quintile (82 percent). On the other hand, among children who attend school, those who are most often working are males (15 percent), children from rural areas (17 percent), those from the South (15 percent) and East (14 percent) regions, those whose mothers have no education (13 percent), and children belonging to the lowest wealth quintile (22 percent).

Table 3.4 Child labor and school attendance

Percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labor and percentage attending school; among children age 5-14 who are working, percentage who are attending school, and among children age 5-14 who are attending school, percentage who are working, according to background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	All children age 5-14			Children age 5-14 who are working		Children age 5-14 who are attending school	
	Percentage who are working	Percentage who are attending school	Number of children age 5-14	Percentage who are attending school	Number of children age 5-14 who are working	Percentage who are working	Number of children age 5-14 who are attending school
Age							
5-11	13.9	46.1	7,544	40.0	1,046	12.0	3,481
12-14	16.4	67.8	2,620	41.2	431	10.0	1,776
Sex							
Male	19.0	50.5	5,115	38.7	971	14.6	2,581
Female	10.0	53.0	5,050	43.5	506	8.2	2,676
Residence							
Urban	5.1	67.1	3,665	69.6	188	5.3	2,458
Rural	19.8	43.1	6,500	36.1	1,289	16.6	2,798
Major region							
North	12.1	52.7	2,024	28.5	245	6.5	1,067
West	11.3	61.9	3,222	59.3	364	10.8	1,993
Center	18.2	37.2	2,826	28.1	514	13.7	1,052
South	16.9	54.7	2,092	47.0	355	14.6	1,144
Mother's education							
No education	16.3	45.5	6,309	36.5	1,029	13.1	2,870
Primary	10.7	66.4	1,326	59.0	141	9.5	881
Secondary or more	1.3	79.1	508	*	6	1.6	402
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	29.7	37.2	2,279	27.2	678	21.7	849
Second	18.8	44.2	2,236	46.8	420	19.9	988
Middle	8.8	50.9	2,077	46.1	182	7.9	1,057
Fourth	6.3	61.2	1,964	57.5	125	6.0	1,202
Highest	4.5	72.2	1,608	(81.8)	73	5.1	1,161
Total ¹	14.5	51.7	10,165	40.4	1,477	11.3	5,257

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

¹ Including 18 children age 5-14 for whom information on the educational level of the mother is missing.

3.4 CHILDREN LIVING APART FROM THEIR BIOLOGICAL PARENTS AND ORPHANHOOD

In Senegal, as in many African countries, society and the family play an important role in the survival and development of children. It is therefore essential to identify children who are separated from their biological parents and know with whom they live. Table 3.5 presents this information for children under age 18.

The survey reveals that 15 percent of children live with neither biological parent and that 57 percent of children under the age of 18 live with both biological parents. The proportion of children living with no biological parent is very high for children over the age of 10 (20 percent for 10-14 year olds and 32 percent for those age 15-17 years) but also remains high for those under 9 years of age. It is also relatively higher for girls (17 percent) than for boys (13 percent).

Among children living with their biological parents, age plays a crucial role. Indeed, the proportion of children living with their biological parents decreases steadily with the age of the child. From a peak of 62 percent under the age of 2 years, the proportion goes to 59 percent at 5-9 years and reaches 43 percent at 15-17 years. Girls are slightly less likely (56 percent) than boys (58 percent) to be living with both parents. Among children under the age of 18, 26 percent live only with their mother, whether the father is alive (22 percent) or deceased (3 percent). About 3 percent are living only with their father, whether their mother is alive (2 percent) or not (1 percent), while 15 percent do not live with either of their parents.

Table 3.5 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Continuous DHS, 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother			Not living with either parent				Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
	Living with both parents	Living with both parents	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive	Only father alive				
Age													
0-4	62.9	29.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	5.9	1.3	6,360
<2	62.3	35.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	0.8	2,500
2-4	63.2	26.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	8.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	8.9	1.7	3,859
5-9	59.2	20.6	2.8	2.3	0.6	12.5	0.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	14.5	5.3	5,736
10-14	52.8	18.5	5.2	2.9	1.2	14.9	1.5	2.5	0.7	100.0	19.5	10.9	4,429
15-17	43.0	13.9	8.3	2.0	1.3	21.8	2.9	5.0	1.6	100.0	31.3	19.1	2,357
Sex													
Male	58.3	22.7	3.4	2.4	0.7	9.9	0.7	1.5	0.4	100.0	12.6	6.7	9,444
Female	55.5	22.1	3.3	1.3	0.6	13.8	1.3	1.6	0.5	100.0	17.2	7.3	9,437
Residence													
Urban	54.1	24.3	4.0	2.0	0.6	11.8	1.0	1.7	0.4	100.0	15.0	7.8	6,747
Rural	58.5	21.3	3.0	1.7	0.7	11.9	1.0	1.5	0.4	100.0	14.8	6.6	12,135
Major region													
North	55.4	23.7	3.8	1.8	0.5	12.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	14.7	6.8	3,774
West	54.1	25.8	3.4	1.5	0.5	11.8	1.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	14.7	6.8	10,618
Center	67.9	13.1	3.5	1.2	1.0	10.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	100.0	13.3	7.6	1,892
South	62.8	13.2	2.3	3.5	1.1	12.9	1.1	2.2	0.9	100.0	17.1	7.6	2,598
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	71.5	11.7	3.1	1.4	1.2	9.0	0.8	1.0	0.4	100.0	11.2	6.5	4,280
Second	56.6	21.2	3.4	2.1	0.5	12.5	0.9	2.2	0.5	100.0	16.1	7.6	4,102
Middle	51.0	27.0	3.5	1.4	0.2	13.5	1.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	16.9	7.1	3,901
Fourth	47.3	29.3	4.6	2.7	0.3	12.8	1.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	15.7	7.8	3,542
Highest	55.6	25.0	1.9	1.5	1.1	11.9	1.1	1.4	0.4	100.0	14.8	5.9	3,056
Total <15	58.9	23.6	2.6	1.8	0.6	10.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	100.0	12.5	5.3	16,524
Total <18	56.9	22.4	3.4	1.8	0.7	11.9	1.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	14.9	7.0	18,882

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.

Place of residence and level of wealth seem to be important determinants of the situation of children. The proportion of children living with both parents is slightly higher in rural areas (59 percent) than in urban areas (54 percent). There are considerable differences between the major regions of the country: in the regions of the West (54 percent) and North (55 percent), the proportion of children living with both their parents is lowest, and in the Center region it is highest (68 percent). The proportion of children living with both parents decreases with the level of household wealth up to the fourth quintile. It is highest among children living in households in the lowest quintile (72 percent) and lowest among those living in households in the fourth quintile (47 percent).

The survey also shows that the proportion of children under 18 who are orphaned by their father and/or mother is 7 percent. Less than one percent (0.4 percent) have lost both parents; 5 percent are orphans through their father (3 percent where the father is deceased and the children live with their mother and 2 percent where the father is deceased and the children do not live with their mother) and 2 percent are orphans through their mother (1 percent where the mother is deceased and the children are living with their father and 1 percent where the mother is deceased and the children are not living with their father).

Because of the increased risk of parents dying linked to the child's age, the proportion of fatherless and/or motherless orphans and of children living with neither biological parent significantly increases with the age of the child. The proportion of fatherless and or motherless orphans goes from 1 percent under the age of 2 to 2 percent at 2-4 years and 19 percent at 15-17 years, while the proportion of children not living with either parent goes from 6% percent under age 2 to 9 percent at 2-4 and to 31 percent at 15-17. Sex, place of residence, and level of household wealth do not seem to influence the risk of a child being orphaned; the same is true for the proportion of children not living with any biological parent.

FERTILITY AND CHILD MORTALITY

Cheikh Tidiane NDIAYE

Key Findings

- The fertility of women in Senegal declined steadily from 1986 to 2010-2011, with the number of children born to each woman dropping from 6.4 to 5.0. The Continuous DHS estimates the current fertility level to be 5.3 children per woman, slightly higher than the previous survey; however, this difference was not statistically significant.
- Very notable differences in fertility appear between areas of residence; an urban woman has a significantly lower level of fertility (4.1 children per woman) than a rural woman (6.3).
- Infant and child mortality remains high nationally. For the most recent period (0-4 years before the survey) of 1,000 live births, 47 infants died before their first birthday. Among every 1,000 one-year-old children, 23 will not reach their fifth birthday. Overall, the risk of dying between birth and the fifth birthday is 65 per 1,000 births, about one child in 15.
- The level of child mortality has declined steadily over the last 15 years. From 10-14 years before the Continuous DHS was conducted, infant and child mortality was 121 per 1,000 births compared with only 65 per 1,000 births for the period 0-4 years before the survey.

As in previous Demographic and Health Surveys, in the 2012-2013 Continuous DHS, information was collected on the reproductive history of women to estimate fertility levels, identify trends, and assess any differences among socioeconomic groups. To this end, the interviewers asked all women age 15-49 in the selected households the total number of live births they had had, both for those children living with them as well as for those living elsewhere and those who had died. Then, the complete birth history of the respondent was taken, from the earliest to the most recent, recording for each the type of birth (simple or multiple), sex, date of birth, and current age for living children. The birth history thus allows the estimation of child mortality levels in addition to fertility levels.

The levels of child mortality and their variability depend, regardless of the affected population, on health and environmental and socioeconomic conditions that prevail in their global context. Despite enormous advances in modern medicine, the risk of dying before or during childbirth, but also during the first days, months, and years of life remains important. Thus, this chapter presents the dynamics of mortality in children before their fifth birthday from questions on the age at death of children.

4.1 FERTILITY

4.1.1 Methodological Considerations

The data collected are used to estimate not only the level of fertility in the current period but also trends in fertility during the 20 years preceding the survey. However, it is worth mentioning the following limitations of retrospective surveys:

- Underreporting of births, especially the omission of very young children; children who do not live with their mother; and children who die very young, several hours or days only after birth. This underreporting may result in an underestimation of fertility levels.
- Inaccuracy of statements about the date of birth and/or age, in particular, the attraction of rounded years of birth or ages, which could lead to underestimates or overestimates of fertility at certain ages and for certain periods of time
- Selective bias of survival, the women interviewed being those who are the survivors. Assuming that the fertility of women who died before the survey is different from that of the survivors, the fertility levels obtained may be slightly biased.

The information may also be affected by misclassification of birth dates for children born since January 2007; those dates may have been transferred to previous years. These birth year transfers found in most DHS-type surveys are sometimes carried out by interviewers in order to avoid asking questions about the health of children born since 2007. However, no significant underreporting or transfers that could significantly affect current fertility levels have been identified.

4.1.2 Level of Fertility and Differential Fertility

The level of fertility is measured by age-specific fertility rates and by total fertility rate (TFR). Fertility rates by age are calculated by linking births to women in each age group to the total number of women in the corresponding age group. The TFR, which is a trend indicator of fertility, is obtained from the cumulative fertility rates by age. It corresponds to the average number of children that would be born per woman by the end of her reproductive life if the fertility rates of the moment remained invariable. For current fertility, the fertility rates and the TFR were calculated for the period three years preceding the survey. This reference period of three years has been chosen in order to provide the most recent indicators of fertility possible while still having enough cases to reduce sampling errors.

Table 4.1, illustrated in Figure 4.1, shows that fertility rates by age follow a classic pattern generally observed in countries with high fertility: high early fertility (80 per thousand at age 15-19), which increases very rapidly and reaches its maximum at age 25-29 (246 per thousand) and which, thereafter, decreases steadily to 19 per thousand at 45-49. Overall, the fertility of Senegalese women still remains high, with a woman giving birth, on average, to 5.3 children by the end of her reproductive life. The overall general fertility rate (GFR), that is, the average annual number of live births in the population of women of childbearing age, and the crude birth rate (CBR), which is the ratio between the number of live births and the average population in that year, are estimated at 172 per thousand and 39 per thousand, respectively.

Table 4.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	43	110	80
20-24	156	258	210
25-29	190	294	246
30-34	189	254	223
35-39	156	207	184
40-44	75	116	97
45-49	9	29	19
TFR (15-49)	4.1	6.3	5.3
GFR	131	207	172
CBR	32.9	42.7	38.6

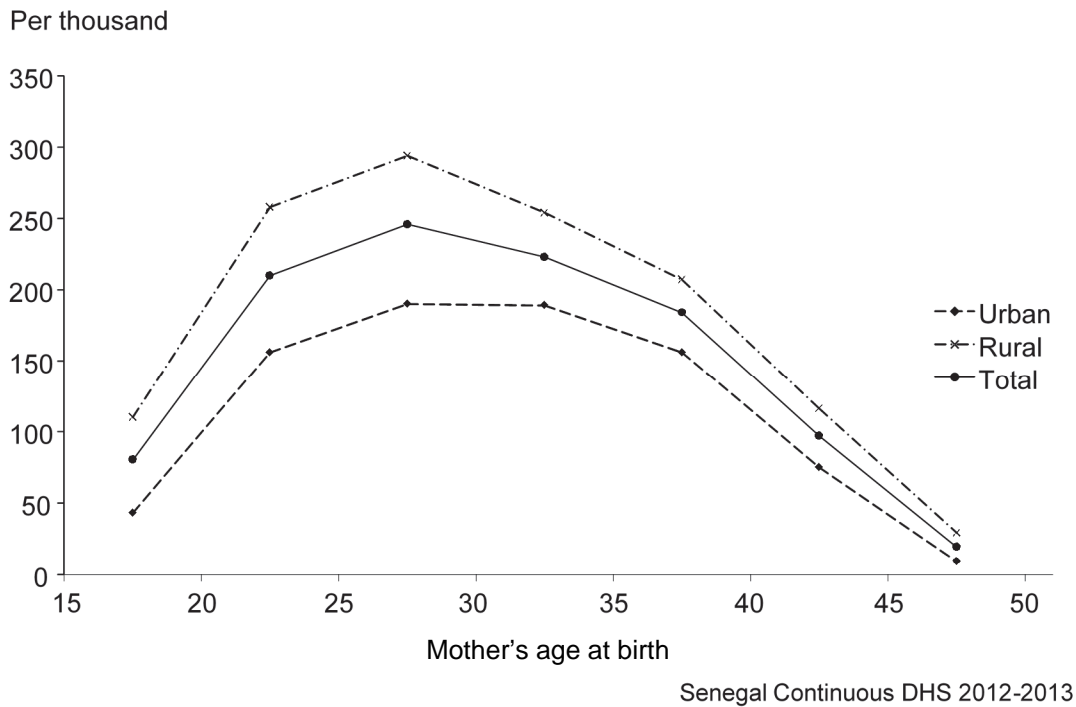
Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

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

Figure 4.1 Age-specific fertility rates, according to residence



This overall fertility level masks significant disparities according to place of residence. Fertility is significantly lower in urban areas than in rural (TFR of 4.1 versus 6.0). At the end of their reproductive life, rural women give birth, on average, to two children more than those in urban areas. This difference in fertility levels between urban and rural areas is observed at all ages, especially among teenage girls under Rural teenagers are more than twice as fertile as those in urban areas.

4.1.3 Fertility Trends

Senegal has carried out five DHS surveys over the past 25 years. A main objective was to assess trends in fertility (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2).

Over time, the total fertility rate has declined slowly but steadily from 6.4 children per woman in 1986 to 6.0 in 1992, 5.7 in 1997, 5.3 in 2005 and, finally, to 5.0 in 2011. According to the Continuous DHS, the TFR level is at 5.3 children per woman, slightly higher than the estimated TFR in 2010-2011. However, the difference between these two levels is not statistically significant and, thus, a change in direction toward increased fertility cannot be concluded. In addition, the six curves in have a similar look and follow the classic pattern of evolution in fertility rates. In fact, childbearing occurs very early at age 15-19, increases quite rapidly to a peak at 25-29 years, and then declines steadily. In 2012-2013, except for age group 15-19, the age-specific rates are slightly higher than in 2010-2011, but again, none of these differences were statistically significant.

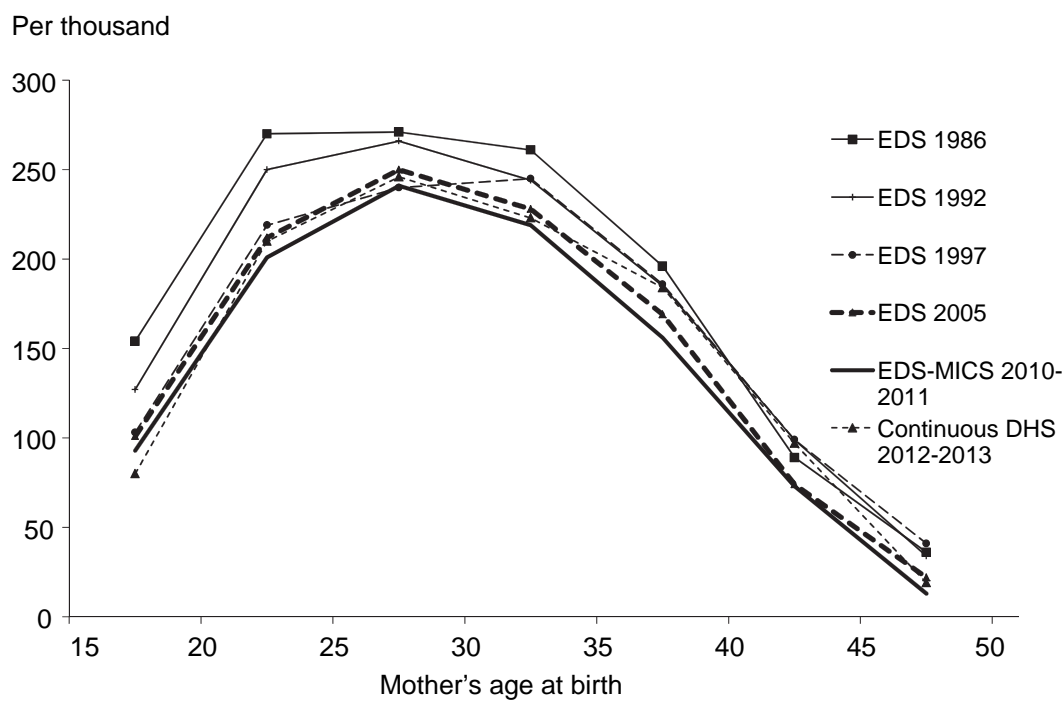
Table 4.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the three-year period preceding several surveys

Age group	EDS 1986	EDS 1992	EDS 1997	EDS 2005	EDS-MICS 2010-11	Continuous DHS 2012-2013
15-19	154	127	103	101	93	80
20-24	270	250	219	212	201	210
25-29	271	266	240	250	241	246
30-34	261	244	245	228	219	223
35-39	196	185	186	169	156	184
40-44	89	99	99	74	73	97
45-49	36	34	41	22	13	19
TFR 15-49	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.3

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

Figure 4.2 Fertility trends by mother's age



4.2 CHILD MORTALITY

4.2.1 Methodology and Data Quality

Mortality indicators in this chapter are estimated from the birth history in the Woman's Questionnaire. In addition to a list of all births that a woman has had, the interviewer collected information on each birth such as gender, age, survival status, and age at death for deceased children. Because of its importance for the extent of the phenomenon, the age at death was collected to the day of death for deaths of less than one month, in months for those between one month and 23 months, and in years for deaths occurring at two or more years.

The indicators discussed in this chapter are defined below:

The ratio of neonatal mortality (NN):	probability of dying before reaching the age of one exact month
The ratio of post-neonatal mortality (PNN):	probability of dying between the 1st month and the 12th exact month
The ratio of infant mortality (${}_1q_0$):	probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
The ratio of child mortality (${}_4q_1$):	probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday
The ratio of infant and child mortality (${}_5q_0$):	probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Methodological limitations

The methodology used to estimate child mortality has some limitations. These limitations, as well as some risk of error inherent in recording, can affect the quality of the estimates to a certain extent.

One of the weaknesses of the methodology used in the survey is its limit on data collection only to women age 15-49 who are alive at the time of the interview while excluding information about the survival status of children whose mothers were deceased before the survey. Indeed, the estimated overall level of mortality could be slightly biased if the number of motherless children is relatively large, and if the mortality of these orphans is substantially different than that of children whose mothers were interviewed in the survey.

In addition, by limiting data collection to women age 15-49 at the time of the survey, information derived from birth histories is not completely representative for some past periods. For the period 10-14 years before the survey, for example, no information is available on births to women age 40-49 at that time. Women age 15-49 at the time of the survey were under 40 ten years before the survey, and those age 40-49 at that time were no longer eligible at the moment of the survey. Therefore, if a significant proportion of births from that time were from women age 40-49 and if the risk of dying for their children was very different from that for births from younger women, a significant bias could result in the estimation of mortality for the period studied.

Overall, the effect of these phenomena is not a serious bias; the percentage of maternal orphans is relatively low, and women 40 and older who are reaching the end of their reproductive life contribute little to overall fertility.

Risk of reporting error

The validity of data on child mortality can be affected by many factors.

- The underreporting of events may result from systematic omission of births and/or deaths, which leads to an underestimation of mortality. Omission of births generally occurs when the child dies very young, that is, a few hours/days after birth. In such cases, the further away the reference period is from the date of the survey, the greater is the risk of omissions and the higher is the underestimation of mortality levels. The evaluation of underreporting of deaths of very young children is made by comparing deaths of children who died between 0 and 6 days with deaths that occurred during the first month of life. This proportion increases with decreasing child mortality because the mortality level decreases very rapidly between birth and the days that follow. A proportion of early deaths lower than 60 percent would indicate significant underreporting of early deaths. In the case of the 2012-2013 Continuous DHS, this proportion is 69 percent (data not shown) indicating that there was no significant underreporting of early deaths during the five years preceding the survey.
- The transfer of dates of birth of children from one period to another can cause an underestimation of mortality for one period in favor of overestimation in adjacent periods. Thus, misclassification of deaths in the 0-4 year interval before the survey would result in an underestimation of mortality for this period and an overestimation in the preceding interval, 5-9 years before the survey. Again, data from the Continuous DHS (data not shown) do not show significant transfers from one five-year period to another, which could affect estimates of mortality levels in a significant way.
- The inaccuracy of statements of age at death, like the attraction of certain ages at death, can lead to an underestimation of infant mortality and an overestimation of child mortality by the transfer of a portion of the deaths of children under age 1 to the category of deaths of older children. To minimize this type of error, age at death was reported in days, months, or years, depending on whether the death occurred within 29 days after birth, between 1 and 23 months, or over 23 months, respectively. However, the data collected show no attraction for the age at death of “12 months” and therefore estimates of infant mortality and child mortality are not affected.

4.2.2 Levels and Trends

The various mortality rates for the 15 years preceding the survey are presented in Table 4.3. Levels are calculated by five-year periods of 0-4 years, 5-9 years, and 10-14 years before the survey, from 1998 to 2013.

In the period 2008-2013, 0-4 years before the survey, 43 children born alive out of 1,000 died before reaching their first birthday, with 26 dying between 0 and 1 exact month and 17 dying between 1 and 12 exact months. Among children over age 1, 23 per 1,000 births did not reach their fifth birthday. During this same period, the overall risk of dying between birth and the fifth birthday is estimated at 65 in 1,000 births.

The downward trend in child mortality, already observed for several years, seems to be continuing. A review of the evolution of child mortality over the past 15 years shows that, regardless of the type of mortality,

Table 4.3 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Continuous DHS 2010-2013

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
0-4	26	17	43	23	65
5-9	36	20	56	30	84
10-14	31	32	64	62	121

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

the level fell significantly during the period. Thus, from 64 per 1,000 births in the period 10-14 years before the survey, the infant mortality dropped to 43 per 1,000 births in the period 0-4 years (last five years), for an overall decrease of 33 percent. However, this decline is not uniform throughout the period: it was nearly twice as high between 2008 and 2013 (23 percent) as it was between 2004 and 2008 (13 percent). The decline in child mortality also continues to decrease: the rate went from 62 per 1,000 children to 23 per 1,000 children, for a drop of 63 percent. However, unlike infant mortality, the decline appears to be less pronounced in the last period than in the previous period (23 percent between 2008 and 2013 versus 52 percent between 2004 and 2008). With regard to child mortality, the decline follows the same trends and is at medium levels: the overall rate went from 121 per 1,000 to 65 per 1,000, a drop of 46 percent with a smaller decrease in the recent period (23 percent between 2008 and 2013 compared to 31 percent between 2004-2008).

It should be noted that among the components of infant mortality, postnatal mortality showed a much greater decrease than neonatal mortality (47 per 1,000 versus 16 per 1,000).

Figures 4.3 and 4.4 present the trends in infant and child mortality according to the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011 and the Continuous DHS of 2012-2013. The graphs show the consistency in results from the two surveys and highlight, once again, the steady decline in infant and child mortality over the past 15 years.

Figure 4.3 Infant mortality trends according to EDS-MICS 2010-11 and Continuous DHS 2012-2013

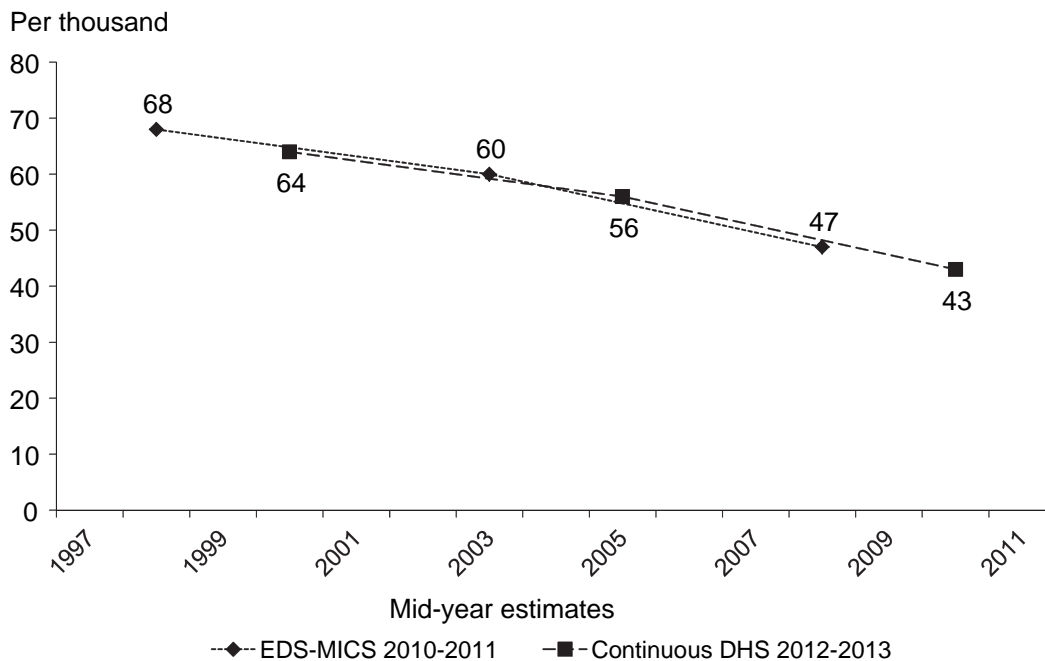
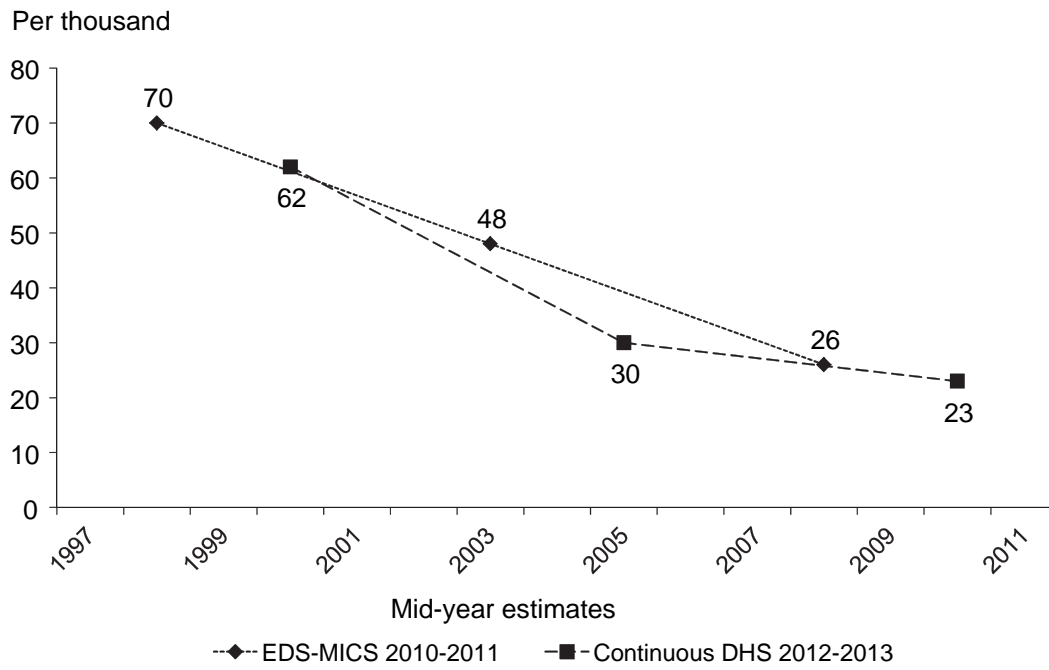


Figure 4.4 Child mortality trends according to EDS-MICS 2010-11 and Continuous DHS 2012-2013



Papa Mabèye DIOP and Moussa DIAKHATE

Key Findings

- The use of contraceptive methods by married women continues to increase: 16 percent of married women use a modern method compared with 12 percent in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011.
- The use of modern methods remains practiced primarily by urban women (27 percent), those living in West region (27 percent), and women with a secondary or higher level of education (30 percent).
- In all, 66 percent of women can be considered potential candidates for family planning because they either do not want any more children (21 percent) or want to space their next child after a period of at least two years (45 percent).

In African countries, the high rate of population growth is a major constraint on development. The persistent imbalance between population growth and economic growth contributes to deterioration of household living conditions. Although fertility rates in sub-Saharan Africa are among the highest in the world, they vary in diverse situations. Demographic data has been collected since the 1970s, and knowledge of the evolution of fertility has improved significantly since then. In addition to persistent disparities between regions and countries, surveys show there are also differences in fertility between urban and rural areas of residence, with the latter often being associated with higher fertility. But beyond this dichotomy, certain characteristics of the population are more significant than others. One of the factors contributing to a recent decline in fertility observed in countries that have carried out Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) is the practice of contraception. During recent decades, there has been a rapid and significant increase worldwide in the use of contraception.

5.1 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

The level of contraceptive use is one of the indicators used to judge the success of family planning programs. The Continuous DHS 2012-2013 measures the level of contraceptive use at the time of the survey. Women who reported knowing a contraceptive method were asked if they used one at the time of the survey.

Table 5.1 shows the rate of contraceptive prevalence, that is, the proportion of currently married women using a contraceptive method at the time of the survey.

Overall, 18 percent of women in union are currently using a contraceptive method; 16 percent used a modern method, and less than 2 percent use a traditional method. Women mainly use injectables (6 percent) and the pill (5 percent), followed to a lesser extent by implants (3 percent) (Figure 5.1). All other methods affect less than 1 percent of respondents. Among traditional methods, periodic abstinence/rhythm is the most utilized; however, only 0.5 percent of all women age 15-49 in union use this method to plan their pregnancies.

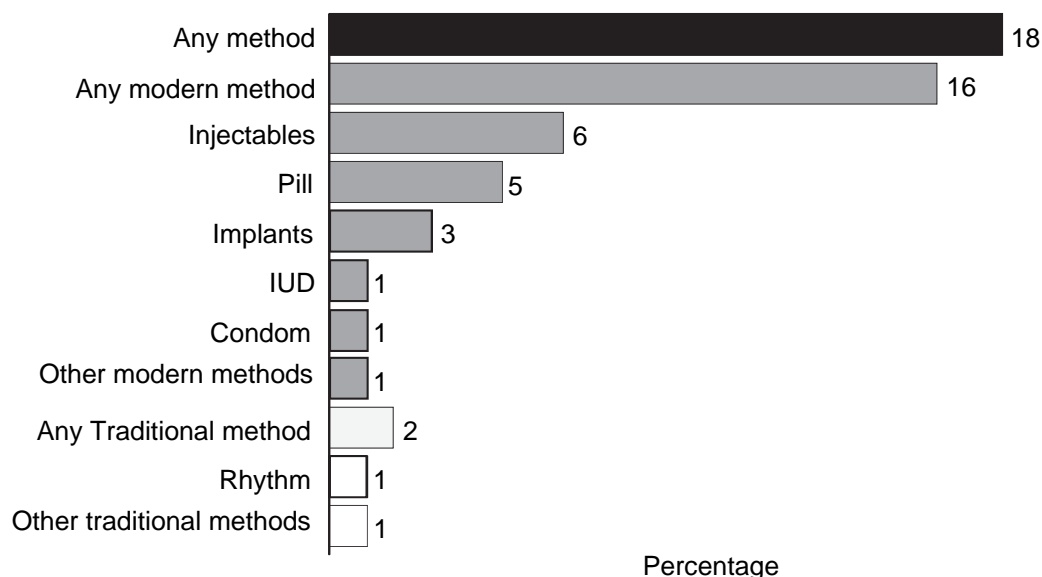
Table 5.1. Current use of contraception, by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Modern methods										Traditional methods				Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injec-tables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other		Not currently using	Total
Age group																	
15-19	3.3	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	96.7	100.0	455
20-24	13.7	11.7	0.0	2.9	0.4	5.5	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.1	1.4	86.3	100.0	1,010
25-29	19.4	18.5	0.0	7.0	0.5	7.8	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	80.6	100.0	1,218
30-34	20.7	18.4	0.1	5.6	1.2	6.5	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.7	79.3	100.0	1,000
35-39	25.6	24.1	0.2	7.2	2.8	8.5	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	74.4	100.0	805
40-44	22.2	19.8	2.0	6.7	0.5	6.1	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.9	0.1	1.4	77.8	100.0	579
45-49	12.3	9.1	1.0	2.3	1.0	4.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.3	0.7	1.1	87.7	100.0	487
Residence																	
Urban	29.3	27.3	0.7	9.1	2.2	8.9	5.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	70.7	100.0	2,122
Rural	10.7	9.2	0.1	2.6	0.2	4.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	89.3	100.0	3,432
Major region																	
North	14.2	13.4	0.2	5.4	0.4	5.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	85.8	100.0	1,102
West	28.9	26.9	0.6	8.9	2.1	8.8	5.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	71.1	100.0	1,832
Center	11.5	10.0	0.1	2.6	0.6	4.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	88.5	100.0	1,645
South	11.9	9.0	0.4	1.6	0.1	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.6	0.0	2.2	88.1	100.0	976
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	7.2	5.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	3.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	92.8	100.0	1,179
Second	9.7	8.7	0.0	1.6	0.6	3.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	90.3	100.0	1,104
Middle	17.8	15.8	0.4	4.5	0.8	7.1	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	82.2	100.0	1,102
Fourth	22.8	20.7	0.4	8.6	1.3	6.7	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.8	0.2	1.1	77.2	100.0	1,076
Highest	32.6	30.3	0.8	9.7	2.2	10.2	5.3	1.6	0.6	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.2	67.4	100.0	1,094
Education																	
No education	12.8	11.6	0.2	3.7	0.9	4.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	87.2	100.0	3,805
Primary	26.9	24.4	0.2	7.7	0.6	10.3	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.9	0.2	1.4	73.1	100.0	1,184
Secondary or more	32.8	29.2	1.5	9.0	2.2	9.1	4.4	1.8	1.1	0.1	3.6	2.1	1.0	0.4	67.2	100.0	565
Number of living children																	
0	3.2	2.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	96.8	100.0	694
1-2	17.6	15.9	0.0	7.0	0.3	5.4	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	1.1	82.4	100.0	1,784
3-4	21.5	19.5	0.4	5.3	1.0	8.5	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	78.5	100.0	1,533
5+	21.0	18.9	0.8	4.4	2.1	7.5	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	79.0	100.0	1,543
Total	17.8	16.1	0.3	5.1	1.0	6.2	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	82.2	100.0	5,554

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

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Figure 5.1 Contraceptive prevalence among women in union by method



Senegal Continuous DHS 2012-2013

In addition, information collected also allows analysis of contraceptive prevalence by background characteristics of women in union (Table 5.1). The use of contraception increases steadily with age from 15 to 39 years. It is at age 35-39 years that the highest percentage of users of contraceptive methods (26 percent) is found. Contraceptive prevalence for all methods is almost three times higher in urban areas (29 percent) than in rural areas 11 percent. Among all women, the modern methods most commonly used are injectables (9 percent in urban areas and 5 percent in rural areas), the pill (9 percent in urban areas versus 3 percent in rural), and implants (5 percent in urban areas versus 1 percent in rural). The main traditional method is periodic abstinence/rhythm, which was more often used by urban women (0.9 percent) compared to rural women (0.3 percent). The differences in contraception use observed between regions are significant. The two major regions—South (9 percent) and Center (10 percent)—are characterized by a low prevalence of modern contraception. In contrast, the West region recorded the highest contraceptive prevalence rate (27 percent). In the North, the prevalence is 13 percent.

The use of contraception increases with the level of wealth of the household; for modern methods, it goes from 6 percent among women from households in the lowest quintile to 30 percent for women in the highest quintile.

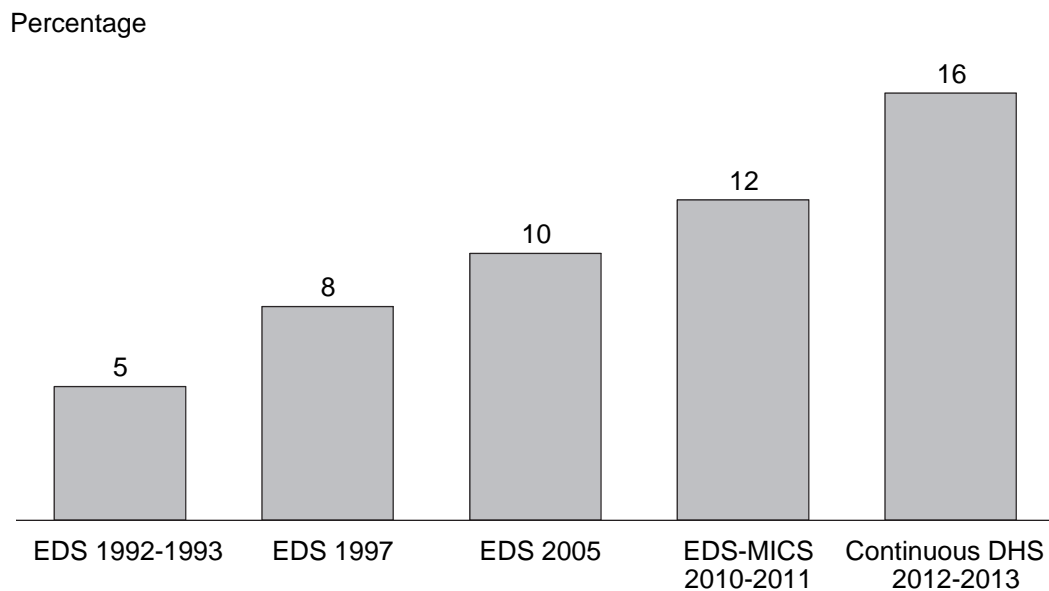
Contraceptive prevalence, whether modern or traditional, increases very markedly with the level of instruction. For modern methods, prevalence increased from 12 percent among women with no education to 24 percent among those with a primary level of education and 29 percent for women with a secondary or higher level. In addition, regardless of the level of education, injectables and the pill remain the most common modern methods.

The use of modern contraceptive methods also increases with the number of children, from 3 percent in nulliparous women, to 20 percent among those with three or more children.

Trends

Comparison with the results from previous surveys shows that modern contraceptive prevalence among married women is steadily increasing, with the proportion of users rising from 5 percent in 1992-1993 (EDSII) to 8 percent in 1997 (EDS-III), to 10 percent in 2005 (EDSIV), and to 12 percent in 2011 (EDS-MICS 2010-2011), before reaching 16 percent in 2013 (Figure 5.2). This progression has been most notable among women from rural areas and those with no education. Indeed, modern contraceptive prevalence has increased considerably in rural areas: from 1 percent in 1993, to 4 percent in 1997, 5 percent in 2005, and 7 percent in 2011 (EDS-MICS 2010-2011), and currently at 9 percent. According to level of education, the proportion of uneducated women using a modern method has doubled between 1993 and 1997, rising from 2 percent to 4 percent. The upward trend in the prevalence rate continued slowly; between 1997 and 2005, the proportion of users increased from 4 percent to 5 percent, but between 2005 and 2011, it rose from 5 percent to 8 percent and is 12 percent currently. It is also noteworthy that among women with a primary education, the rate of contraceptive prevalence increased significantly from 20 percent to 24 percent. Among those with secondary education or more, the prevalence of modern methods has gone from 26 percent in 2011 to 29 percent currently.

Figure 5.2 Trends in modern contraceptive prevalence among women in union



5.2 DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN

Questions were asked of women currently in union age 15-49 to obtain information on their desire to have or not have (more) children and to space their next birth. The desire to have more children is generally related to the age of the woman and the number of children currently alive. Table 5.2 and Figure 5.3 present the results by number of living children and show that one in five women (21 percent) does not want more children, while three of four women (75 percent) do want to have another child.

These results also show that among the 75 percent of women who wish to have more children in the future, almost one in two women (45 percent) wants to space the next birth by two or more years. Thus, by bringing together those who do not want more children (21 percent) and those who want to space the birth of their next child by a period of at least two years (45 percent), in all, 66 percent of women can be considered potential candidates for family planning. These levels are similar to those recorded in previous surveys: EDS-II in 1992-1993 (20 percent for those who wished to limit and 39 percent for those who wanted to space at least two years), EDS-III in 1997 (23 percent and 39 percent), EDS-IV in 2005 (21 percent and 38 percent), and EDS-MICS 2010-2011 (22 percent and 38 percent).

Table 5.2 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Have another soon ²	75.4	27.8	26.5	22.4	20.2	14.5	5.9	24.8
Have another later ³	8.1	63.8	62.5	60.4	51.7	39.6	19.2	45.2
Have another, undecided when	14.0	6.2	4.9	4.8	3.2	4.0	2.1	5.1
Undecided	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.5	2.9	4.1	1.6
Want no more	0.0	1.0	3.4	8.6	19.4	36.5	65.2	20.7
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.3
Declared infecund	2.0	1.1	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.5	2.9	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	528	894	962	828	732	543	1,066	5,554

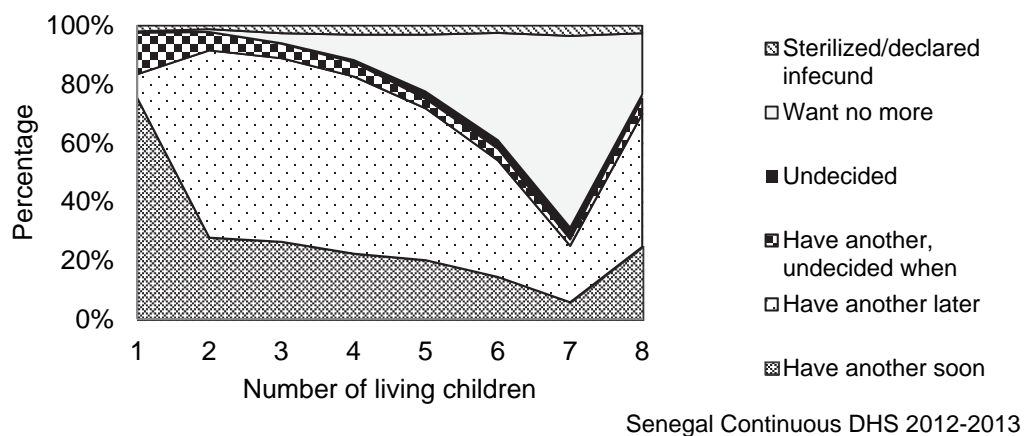
¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within two years

³ Wants to delay next birth for two or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization

Figure 5.3 Fertility preferences among currently married according to the number of living children



As might be expected, the proportion of women who want no more children regularly increases with the number of living children: it goes from less than 1 percent of women who have no children to 9 percent for those who have three children, and to 65 percent among those who have at least six children.

It is also notable that almost all nulliparous women (98 percent) want to have a child, and the vast majority (75 percent) want a birth in the next two years. Although almost all primiparas also want another child (98 percent), for the most part, they want to wait at least two years before the birth of the next child (64 percent).

Table C.8 in Appendix C presents the need for family planning among women currently in union.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Fatou Bintou NIANG and Cheikh Tidiane NDIAYE

Key Findings

- The vast majority of women (95 percent) consulted a health professional during pregnancy before their most recent birth.
- Seven of ten births (71 percent) took place in a health facility, and fifty percent of these births received assistance from health personnel during delivery.
- The majority (70 percent) of children age 12-23 months have received all vaccines of the Expanded Program on Immunization: BCG (96 percent), penta (3 doses, 89 percent), polio (83 percent), and measles (79 percent). During the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children showed symptoms of acute respiratory infection; 17 percent had a fever; and 14 percent had diarrhea.
- During diarrheal episodes, 22 percent of children received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), oral rehydration solutions (ORS), or a solution prepared at home.

The 2013 Continuous DHS collected detailed information on the health of the mother and child. This information concerns antenatal care and delivery in a health facility; immunization coverage of children age 12-23 months; and the prevalence and treatment of acute respiratory infections (ARIs), fever, and diarrhea in children under age 5. This information is of great importance for the evaluation and planning of health policies and programs.

6.1 MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1.1 Antenatal Care

Medical surveillance during pregnancy has a significant influence on the health of women and children. Prenatal care can detect complications that may endanger the lives of both mother and child. At least four antenatal visits are recommended to ensure proper monitoring over the course of the pregnancy. Antenatal clinics provide an opportunity to immunize the mother against tetanus; give her advice; and, if necessary, administer nutritional supplements at signs of malnutrition.

The data in Table 6.1 show that for women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of those who received antenatal care for the last live birth, at least once, from a trained provider;¹ the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, and the percentage who received iron supplements during the last pregnancy. Table 6.1 also covers all live births in the five years preceding the survey and shows the percentage of those whose birth was delivered by a trained provider and the percentage of those whose birth took place in a health facility.

¹ Table C.9 in Appendix C presents the number of antenatal visits and the stage of pregnancy.

During the Continuous DHS all categories of persons consulted by the mother during pregnancy were recorded. When several people had been consulted by the same woman, only the most qualified was counted in Table 6.1. For the last live birth during the past five years, more than nine out of ten women (94 percent) went to antenatal consultations with health professionals (doctors, midwives, nurses, or unit head nurses [UHNs]).

Table 6.1 Indicators of maternal health

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) from a health professional for the last live birth, the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, and the percentage who took iron supplements during their last pregnancy; among all live births in the five years before the survey, the percentage delivered by a health professional and the percentage delivered in a health facility, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) from a health professional ¹	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ²	Percentage who took iron supplements during pregnancy for their last birth	Number of women	Percentage of births delivered by a health professional	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Number of births
Mother's age at birth							
<20	94.7	79.2	93	507	51.8	70.0	834
20-34	95.0	83.3	94	2,888	50.4	72.1	4,498
35+	92.2	78.1	90	806	50.0	69.3	1,059
Residence							
Urban	98.5	86.6	97	1,554	78.0	92.0	2,216
Rural	92.1	79.0	91	2,647	35.9	60.3	4,175
Major region							
North	94.9	83.9	94	819	51.3	67.1	1,248
West	98.3	83.5	97	1,331	68.1	86.9	1,921
Center	93.2	77.7	92	1,259	40.4	69.5	2,020
South	89.6	83.2	89	792	38.6	53.9	1,201
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	85.0	73.8	84	930	19.9	36.0	1,515
Second	94.1	84.5	94	862	38.7	66.0	1,397
Middle	96.8	82.3	96	872	54.7	82.5	1,298
Fourth	98.9	82.2	97	779	68.6	89.9	1,120
Highest	99.3	87.7	97	757	85.5	95.5	1,061
Education							
No education	92.5	80.1	91	2,800	42.1	64.8	4,413
Primary	97.9	84.8	96	924	64.2	82.5	1,347
Secondary or more	99.1	86.3	98	476	80.1	93.3	631
Total	94.5	81.8	93	4,200	50.5	71.3	6,391

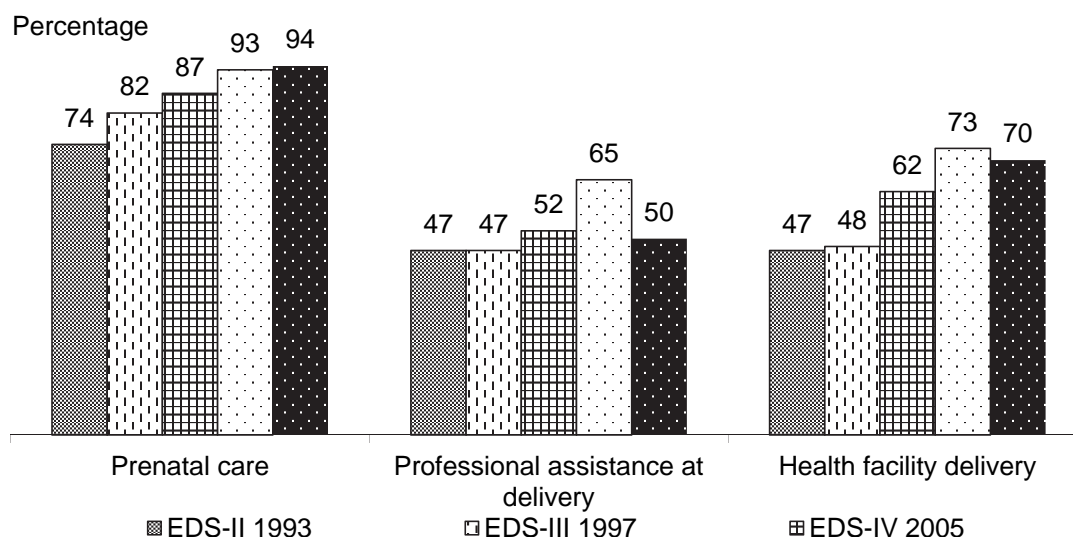
¹ Health professional includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and unit head nurse (*Infirmier chef de poste* - ICP).

² Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of the last birth, two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Antenatal care use differences based on age of the woman are small: 95 percent of women under age 35 and 92 percent for those whose age equals or exceeds age 35. Women from urban areas are relatively more likely (99 percent) than rural women (92 percent) to receive antenatal visits during their pregnancy. From a regional perspective, slight differences also appear: women who have least frequently consulted a health professional during their pregnancy are those from the South (90 percent) followed by those from the Center (93 percent). The proportion of births to mothers who received antenatal care from trained personnel varies depending on the level of household wealth: from 85 percent for women from households in the lowest quintile to 99 percent for women from the highest quintiles. In addition, the proportion increases with the woman's level of education: 93 percent for those with no education, 98 percent for those with primary level, and 99 percent for those with secondary education or more.

Compared with previous surveys (Figure 6.1), the proportion of women who received antenatal care from a health professional has increased from 74 percent in 1993 to 82 percent in 1997, 87 percent in 2005, 93 percent in 2010-2011, and 95 percent in 2012-2013.

Figure 6.1 Prenatal care, professional assistance at delivery, and health facility delivery



Tetanus immunization and iron intake during pregnancy are important components of antenatal care.

Neonatal tetanus is one of the most serious diseases to which the newborn can be exposed. To cope with this disease, it is recommended that pregnant women be vaccinated against tetanus. The data in Table 6.1 show that for 82 percent of women, the live birth is protected against neonatal tetanus. It is important to note that the information presented here have taken into account the vaccination history of the women. Mothers are regarded as protecting their children against neonatal tetanus if they received two injections during the pregnancy of their last birth, at least the last of two injections was given during the three years preceding the last live birth, at least three injections (the last conducted during the 10 years preceding the last live birth), or at least five injections at any time prior to the last birth. Depending on the age of the mother, birth mothers age 20-34 years are observed to be more often protected against tetanus (83 percent) than mothers under the age of 20 or those 35 years or more. With regard to place of residence, births that occurred in urban areas were better protected than those that took place in rural areas (87 percent versus 79 percent). Between regions, the vaccination status of mothers is lower in the large Center region (78 percent) than in the three other major regions (ranging between 83 percent and 84 percent). Moreover, the frequency of vaccination increases with the educational level of the mother from a minimum of 80 percent among uneducated women, rising to 85 percent for those with primary education, and reaching 86 percent for women with secondary level.

Compared with the results of the EDS-MICS 2010-2011, immunization coverage against neonatal tetanus has shown a significant increase of 19 percent, going from 69 percent to 82 percent.

In addition, during pregnancy, more than 9 out of 10 women have received iron supplements in tablet or syrup form (93 percent). Women under 35 benefited more often (at least 93 percent) than those age 35 or older (90 percent). Moreover, women in rural areas benefited less frequently than urban women (91 percent versus 97 percent). Between regions, mothers residing in the South region received iron less frequently than those from other regions (89 percent compared with 92 percent or more). The level of education is a determinant of iron intake during pregnancy: 91 percent of women with no education took supplements compared with 96 percent of those with primary education and 98 percent of those with a secondary level of education. In addition, the proportion of women who received iron increases with the index of household

wealth, from a minimum of 84 percent for women living in households in the lowest quintile of wealth to a maximum of 97 percent for those from the highest quintiles.

6.1.2 Assistance at Delivery

Good care at delivery, a key element in the fight against maternal morbidity and mortality, depends on the qualifications of persons assisting the woman. Half of all births took place with the assistance of skilled health personnel (Table 6.1), namely doctors, midwives, nurses, or UHNs.

Between the last two surveys, the proportion of births attended by trained health personnel seems to have decreased from 65 percent in 2010-2011 to 51 percent in 2012-2013 (Figure 6.1). This drop is surprising because the proportion of women assisted at delivery by trained personnel had increased steadily since 1997. The proportion of deliveries in a health facility also has changed little since 2011 (see Figure 6.1). Data differentiated by type of health personnel show that the proportion of deliveries attended by midwives has declined significantly between the two surveys, from 54 percent to 36 percent, while on the other hand, deliveries attended by traditional birth attendants have increased greatly, rising from 12 percent to 25 percent. It is difficult to explain such a radical change in the respective roles of traditional birth attendants and midwives during the two years between the two surveys. Therefore, it is possible that this change is only superficial. In fact, it may result from a difference in classification of these personnel by the interviewers during the data collection process. It is advisable, therefore, to be very cautious when interpreting this indicator and, in particular, the analysis of trends.

The percentage of births attended by a health professional varies little by age of the mother. However, a significant difference was observed between urban and rural women in childbirth assistance by trained personnel: the proportion receiving assistance in urban areas is more than double that in rural areas (78 percent versus 36 percent). In addition, the results highlight regional disparities. The best situation is in the West (68 percent) and North (51 percent), while the Center and South have a less advantageous position, since only 4 out of 10 births are attended by a health professional (respectively, 40 percent and 39 percent).

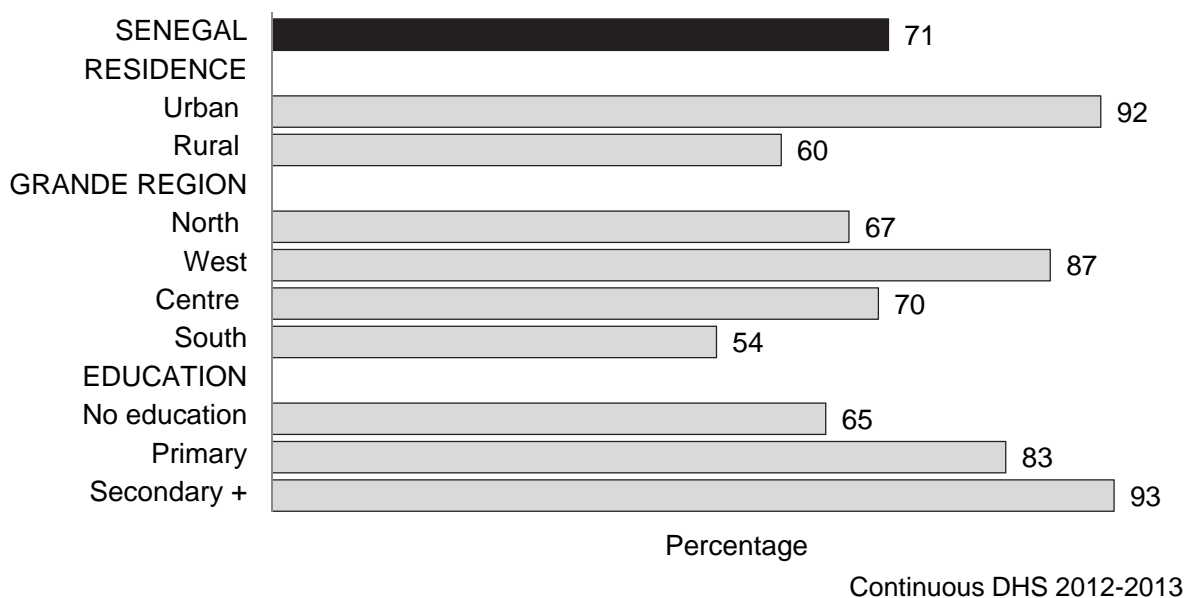
Assistance at delivery by trained personnel increases with the level of education of the woman: from 42 percent among women with no education, it increases to 64 percent for those with primary education, and reaches 80 percent among women with a secondary education.

6.1.3 Place of Delivery

Among births occurring in the five years preceding the survey, 7 of 10 births (71 percent) took place in a health facility (Table 6.1). Attendance declined slightly at health facilities between 2010-2011 and 2012-2013, from 73 percent to 71 percent.

Examination of the data by background characteristics of the mother did not show a clear trend by maternal age. Differences were observed, however, by the area and region of residence. Delivery in health facilities was more prevalent among urban women (92 percent) than rural (60 percent); among those living in the West region (87 percent); and, to a lesser extent, in the Center (70 percent) and North (67 percent) regions than those living in the South, where only 54 percent of births took place in a health facility (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 Health facility delivery by background characteristics



Similarly, the level of education of women seems to be a positive influence in the choice of delivery location. The higher the level of education, the higher was the proportion of women who gave birth in health facilities (65 percent among those with no education versus 93 percent for those with a secondary level of education).

6.2 CHILD HEALTH

6.2.1 Vaccination of Children

During the survey, information was recorded for all children born during the five years beforehand, enabling an assessment of the coverage of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in Senegal. A child is considered to be fully vaccinated when he or she has received the BCG vaccine (protection against tuberculosis); the measles vaccine; and three doses each of polio and DPT (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis) vaccines. Recently, a new combination, the pentavalent vaccine, has been used instead of DPT. Pentavalent actually contains five antigens against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis, as well as Hepatitis B and *Haemophilus influenzae* B (HIB). In addition, a first dose of vaccine against poliomyelitis (polio 0) is given at birth. According to the immunization schedule, these vaccines should be administered to the child before age 1. Data were also collected on yellow fever.

Immunization data were collected from two sources: the vaccination card of the child and statements from the mother (when the card was unavailable or did not exist). Table 6.2 presents the results of coverage by the various sources of information for children age 12-23 months, that is, those who, according to WHO recommendations, have reached the age at which they should have been fully vaccinated.

Table 6.2 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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), and percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	BCG	Pentavalent			Polio			Measles	Yellow fever	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		1	2	3	0 ¹	1	2							3
Sex														
Male	96.0	96.1	94.0	88.9	72.6	95.2	93.4	83.1	77.7	76.3	69.5	2.9	70	593
Female	96.6	95.6	92.4	88.1	70.4	96.1	91.0	82.8	77.9	77.7	70.8	2.6	72	638
Residence														
Urban	98.8	97.9	95.7	92.2	83.9	96.8	93.3	82.3	81.0	79.3	70.5	1.2	73	404
Rural	95.1	94.8	91.9	86.7	65.4	95.1	91.5	83.3	76.3	76.0	70.1	3.5	70	826
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	91.1	89.7	85.4	79.5	51.8	90.6	85.2	75.3	68.7	68.5	60.4	7.5	63	304
Second	96.4	97.4	93.5	87.5	68.2	96.7	92.9	82.7	76.6	76.3	69.5	1.5	71	267
Middle	97.6	96.7	95.9	93.1	77.2	97.0	95.2	87.4	83.3	83.5	75.8	1.9	75	268
Fourth	99.5	98.7	97.0	91.2	85.1	98.8	96.9	88.0	81.5	79.4	76.1	0.5	72	180
Highest	99.5	99.1	97.1	94.6	84.9	97.3	93.1	84.4	82.5	80.2	73.2	0.5	75	211
Major region														
North	94.9	94.9	92.6	89.2	53.3	94.7	91.4	83.6	82.4	82.6	73.2	2.9	72	223
West	100.0	100.0	98.3	96.1	90.3	99.0	96.0	89.5	80.2	78.6	74.2	0.0	77	374
Center	96.8	95.7	92.1	86.7	77.3	95.8	91.9	85.4	76.8	76.0	72.8	2.5	71	392
South	91.2	90.4	87.3	78.9	49.5	91.1	87.1	68.2	71.7	71.4	57.1	7.4	60	241
Mother's education														
No education	95.3	94.5	91.4	85.8	67.7	95.0	90.7	81.7	75.5	74.9	68.6	3.6	70	838
Primary	98.3	98.3	95.8	92.3	79.7	97.4	94.9	84.9	79.2	77.5	70.6	1.0	71	276
Secondary or +	99.2	99.2	99.2	98.9	78.7	95.9	95.9	87.9	91.3	91.8	81.1	0.8	75	117
Total	96.3	95.8	93.1	88.5	71.5	95.7	92.1	83.0	77.8	77.1	70.2	2.8	71	1,230

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

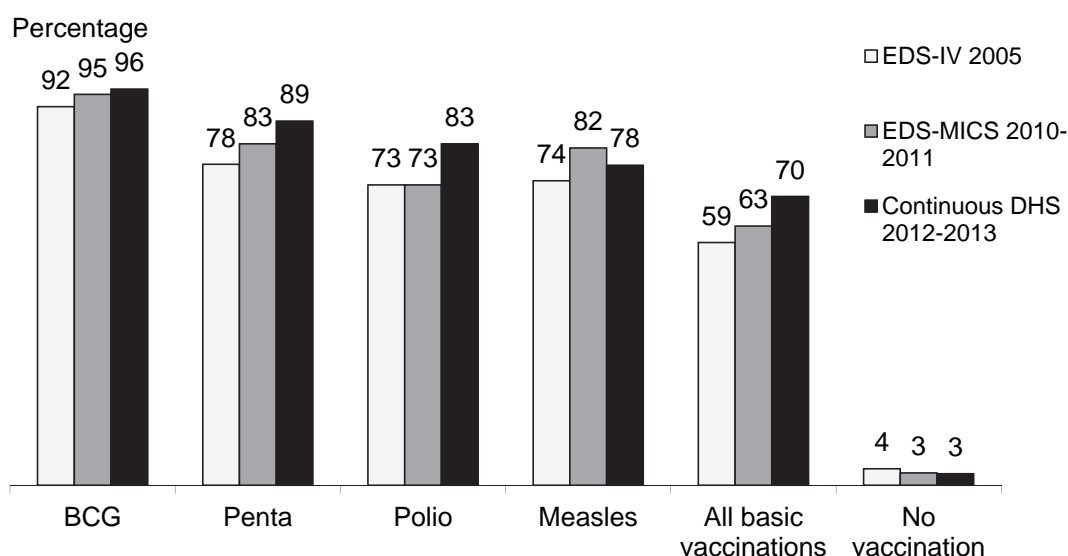
² BCG, measles, and three doses each of pentavalent and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

The results in Table 6.2 show that when all sources of information are combined, 7 children in 10 age 12-23 months (70 percent) have received all the EPI vaccines. The BCG vaccine was given (usually at birth) to 96 percent of children age 12-23 months. The proportion of children who received the first dose of the pentavalent vaccine is also very large (96 percent), but vaccine coverage decreases with the number of doses: from 96 percent for the first dose, it drops to 93 percent for the second dose, and falls to 89 percent by the third dose. The attrition rate² for this vaccine, quite low between the first and second doses (3 percent), increases between the second and third doses (5 percent); the overall attrition rate between the first and third doses is 8 percent.

Because the vaccine against polio is administered at the same time as the pentavalent vaccine, the coverage levels would be expected to be very similar. However, immunization coverage against poliomyelitis is slightly lower (polio 0: 72 percent, polio 1: 96 percent, polio 2: 92 percent, and polio 3: 83 percent) and shows greater attrition than the pentavalent between the first and third doses. Coverage against measles (78 percent) and yellow fever (77 percent) is the lowest of all vaccinations.

² The attrition rate for the pentavalent vaccine, for example, is the proportion of children who have been given the first dose of vaccine but who did not receive the third.

Figure 6.3 Vaccination of children age 12-23 months by the type of vaccine and three sources



Since the 2005 EDS-IV, coverage has improved for all vaccines except measles (Figure 6.3). The proportion of fully immunized children went up from 59 percent in 2005 to 63 percent in 2010-2011 and rose again to 70 percent in 2012-2013. On the other hand, coverage of measles has dropped slightly over the past two years, declining from 82 percent to 78 percent.

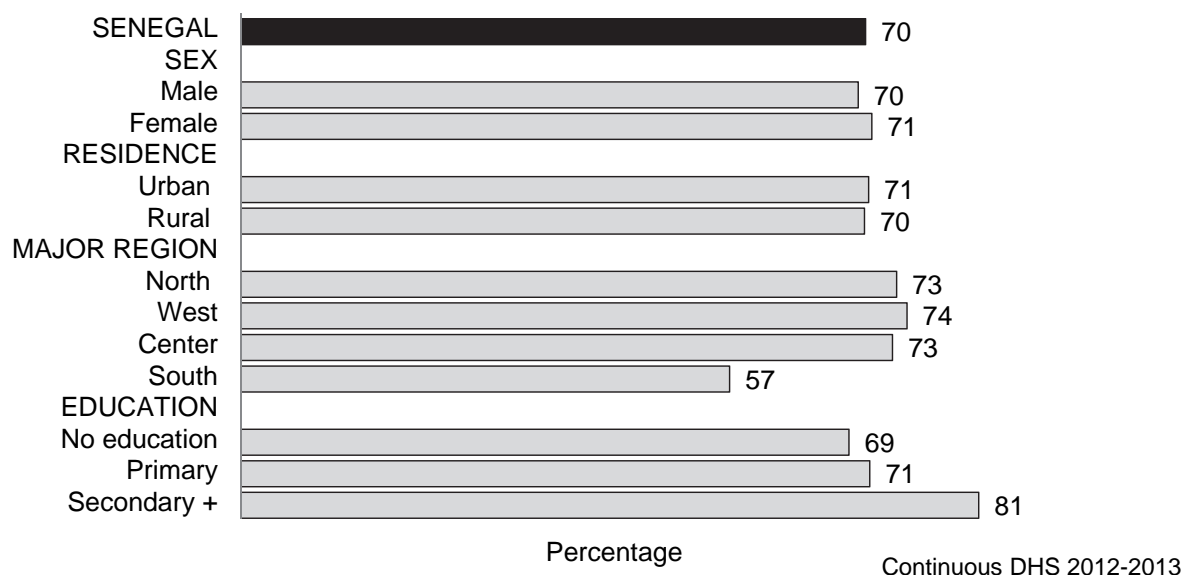
Table 6.2 and Figure 6.4 also present the immunization coverage of children age 12-23 months by select background characteristics of the mother and child. Virtually no difference in coverage is found by gender or place of residence (urban versus rural).

In contrast, the economic situation of the household reveals significant disparities, especially between children from households in the lowest wealth quintile and those in the highest wealth quintiles. The percentage of fully immunized children is 60 percent for the children in the lowest quintile, 76 percent for children from the middle and fourth quintiles, and 73 percent for the highest quintile.

The level of education of the mother is also a discerning variable for the vaccination of children: immunization coverage of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education is much higher (81 percent) than for children whose mothers have primary (71 percent) or no education (69 percent).

Among all children age 12-23 months, only 70 percent presented a vaccination card. Analysis by place of residence seems to indicate that the card was most often presented in urban areas (73 percent) versus 70 percent in rural areas.

Figure 6.4 Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated, by background characteristics



6.2.2 Diseases of Children

Treatment of acute respiratory infections

Acute respiratory infections (ARIs), especially pneumonia, are one of the leading causes of child mortality in developing countries. To assess the prevalence of these infections among children, mothers were asked whether their children had suffered from cough during the two weeks preceding the survey, and if so, they were then asked if the cough was accompanied by short and rapid breathing, symptoms of acute respiratory infections (ARI). In addition, for children who had symptoms of ARI, the percentage of those whose mothers had sought treatment for them or advice from a health facility or health care provider was determined.

Among children under age 5, 3 percent had had a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the two weeks preceding the survey (data not given). For these children, treatment or advice was sought from a health facility or health provider in 53 percent of cases (Table 6.3).

Given the low numbers of children with an ARI, it is difficult to analyze the results on the seeking of treatment by background characteristics. However, it should be noted that seeking treatment or advice from a health facility is slightly more frequent in boys than girls (55 percent compared with 52 percent). In addition, seeking treatment is also more common in urban areas (63 percent) than in rural areas (44 percent). Differences by major regions are particularly important: the West region (74 percent) have the most frequent use of a health facility for cases of ARI. On the other hand, treatment from a health provider or facility was least sought in the Center and South regions (43 percent and 45 percent, respectively). It also seems that seeking care is more common for children from households in the highest wealth quintiles than for children from the lowest wealth quintiles.

Table 6.3 Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics; among children under age five who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration solution (ORS) and the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Children with symptoms of IRA ¹		Children with fever		Children with diarrhea			
	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children with ARI	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children with fever	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage given oral rehydration solution (ORS) ³	Percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) ⁴	Number of children with diarrhea
Age group in months								
<6	*	17	45.2	104	38.9	11.3	11.9	89
6-11	*	23	38.7	142	37.2	16.0	17.6	139
12-23	46.1	61	45.6	274	40.2	19.7	25.2	267
24-35	(56.3)	32	45.8	228	39.0	18.9	21.7	208
36-47	(65.2)	39	39.4	150	38.6	14.8	16.7	99
48-59	(61.8)	30	43.7	111	35.8	15.5	35.2	60
Sex								
Male	54.5	100	42.9	487	39.9	17.5	20.4	438
Female	51.6	102	44.1	523	37.7	16.9	22.6	424
Residence								
Urban	63.4	95	44.5	385	44.2	19.6	24.4	309
Rural	43.9	107	42.9	625	35.8	15.9	19.9	553
Major region								
North	*	11	51.2	143	45.3	16.1	18.7	158
West	73.6	67	42.9	288	39.9	18.1	24.5	248
Center	43.0	75	43.0	283	33.3	20.3	22.6	225
South	44.7	49	40.9	296	38.5	14.0	19.1	231
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	37.0	42	34.7	254	30.1	13.3	17.4	251
Second	(42.3)	31	44.6	206	41.5	17.5	21.2	192
Middle	(40.0)	33	43.5	179	40.2	17.5	20.5	127
Fourth	(71.9)	48	49.5	182	41.9	16.6	22.0	157
Highest	(64.2)	48	48.3	189	46.1	24.6	29.8	135
Mother's education								
No education	45.5	123	41.4	683	40.2	19.1	22.9	601
Primary	(53.1)	42	42.7	220	33.5	10.7	14.2	168
Secondary or +	(77.5)	38	58.6	107	39.1	16.9	25.9	93
Total	53.0	202	43.5	1 010	38.8	17.2	21.5	862

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 (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

³ Includes oral rehydration salt packets and pre-packaged ORS fluid

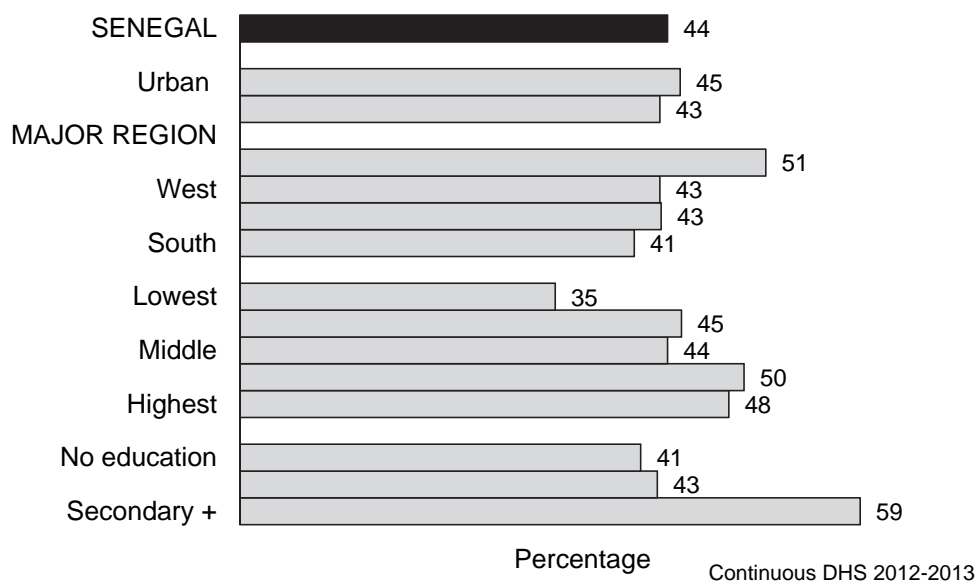
⁴ ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, pre-packaged ORS fluid, and recommended home fluids.

Prevalence and early treatment of fever

Nearly 17 percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the last two weeks (data not shown). According to Table 6.3 treatment was sought at a health facility for 44 percent of children with a fever. Seeking treatment was more frequent in children under age 6 months (45 percent) and those age 12-35 months (46 percent) than for others. There were only slight differences by gender (44 percent for girls versus 43 percent for boys). Similarly, there was little disparity by area of residence: 45 percent in urban areas compared with 43 percent in rural areas (Figure 6.5). However, the use of health facilities is more common in the North region (51 percent) than in the three other regions (West: 43 percent, Center: 43 percent, and South: 41 percent). Mothers with secondary education or higher (59 percent) are characterized by a higher propensity for using health services in cases of fever in their children than their counterparts with primary level education (43 percent) and, especially, than those with no education (41 percent). According to the index of household

wealth, children from households in the two highest quintiles (50 percent and 48 percent) are clearly differentiated from children in households in the lowest quintile (35 percent).

Figure 6.5 Percentage of children under age 5 with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider



Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

As a result of their consequences, including dehydration and malnutrition, diarrheal diseases are directly or indirectly a leading cause of death for young children in developing countries. To fight against the effects of dehydration, WHO recommends widespread use of ORT, either by use of a solution prepared from packets of oral rehydration salts or prepared at home with water, sugar, and salt.

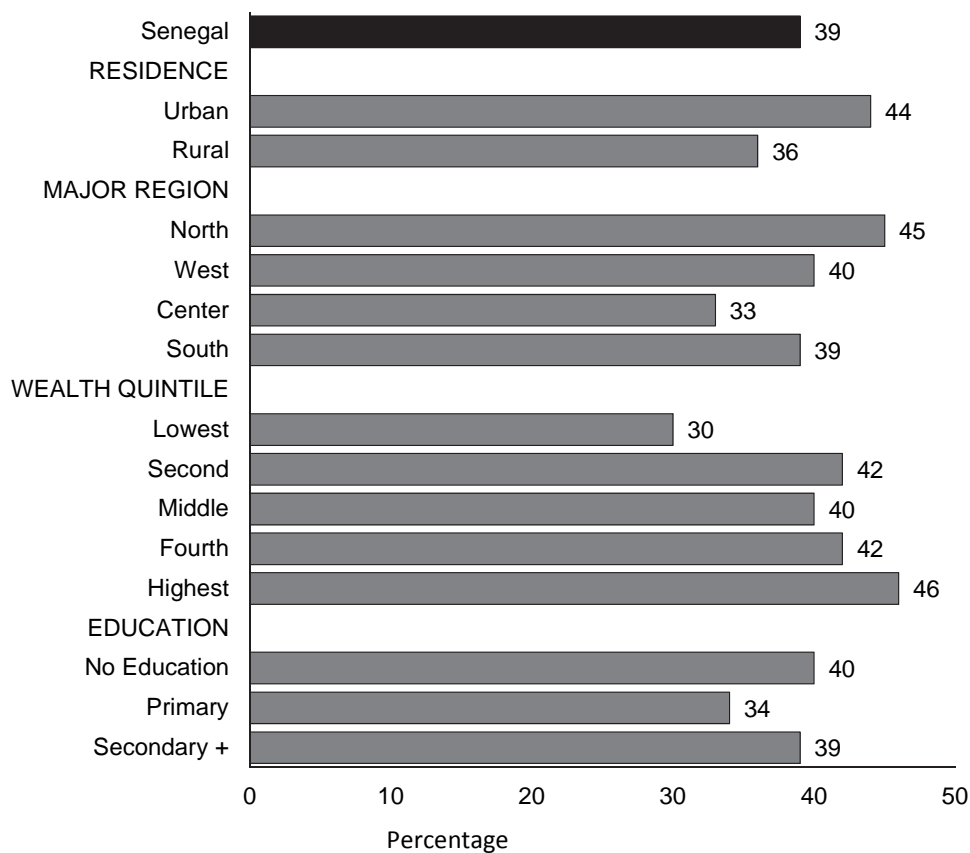
During the Continuous DHS, mothers were asked if their children had had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey in order to measure the prevalence of diarrheal diseases in children under age 5. With regard to the treatment of diarrhea, mothers were asked if they had sought advice or treatment for their sick children, if they had been treated with ORS, and if they had used an ORT.

The prevalence of diarrhea among children under age 5 was 14 percent (data not shown). Table 6.3 and Figure 6.6 show that advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or health provider for only 39 percent of children with diarrhea during the two weeks preceding the survey.

Seeking care during episodes of diarrhea more often concerns children in urban areas (44 percent) than those in rural areas (36 percent). Treatment or advice was most frequently sought for those in the North region (45 percent). Children from households in the highest wealth quintile (46 percent) sought care more often than those in the lowest quintile.

No clear pattern appears for prevalence of diarrhea treatment according to level of education. Mothers with no education (40 percent) are as likely as those with the most education (39 percent) to seek treatment for their children with diarrhea.

Figure 6.6 Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider



Continuous DHS 2012-2013

To treat diarrhea in children, the use of ORS packets and pre-packaged ORS liquids or solutions prepared at home is recommended. Among children with diarrhea, 17 percent have been given a solution from ORT packets or pre-packaged ORS liquids. Overall, 22 percent received an ORT (ORS, pre-packaged ORS, or recommended home solutions).

It is among children age 12-23 months (20 percent) and 24-35 months (19 percent) that the use of ORS is the most common, although little difference by gender is seen. The difference is more significant between children in urban areas (20 percent) and those in rural areas (16 percent). Children from the Center region (20 percent) more frequently receive ORS than those in the rest of the country. However, no clear trend is seen according to the level of the mother's education. Children whose mothers have no education (19 percent) are more frequently given ORS than those whose mothers have primary level (11 percent) or those whose mothers have secondary education or more (17 percent).

ORS solution is supplemented with recommended home solutions more often for children age 48-59 months (35 percent) than at other ages. Girls (23 percent) are more frequently given an ORS with supplement than boys (20 percent). Children in urban areas (24 percent) are more frequently treated than those in rural areas (20 percent) with respect to ORS, as are those from the West (25 percent) and Center (23 percent) in comparison with those from other regions. Use of ORT is more frequent for children whose mothers have a secondary level of education or more (26 percent) or no education (23 percent) than for those whose mothers have primary school level education (14 percent). Finally, an increased use of ORT accompanies an increase in the level of household wealth.

Papa Ibrahima Sylmang SENE

Key Findings

- Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Senegal, and it is prolonged. Nearly 100 percent of children under age 6 months are breastfed, and at 12-15 months most children (97percent) continue to breastfeed.
- The recommendation for *exclusive* breastfeeding before age 6 months is not well respected; only about 40 percent of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- In Senegal, 19 percent of children under age 5 have stunted growth, and for 6 percent stunting is severe.
- Approximately 9 percent of children are moderately or severely thin for their height, a sign of wasting.
- Among children age 6-59 months, 71 percent have anemia; 25 percent have a mild form, 42 percent a moderate form, and 4 percent a severe form. In 2011, 74 percent of children were anemic.

This chapter presents survey results about diet and nutritional status of children born in the five years preceding the survey. Breastfeeding practices and complementary feeding are topics addressed in the first part of the chapter. The second part is devoted to the results of anthropometric measurements (weight and height) from which nutritional status has been assessed. The last section covers the prevalence of anemia in children.

7.1 BREASTFEEDING AND COMPLEMENTARY FOODS

Feeding practices, in particular the use of breastfeeding, determine the nutritional status of children, which in turn affects their morbidity and mortality.

During the Continuous DHS, the interviewers asked mothers if they had breastfed their children born in the two years preceding the survey. More specifically, they asked how old the children were when they had initiated breastfeeding, how long they had breastfed, what was the frequency of breastfeeding, at what age complementary foods were introduced and what kind of foods they were, and finally how often various types of food were given to the child. Mothers were also asked if they had used a bottle.

The results in Table 7.1 show that at birth all children are breastfed and for some children this practice continues long after birth. At age 12-15 months, 97 percent of children are breastfed and at age 20-23 months, 47 percent are still being breastfed. However, while the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that children be exclusively breastfed until age 6 months, exclusive breastfeeding is not the common practice (Figure 7.1). Indeed, at less than 2 months, only 57 percent of children are receiving only breast milk, and at 4-5 months, this proportion is only 18 percent. Overall, the proportion of children under age 6 months in exclusive breastfeeding is 38 percent, while 62 percent of children are receiving other liquids or solids in addition to breast milk, mainly water (46 percent). In contrast, between 6 and 9 months, an age when all

children should be receiving complementary foods in addition to breast milk, only two children in three are being fed in this way (65 percent).

Table 7.1 Breastfeeding status by age

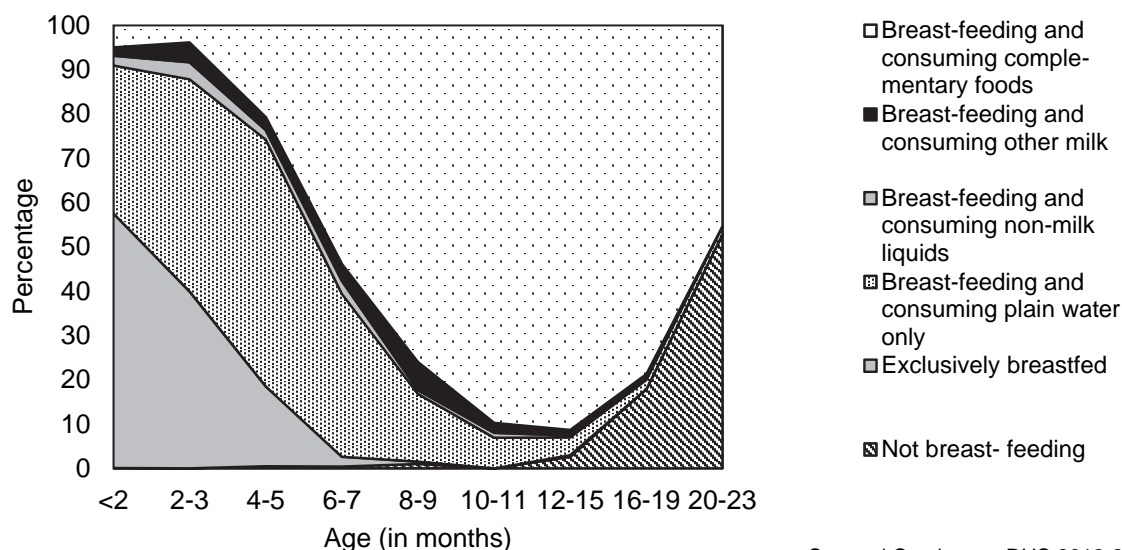
Percentage distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother, by breastfeeding status; percentage currently breastfeeding; and percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed					Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
		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						
<2	0.1	57.4	33.4	2.2	1.9	5.0	100.0	99.9	180	3.4	184	
2-3	0.0	39.9	47.9	3.8	4.5	3.9	100.0	100.0	240	9.1	241	
4-5	0.5	18.0	55.7	2.1	3.0	20.7	100.0	99.5	214	5.3	215	
6-7	0.4	2.2	36.8	2.9	3.8	53.9	100.0	99.6	214	8.6	216	
8-9	1.0	0.5	15.3	0.8	6.4	76.0	100.0	99.0	214	6.1	221	
10-11	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.1	2.3	89.7	100.0	100.0	196	3.0	204	
12-15	2.6	0.4	4.0	0.4	1.3	91.3	100.0	97.4	427	3.9	445	
16-19	17.9	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.6	78.7	100.0	82.1	413	2.2	432	
20-23	52.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	45.3	100.0	47.1	315	0.6	354	
< 6	0.2	37.5	46.4	2.8	3.2	9.9	100.0	99.8	634	6.2	640	
6-9	0.7	1.3	26.1	1.8	5.1	64.9	100.0	99.3	428	7.3	437	

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, breastfeeding and consuming non-milk liquids, breastfeeding and consuming other milk, and breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add up to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

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

Figure 7.1 Infant feeding practices by age



Senegal Continuous DHS 2012-2013

Exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months is still low (38 percent). This practice is still growing. It was only 5 percent in 1992, 11 percent in 1997, 34 percent in 2005, and 39 percent in 2011.

Table 7.1 shows that the use of the bottle in children is somewhat rare because only 3 percent of those under age 2 months and 6 percent of those under age 6 months had received something in a bottle in the last 24 hours. However, this level has not changed compared with results from the EDS-MICS 2010-2011, where the percentage of children under age 6 months who took food from a bottle during the 24 hours preceding the survey was also 6 percent.

7.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

7.2.1 Methodology

Protein-energy malnutrition in children is a set of disorders characterized primarily by stunting, a stopping or delay in growth. It reflects both inadequate dietary intake and morbidity. Malnutrition can be evaluated by clinical criteria, biochemical analyses, or anthropometric measurements. However, for practical reasons, most nutrition surveys utilize anthropometric indicators. In children under age 5, the most commonly used indicators are weight based on age (weight-for-age), height depending on age (height-for-age) and weight depending on height (weight-for-height). These indices are expressed as standard deviation (Z-scores) relative to the median of WHO's international reference population (WHO, 2006).

The conventional definition of malnutrition in children, as given by WHO, is height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age, that is lower by at least 2 standard deviations (Table 7.2). If the level reaches at least 3 standard deviations below the normal, then the malnutrition is considered severe:

- Height-for-age is a specific measure of stunting.
- Weight-for-height is a specific measure of thinness or wasting.
- Weight-for-age is a good reflection of the overall nutritional status of the child and can be used to monitor the weight gain of a child. However, it does not distinguish wasting from stunting.

Table 7.2 Significance of different measures of undernutrition

Prevalence (percentage) range used by WHO to categorize the public health significance of different measures of undernutrition (< -2 SD)

Indicators	Prevalence range in nutrition			
	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Height-for-age (stunted) (% of children Z < -2)	<20	≥20 et <30	≥30 et <40	≥40
Weight-for-age (underweight) (% of children Z < -2)	<10	≥10 et <20	≥20 et <30	≥30
Weight-for-height (wasted) (% of children Z < -2)	<5	≥ 5 et <10	≥10 et <15	≥15

7.2.2 Stunting

The results in Table 7.3 on the height-for-age index show that 19 percent of children in Senegal suffer from stunted growth; more than 1 in 20 (6 percent) have severe stunting. Stunting reflects chronic malnutrition. Overall, the nutritional status according to the height-for-age index can be characterized as acceptable, but this masks significant disparities by sociodemographic variables. First, the proportion of children with stunted growth is nearly twice as high in rural areas (21 percent) as in urban areas (13 percent).

According to age, there are significant differences in the prevalence of stunting, whether moderate or severe. The proportion of children with stunted growth increases with age. From 7 percent at less than 6 months, the prevalence of stunting increases to over 25 percent at 24-35 months before falling back to 18 between 48 and 59 months. Stunting affects boys slightly more often than girls (20 percent versus 17 percent).

With regard to the effect of birth interval, stunting affects 16 percent of children of first-time mothers. For multiparous women, the incidence of stunting in children decreases as the interval increases. Stunting is very significant when the interval is less than 24 months (29 percent) and decreases gradually to 16 percent for a birth interval greater than 48 months. The same trend is observed for severe stunting with a prevalence ranging from 3 percent to 10 percent.

When the mother does not live in the household, the table does not show any significant difference concerning the prevalence of stunting: 21 percent compared with 23 percent when the mother lives in the household and has not been interviewed and 18 percent when the mother lives in the household and has been interviewed.

The level of household wealth and the level of education of the mother are the variables for which the nutritional status of children shows the greatest variation. The prevalence of stunting in children declined steadily from 26 percent in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 11 percent in households in the highest wealth quintile. Children whose mothers have no education (21 percent) are more affected by stunting than those whose mothers have primary education (15 percent) and almost two times more affected than those with mothers who have secondary education or higher (10 percent). It is the same for severe stunting, which is 7 percent for children whose mothers have no education compared with 4 percent for children whose mothers have a primary level education and 2 percent for children whose mothers have secondary education or more (Figure 7.2).

Stunting is high among children age 24-35 months (25 percent), among children who were very small at birth (25 percent); for those whose mothers have no education (21 percent); and for those living in rural areas (21 percent), households in the lowest wealth quintile (26 percent), and in the Center (19 percent) and South (27 percent) regions.

Table 7.3 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, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	2.3	7.0	-0.3	1.5	5.4	5.6	-0.1	1.8	5.8	1.8	-0.3	580
6-9	1.1	6.4	-0.1	2.8	13.0	2.2	-0.6	2.5	10.7	1.8	-0.6	414
10-11	4.3	12.7	-0.6	3.1	12.6	1.8	-0.7	6.9	18.7	0.6	-0.8	192
12-23	6.6	23.0	-1.1	1.9	7.7	1.4	-0.5	4.0	15.1	1.1	-0.9	1,147
24-35	7.9	25.0	-1.2	1.4	7.2	1.0	-0.5	3.5	17.6	0.0	-1.0	1,217
36-47	5.8	19.3	-1.0	1.6	9.4	0.6	-0.7	3.3	18.4	0.0	-1.1	1,213
48-59	4.9	18.3	-0.9	1.3	11.0	0.1	-0.9	3.4	18.0	0.0	-1.2	1,066
Sex												
Male	6.3	20.4	-1.0	1.8	10.0	1.7	-0.6	3.5	17.1	0.8	-1.0	2,910
Female	4.7	17.0	-0.8	1.6	7.7	1.1	-0.6	3.3	14.3	0.3	-0.9	2,919
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	5.2	16.0	-0.8	1.3	7.9	2.5	-0.6	2.7	13.8	0.2	-0.8	1,134
<24	9.5	28.6	-1.3	2.0	7.5	0.6	-0.6	5.1	21.0	0.7	-1.2	703
24-47	5.1	17.6	-0.9	1.8	9.6	1.1	-0.6	3.5	16.4	0.5	-0.9	2,564
48+	3.4	15.6	-0.7	1.2	8.2	2.0	-0.5	2.0	11.8	0.9	-0.7	904
Size at birth³												
Very small	6.9	25.4	-1.2	3.0	13.6	1.8	-0.8	5.8	24.0	0.5	-1.3	871
Small	6.4	20.6	-1.1	1.5	11.7	1.5	-0.7	4.1	19.5	0.2	-1.1	901
Average or larger	4.8	16.1	-0.8	1.3	6.7	1.4	-0.5	2.5	12.6	0.6	-0.8	3,526
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	5.4	18.4	-0.9	1.6	8.7	1.5	-0.6	3.3	15.7	0.5	-0.9	5,306
Not interviewed but in household	7.7	23.1	-1.1	4.0	12.5	0.7	-0.7	6.8	19.6	1.0	-1.1	198
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁵	5.6	21.1	-0.9	1.6	8.9	0.6	-0.6	3.6	13.7	0.9	-1.0	325
Residence												
Urban	2.2	13.4	-0.7	1.2	6.7	1.9	-0.5	1.6	11.1	0.5	-0.7	1,996
Rural	7.2	21.4	-1.0	1.9	10.0	1.1	-0.7	4.4	18.1	0.6	-1.0	3,833
Major region												
North	4.7	16.8	(0.8)	2.8	12.3	1.5	(0.8)	3.9	17.5	1.1	(1.0)	1,113
West	2.5	14.7	(0.8)	0.4	4.5	1.5	(0.4)	1.0	10.6	0.6	(0.7)	1,779
Central	6.1	19.0	(1.0)	1.9	9.9	1.4	(0.7)	4.3	16.5	0.3	(1.0)	1,855
South	10.2	26.6	(1.2)	2.3	10.6	1.2	(0.7)	5.3	21.0	0.5	(1.1)	1,082
Mother's education⁶												
No education	6.5	20.8	-1.0	2.0	9.5	1.1	-0.7	4.2	17.7	0.3	-1.0	3,808
Primary	3.9	15.1	-0.7	1.2	7.8	1.4	-0.5	2.1	11.9	1.3	-0.8	1,126
Secondary or more	2.1	10.2	-0.5	0.9	6.4	4.0	-0.3	0.7	11.2	0.6	-0.5	568
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.3	25.5	-1.1	2.2	10.8	1.1	-0.7	5.8	20.8	0.8	-1.1	1,408
Second	8.0	22.9	-1.1	2.4	10.8	1.0	-0.7	4.8	20.3	0.4	-1.1	1,275
Middle	4.6	16.9	-0.9	2.0	8.9	1.2	-0.6	3.0	14.0	0.5	-0.9	1,189
Fourth	2.3	13.1	-0.7	1.0	6.2	2.6	-0.5	1.7	10.6	0.5	-0.7	1,004
Highest	1.2	11.0	-0.6	0.3	6.1	1.3	-0.4	0.5	9.6	0.6	-0.6	953
Total ⁷	5.5	18.7	-0.9	1.7	8.8	1.4	-0.6	3.4	15.7	0.6	-0.9	5,829

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SDs) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2 or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

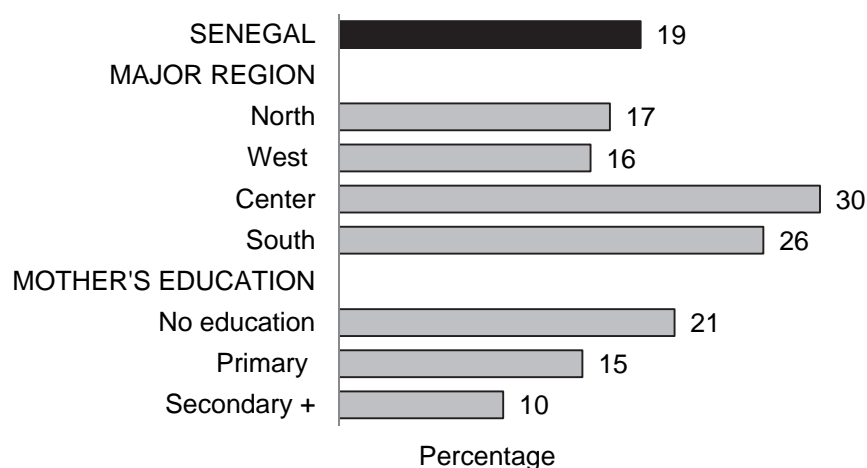
⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁶ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire

⁷ Includes seven children whose weight at birth is missing and two children whose mother's education is missing

Figure 7.2 Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age)



Senegal Continuous DHS 2012-2013

7.2.3 Wasting or Thinness

Table 7.3 also shows the results for the proportions of children with thinness, measured by weight-for-height. Children whose weight-for-height falls below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are considered to be thin or wasted, while those falling below minus three standard deviations are classified as suffering from a severe form of thinness (WHO and UNICEF 2009). Wasting reflects acute malnutrition.

Overall, acute malnutrition as a whole is high; nearly 1 child in 10 (9 percent) has a moderate or severe form of thinness; 2 percent are severely wasted. If age is considered, children under age 6-11 months are those who are most frequently wasted (13 percent). The prevalence declines between 12 and 35 months (7 percent) and increases once again for children age 36-47 months (9 percent) to 48-59 months (11 percent).

Acute malnutrition affects boys a little more often than girls (10 percent versus 8 percent). It is also higher in rural than urban areas (10 percent compared to 7 percent) and varies greatly depending on the region. It is much higher in the North (12 percent), South (11 percent), and Center (10 percent) regions than in the West (5 percent) region. The prevalence of wasting in children is also higher when the mother has no education (10 percent) than when she has a primary level (8 percent) and especially secondary (6 percent). The prevalence of wasting is related to the level of wealth in the household: as the level of wealth increases, the prevalence of wasting decreases (11 percent among children from households in the lowest quintiles compared to 6 percent for children in the highest quintiles).

7.2.4 Overweight and Obesity

Overweight is defined as a weight-for-height index higher than two standard deviations above the median. Overall, 1 percent of children under age 5 are overweight (Table 7.3). The prevalence of overweight is high in newborns under age 6 months (6 percent), but it drops very rapidly with age and is 2 percent for those age 10-11 months, 1 percent on average for children over 24-35 months, and finally less than 1 percent for children ages 36-47 and 48-59 months. Overweight is also more common in children whose mothers have a secondary level of education or higher (4 percent) than in children with less educated mothers (1 percent). No clear trend is evident by region or by level of household wealth.

7.2.5 Underweight

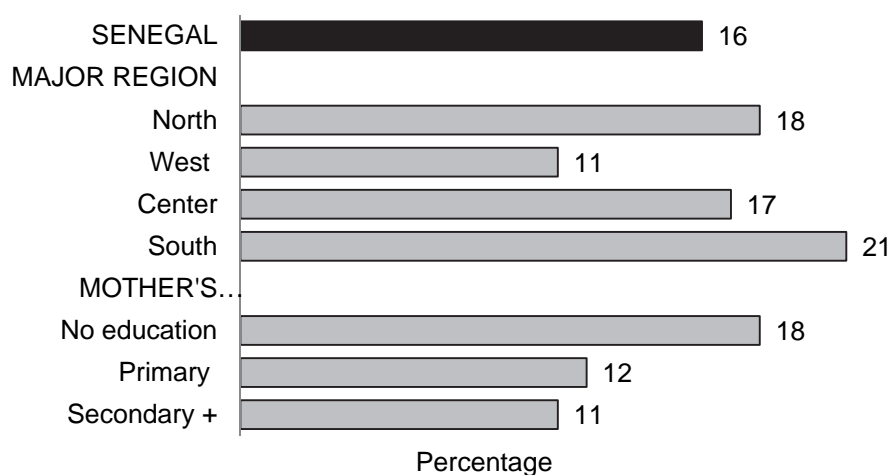
Table 7.3 also shows the nutritional status of children with a weight-for-age index. This is a combined index. Low weight-for-age can be caused by thinness just as it is caused by stunting. This index is the one most often used by health services to monitor nutritional progress and growth of children. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are considered underweight, and those falling below minus three standard deviations are considered to be severely underweight. Underweight is a composite indicator that reflects both chronic and acute malnutrition at the same time. Nearly one in six children (16 percent) is underweight, and 3 percent are severely underweight. In 2011, 18 percent were underweight, and 5 percent were severely underweight.

Disparities in the prevalence of underweight according to sociodemographic characteristics are significant. Variations by age show that underweight is most common in children age 10-11 months (19 percent). This form of malnutrition occurs very early in life (affecting 6 percent at less than age 6 months), and increases rapidly, affecting 1 child in 10 (11 percent) by age 6-9 months.

Underweight is slightly more prevalent among boys (17 percent) than girls (14 percent). Children whose birth follows less than 24 months after an earlier birth are most likely to be underweight (21 percent), compared with 12 percent when the birth interval is higher than 48 months). Underweight is higher for children who are very small at birth (24 percent) versus 13 percent when the child is average or larger at birth. In rural areas, 18 percent of children are affected by this form of malnutrition compared with 11 percent in urban areas. The prevalence of underweight is higher in the South (21 percent), North (18 percent), and Center (17 percent) regions than in the West region (11 percent) (Figure 7.3).

Just as for stunting, the educational level of the mother is one of the most discriminating variables: 11 percent of children whose mothers have a secondary or higher education and 12 percent of those whose mothers have a primary education are underweight, compared with 18 percent of those whose mothers have had no education (Figure 7.3). Finally, the prevalence of underweight decreases with the level of household wealth; in the highest wealth quintile, 10 percent of children are underweight compared with 21 percent of children from households in the lowest quintile.

Figure 7.3 Prevalence of underweight (weight-for-age)



Senegal Continuous DHS 2012-2013

7.3 PREVALENCE OF ANEMIA IN CHILDREN

Table 7.4 shows that 7 in 10 children age 6-59 months are anemic: 25 percent with mild anemia, 42 percent with moderate anemia, and 4 percent with severe anemia.

Table 7.4 Prevalence of anemia in children
Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, by background characteristics, Senegal Continuous DHS 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				Number of children
	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					
6-9	77.8	31.8	44.5	1.5	397
10-11	78.8	20.3	52.4	6.1	194
12-23	82.5	21.1	55.7	5.7	1,161
24-35	77.5	25.2	47.4	4.9	1,207
36-47	66.3	28.4	34.8	3.2	1,242
48-59	54.0	25.1	26.2	2.7	1,093
Sex					
Male	73.6	23.7	45.8	4.1	2,642
Female	68.8	26.9	38.0	3.9	2,651
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	71.7	25.5	42.1	4.1	4,691
Not interviewed, but in household	71.3	27.1	40.8	3.3	221
Not interviewed, and not in the household ¹	64.5	22.2	38.9	3.3	381
Residence					
Urban	64.6	27.3	35.4	1.9	1,828
Rural	74.6	24.3	45.2	5.1	3,466
Major region					
North	66.4	25.3	38.3	2.7	1,089
West	68.6	28.7	38.1	1.7	1,616
Center	77.2	23.7	48.1	5.4	1,682
South	70.5	22.2	41.2	7.1	906
Mother's education²					
No education	74.3	25.2	44.2	4.8	3,463
Primary	67.2	26.3	38.3	2.6	988
Secondary or more	62.2	26.5	34.2	1.4	458
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	79.6	22.4	49.1	8.1	1,273
Second	72.1	23.9	44.3	3.8	1,144
Middle	69.7	26.6	40.0	3.1	1,099
Fourth	69.1	28.4	38.7	2.1	906
Highest	61.7	26.6	33.8	1.4	871
Total ³	71.2	25.3	41.9	4.0	5,293

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 from CDC, 1998. Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl).

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

³ Includes two children whose mother's education is missing

Anemia peaks in children at age 12-23 months. The prevalence increases from 78 percent at 6-9 months to 83 percent at 12-23 months and then decreases to 54 percent by 48-59 months. The results show differences between the sexes (74 percent of boys and 69 of girls are anemic), between areas of residence (65 percent of urban and 75 percent of rural children are affected), and by region (66 percent in the North, 69 percent in the West, 71 percent in the South, and 77 percent in the Center have anemia). When the mother has no education, the proportion of anemic children is 74 percent versus 67 percent when she has primary level education and 62 percent when she has at least a secondary level of education.

The majority of children with anemia are moderately anemic (59 percent). Children with severe anemia have a different sociodemographic profile from those with mild anemia. The prevalence of severe anemia in the most affected regions (Center and South) is thus two to four times higher than in the less affected areas (the West and North regions). Similarly, children of mothers with no education suffer nearly two times more frequently from severe anemia than those whose mothers have a primary level (5 percent versus 3 percent) and nearly four times more frequently than those with mothers who have had secondary schooling (1 percent).

The prevalence of anemia has dropped slightly since the EDS-MICS 2010-2011, from 76 percent to 71 percent. This slight decrease relates to severe anemia (now 4 percent versus 5 percent) and moderate anemia (now 42 percent versus 48 percent). Mild anemia has increased slightly (from 23 percent to 25 percent).

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Key Findings

- More than 76 percent of households have at least one mosquito net, and 73 percent of households have at least one insecticide-treated net, which is generally a long-lasting insecticidal net (68 percent).
- In all, 41 percent of household members slept under an insecticide-treated net the night before the survey, and in households with at least one such net, this proportion rose to 51 percent. For children under age 5, these proportions are, respectively, 46 percent and 55 percent; for pregnant women, they are, respectively, 43 percent and 51 percent.
- Approximately 9 of 10 pregnant women (88 percent) have taken preventive antimalarial drugs during their last pregnancy, but only 41 percent received at least two doses of SP/Fansidar, with at least one of them given during an antenatal visit, as recommended in the context of intermittent preventive treatment.
- Among the 17 percent of children under age 5 who had a fever during the two weeks preceding the survey, 6.2 percent were treated with antimalarials, including 1.3 percent treated with artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).
- Only 2.8 percent of children age 6-59 months have tested positive for malaria through a microscopic diagnosis (thick blood smear).

Malaria is caused by a parasite, *Plasmodium*, which is transmitted by mosquitoes.. The populations that are most vulnerable to malaria are children under 5 and pregnant women. In Africa the burden of malaria remains greater than in other parts of the world. In its 2010 report on malaria worldwide, WHO has shown that in 11 African countries the number of confirmed malaria cases, hospitalizations, and deaths from the disease has dropped by more than 50 percent over the past decade. These positive results are the consequence of a sustained effort to eliminate deaths from malaria by 2015. Important advances have been made through the mass distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), development of programs for indoor spraying of residual insecticide, diagnosis using rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs), and greater use of artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

In Senegal, the National Program against Malaria [Programme National de Lutte contre le Paludisme] (PNLP) has included in its strategic planning the promotion of the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) as a focus of a major intervention to reduce morbidity and mortality related to malaria. This choice is in line with the recommendations made by WHO and is justified by an 18 percent reduction of infant mortality between 2000 and 2010 (Roll Back Malaria, 2010). Thus, the PNLN set a goal of achieving an ITN usage rate of 80

¹ The authors would like to thank the PMI team from Dakar, Senegal, for their agreement to read the chapter on malaria and for their pertinent observations.

percent in 2010. To achieve this objective, the PNLP and its partners implemented programs for the supply and distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs). This distribution is made during routine activities of health facilities and community organizations (subsidized sales) and also through free distribution campaigns.

Senegal also adopted a policy for the therapeutic treatment of malaria in 2003. This therapy consists of prescribing Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) in health facilities. To treat uncomplicated malaria, new ACT treatment protocols are being adopted by health providers in all health facilities, including those at the community level. During the period before the arrival of the first ACTs, the policy prescribed the combination of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) and amodiaquine. Beginning in the first half of 2006 with the arrival of artesunate–amodiaquine, the new protocols were implemented. As for quinine, it is only indicated for severe cases of malaria in children, adults, and pregnant women.

Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs), the subject of a feasibility and acceptability study at the operational level in 2006, have proven indispensable for proper management of cases and for better understanding malarial morbidity in the country. Therefore, in the third quarter of 2007, the PNLP proceeded to implement this diagnostic tool in health facilities by first training providers and then freely allocating RDTs. The implementation of RDTs was accompanied by the introduction of a flow chart for the diagnosis and management of uncomplicated malaria. This flowchart requires RDTs for people of any age with a fever who do not show signs suggestive of other febrile illnesses, and only cases that test positive are treated.

The information collected in the first year of the Continuous DHS 2012-2013 in Senegal assesses the interventions that have been conducted in the campaign against malaria in order to highlight the progress and efforts needed to strengthen prevention in Senegal.

8.1 MOSQUITO NETS AND INDOOR SPRAYING

Malaria is prevented by taking precautions to reduce the risk of infections and by using certain medications. Use of ITNs and indoor residual spraying (IRS) of insecticide are among the most effective means of prevention.

The strategic option chosen by the PNLP is one of universal access to LLINs to ensure better coverage and more use of LLINs, particularly by the most vulnerable populations. Indoor residual spraying is also a key component of the strategy in the campaign against malaria.

8.1.1 Possession of Mosquito Nets

The data collected during the Continuous DHS 2012-2013 were used to assess the proportions of households with mosquito nets, treated or untreated; those with ITNs; and those with an LLIN. An LLIN is a mosquito net impregnated with insecticide by the manufacturer. An ITN is either an LLIN or a pre-treated mosquito net obtained fewer than 12 months ago or a mosquito net soaked in insecticide fewer than 12 months ago.

Table 8.1 shows the percentage of households with at least one mosquito net of any type, those with more than one net, and the average number of nets per household. The same information is provided for possession of ITNs and LLINs.

Table 8.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), insecticide-treated net (ITN), and long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); percentage of households with more than one net, ITN, and LLIN; and average number of nets, ITNs, and LLINs per household, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Any mosquito net			Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹			Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)			Number of households
	Percentage having at least one per household	Percentage having more than one per household	Average number of nets per household	Percentage having at least one per household	Percentage having more than one per household	Average number of ITNs per household	Percentage having at least one per household	Percentage having more than one per household	Average number of LLINs per household	
Residence										
Urban	59.4	43.5	1.9	56.0	40.1	1.8	49.8	34.7	1.5	2,042
Rural	91.6	83.0	4.1	88.9	79.5	3.9	84.4	74.7	3.6	2,133
Data collection period										
First round	76.6	64.3	3.0	72.9	60.0	2.7	71.6	59.0	2.7	2,122
Second round	75.1	62.9	3.1	72.7	60.5	2.9	63.2	51.1	2.4	2,053
Major region										
North	95.8	86.7	4.0	93.1	82.9	3.7	93.1	82.8	3.7	731
West	53.9	39.1	1.8	50.2	35.9	1.7	38.1	24.6	1.0	1,737
Center	91.6	84.8	4.3	88.1	79.7	3.9	86.9	78.3	3.9	963
South	87.2	70.9	3.3	85.9	69.6	3.2	85.8	69.4	3.2	743
Epidemiological profile of malaria										
Zone I	66.3	53.2	2.4	62.9	49.8	2.3	54.4	41.8	1.8	2,468
Zone II	91.6	84.8	4.3	88.1	79.7	3.9	86.9	78.3	3.9	963
Zone III	87.2	70.9	3.3	85.9	69.6	3.2	85.8	69.4	3.2	743
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	90.6	80.8	3.6	87.6	76.8	3.3	86.8	76.0	3.3	756
Second	93.3	85.6	4.2	90.9	82.7	4.0	85.5	76.9	3.7	714
Middle	90.6	80.0	4.0	88.2	76.3	3.8	78.3	67.0	3.2	724
Fourth	69.9	51.9	2.5	65.8	48.4	2.3	59.4	42.3	2.0	939
Highest	48.4	35.4	1.6	45.4	32.3	1.5	40.8	28.4	1.2	1,042
Total	75.9	63.6	3.0	72.8	60.2	2.8	67.5	55.1	2.5	4,175

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

More than three of four households (76 percent currently versus 72 percent in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011) have at least one mosquito net. Most nets are treated: 73 percent of households have an ITN type of mosquito net, and 68 percent have an LLIN. In the EDS-MICS 2010-2011, these proportions were, 60 percent and 58 percent, respectively.

The proportion of households with at least one type of insecticide-treated net is higher in rural areas (89 percent) than in urban areas (56 percent). Depending on the time of collection, possession of mosquito nets did not differ between the first round (*field work between September and January, which corresponds for the most part to the rainy season*) and the second round (*field work between February and June, which corresponds for the most part to the dry season*). In contrast, the variations across major regions are considerable; the lowest proportions are found in the West (regions of Dakar and Thiès: 50 percent). More nets are found in the South (regions of Tambacounda, Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kolda, and Kédougou: 86 percent) and the Center (regions of Kaolack, Diourbel, Fatick, and Kaffrine: 88 percent). The highest proportion is observed in the North (regions of Matam, Louga, and Saint Louis: 93 percent). Similar variations are observed for treated nets of the LLIN type. In the transition zones, Zone II, which corresponds to the major Center region (Doorbell, Kaolack, Fatick and Kaffrine) and Zone III, which corresponds to the greater South region (Ziguinchor, Tambacounda, Kolda, Kédougou and Sédhiou), have very similar proportions of households with at least one ITN: 88 percent and 86 percent, respectively. In Zone I, which corresponds to the two major regions of the North and the West (Dakar, Saint Louis, Thiès, Louga, and Matam), the proportion (63 percent) is significantly lower than in the other two zones. Note that the regions of Dakar and Thiès had not yet been

covered by the PNLP program strategy of universal coverage for more than half of the collection period. Moreover, the regions that had received universal coverage before data collection all had LLIN ownership rates of over 80 percent.

An average household has three mosquito nets of any type (versus 2.3 nets in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011). Ownership of ITNs averages 2.8 per household. In households with more than one LLIN, the average number is 2.5 per household.

Notable differences are found according to wealth quintile. Possession of mosquito nets decreases with improvement in the economic level of households. Households in the highest quintiles are less exposed to mosquitoes or can get other means of protection, such as insecticides to spray or screens or curtains to place in the doors and windows.

8.1.2 Indoor Residual Spraying

IRS is a vector control technique that consists of spraying liquid insecticide on the interior walls of residential dwellings. Its effect is twofold:

- Lethal: Anopheles mosquitoes inside the house die within a few moments of landing on the walls.
- Repellent: Anopheles mosquitoes outside the house are deterred from entry.

In addition, some insecticides used in IRS greatly reduce the presence of other pests such as cockroaches and flies.

In Senegal, IRS is a main focal point of strategic intervention in the campaign against malaria waged by the PNLP. However, given its cost and complexity, IRS has only been implemented in a few health districts in the regions of Saint Louis, Tambacounda, Kaolack, Kédougou, and Kolda. Overall, the results in Table 8.2 show that 12 percent of the households surveyed reported that the internal walls of their homes were sprayed in the 12 months preceding the survey. This percentage was 9 percent in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011.

Differential analysis of IRS according to select background characteristics of households shows that residential dwellings in rural areas are sprayed more frequently than those in urban areas (15 percent versus 9 percent). Depending on the time of collection, the spraying is more common during the second round than in the first round (14 percent versus 10 percent). By major region, the Center and South regions are at the top with 20 percent. In the West and North regions, the proportions are only 6 percent and 4 percent, respectively. According to the epidemiological profile for malaria, the proportions are 20 percent each in Zones II and III and only 6 percent in Zone 1. The percentage of households sprayed also varies by wealth quintile (20 percent in the lowest quintile and less than 8 percent in the highest quintile).

Table 8.2 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes by background characteristics

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months, the percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with IRS ¹ in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN ² and/or IRS in the past 12 months	Number of households
Residence			
Urban	8.5	59.3	2,042
Rural	14.6	90.9	2,133
Data collection period			
First round	9.5	74.4	2,122
Second round	13.8	76.6	2,053
Major region			
North	4.4	93.1	731
West	6.4	53.7	1,737
Center	20.3	90.7	963
South	19.6	89.3	743
Epidemiological profile of malaria			
Zone I	5.8	65.4	2,468
Zone II	20.3	90.7	963
Zone III	19.6	89.3	743
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	20.1	91.1	756
Second	10.0	92.4	714
Middle	11.9	89.1	724
Fourth	9.8	69.5	939
Highest	7.8	48.5	1,042
Total	11.6	75.5	4,175

¹ Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organization.

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

The same table shows that a majority of Senegalese households (76 percent) have at least one ITN and/or have had IRS in the last 12 months. Overall, differential analysis of this indicator according to household characteristics shows results that are similar to those related to the possession of mosquito nets reported in Table 8.1.

8.1.3 Use of Mosquito Nets by Persons in the Household

The PNLP has set a goal of 80 percent for ITN use in the general population. Special attention is always given to vulnerable groups such as children under age 5 and pregnant women. To assess the level of net use by the population during the survey, respondents were asked for a list of all persons who had slept under each mosquito net the night preceding the interview. Information on each person's age and the pregnancy status of women provided the frequency of net use in the general population (all ages and all sexes combined), as well as net use among the two vulnerable groups of children under age 5 and pregnant women.

Table 8.3 on the use of mosquito nets by the general population shows that 43 percent of members in the households interviewed had slept under a net of any type the night preceding the survey (in the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011, the proportion was 35 percent). This level of use remains relatively low compared with the target goal of 80 percent set for this indicator. Approximately 41 percent of household members reported that they had slept under an ITN-type net and 37 percent under an LLIN type (these proportions were respectively 29 percent and 25 percent in the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011). In addition, 49 percent of household members slept under an ITN net the night before the survey or in a dwelling whose interior walls had been sprayed in the last 12 months. Finally, among households with ITNs, 51 percent of members slept under this type of mosquito net the previous night. The results of this survey clearly indicate a significant improvement in the use of nets compared with results of the EDS-MICS 2010-2011.

Among household members, children under age 5 and adults age 50 or older make up the groups that most often slept under a mosquito net (discussed later for children under age 5). In addition, female members of households (43 percent) and those in rural areas (45 percent) are relatively more likely to have slept under an ITN than male household members (39 percent) or those living in urban areas (35 percent).

Interregional differences are quite significant. The North has a large proportion of the population (61 percent) that sleeps under an ITN-type mosquito net. In the other three major regions, usage is 48 percent in the Center, 40 percent in the South, and only 24 percent in the West. Moreover, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey or in housing sprayed for mosquitoes over the last 12 months is higher in the Center and North regions (63 percent) than in the South (56 percent) and West (29 percent). According to transmission zones, the level of coverage of household members who slept under an ITN is highest in Zone II (48 percent), followed by Zone III (40 percent). In Zone I, the percentage is only 37 percent. The use of ITNs during the first round of data collection is much higher (46 percent) than during the second round (36 percent).

Regarding the wealth quintile, the highest proportion of household members with at least one ITN who slept under a mosquito net is found in the middle quintile (54 percent) and the lowest proportion is found among those in the highest quintile (28 percent).

Table 8.3 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), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Household population					Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS ² in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number
Age (in years)							
<5	48.0	45.8	42.2	54.4	6,340	55.0	5,279
5-14	41.8	39.5	36.0	49.6	10,103	48.3	8,253
15-34	39.4	37.3	33.2	45.4	12,063	48.8	9,238
35-39	44.9	42.0	38.6	49.5	4,136	55.8	3,111
50+	48.3	44.6	40.8	52.4	4,525	55.5	3,636
Sex							
Male	40.8	38.5	34.9	47.3	17,614	48.8	13,882
Female	45.4	42.8	39.0	51.3	19,563	53.6	15,646
Residence							
Urban	37.4	34.9	30.4	40.3	15,282	53.5	9,966
Rural	47.3	44.9	41.6	55.7	21,895	50.2	19,562
Data collection period							
First round	49.0	45.5	44.5	52.2	18,700	56.3	15,091
Second round	37.4	36.0	29.5	46.6	18,477	46.1	14,437
Major region							
North	64.6	61.2	60.9	62.9	7,121	64.7	6,736
West	26.2	24.3	14.8	28.6	13,175	40.7	7,858
Center	51.7	48.4	47.3	62.8	10,092	53.7	9,088
South	41.1	40.0	39.9	55.7	6,788	46.5	5,846
Epidemiological profile of malaria							
Zone I	39.7	37.2	31.0	40.6	20,296	51.8	14,594
Zone II	51.7	48.4	47.3	62.8	10,092	53.7	9,088
Zone III	41.1	40.0	39.9	55.7	6,788	46.5	5,846
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	38.0	35.5	34.6	51.8	7,374	40.4	6,476
Second	47.8	45.7	42.8	52.6	7,411	50.1	6,769
Middle	56.6	53.6	45.7	60.5	7,426	60.6	6,578
Fourth	43.9	41.2	37.9	48.7	7,495	55.7	5,547
Highest	29.9	27.8	24.3	33.5	7,472	50.0	4,159
Total ³	43.2	40.8	37.0	49.4	37,177	51.3	29,528

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

² Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organization.

³ Includes 11 household members whose age is missing.

8.1.4 Use of Mosquito Nets by Vulnerable Groups

Although the Ministry of Health and Social Action has set a goal to protect the general population with ITNs, it nevertheless gives special attention to pregnant women and children under age 5. These two vulnerable population groups are the subject of special monitoring.

Use of mosquito nets by children under age 5. Table 8.4 shows the proportion of children under the age 5 who slept under a mosquito net the night preceding the survey, for each type of net and by select background characteristics.

Table 8.4 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), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Children under age 5 in all households				Number of children	Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS ² in the past 12 months		Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number
Age (in months)							
<12	50.2	47.4	44.0	55.0	1,302	57.3	1,075
12-23	47.2	44.8	41.4	54.5	1,246	53.6	1,042
24-35	49.6	47.9	44.2	54.6	1,287	57.6	1,071
36-47	46.3	44.2	40.2	55.4	1,338	52.3	1,131
48-59	46.8	44.6	41.3	52.3	1,166	54.2	960
Sex							
Male	48.9	46.5	42.7	54.6	3,171	55.0	2,677
Female	47.2	45.2	41.7	54.3	3,169	55.0	2,602
Residence							
Urban	45.3	43.5	38.2	47.5	2,143	61.3	1,521
Rural	49.4	47.0	44.2	57.9	4,197	52.5	3,758
Data collection period							
First round	53.1	49.8	49.0	56.3	3,226	59.0	2,725
Second round	42.8	41.7	35.2	52.5	3,114	50.8	2,554
Major region							
North	66.5	63.5	63.4	64.8	1,272	67.2	1,202
West	31.0	30.0	19.2	32.8	1,884	45.0	1,256
Center	54.5	50.9	49.8	65.0	1,975	56.6	1,775
South	44.5	43.5	43.4	59.9	1,209	50.3	1,045
Epidemiological profile of malaria							
Zone I	45.3	43.5	37.0	45.7	3,156	55.9	2,458
Zone II	54.5	50.9	49.8	65.0	1,975	56.6	1,775
Zone III	44.5	43.5	43.4	59.9	1,209	50.3	1,045
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	41.2	38.5	37.8	54.1	1,551	43.9	1,363
Second	50.9	49.2	47.1	56.4	1,404	53.6	1,287
Middle	62.6	59.5	52.0	66.2	1,286	65.0	1,177
Fourth	49.6	47.1	42.8	53.9	1,066	60.9	825
Highest	34.6	33.8	29.4	38.0	1,033	55.6	627
Total	48.0	45.8	42.2	54.4	6,340	55.0	5,279

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

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

² Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organization.

It is clear from this table that nearly one in two children (48 percent) slept under some kind of mosquito net the night preceding the survey. In the EDS-MICS 2010-2011, this proportion was only 41 percent, so there has been an increase of 17 percent. Approximately 46 percent of children slept under an ITN and 42 percent under an LLIN type net (these proportions were respectively 35 percent and 31 percent in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011). In addition, more than 54 percent of children slept under an ITN or in a house where the interior walls had been sprayed in the last 12 months. Finally, among children living in households with at least one ITN net, 55 percent slept under this type of mosquito net the night before the survey.

The proportion of children who slept under an ITN does not vary significantly with the age of the child: it is 48 percent among children age 24-35 months and 44 percent for those age 36-47 months. Gender differences are also not large (47 percent among boys compared with 45 percent for girls). Use of an ITN mosquito net is slightly more common in rural areas (47 percent) than urban areas (44 percent).

There is a significant variation depending on the time of collection; indeed, the level of ITN use among children under age 5 is higher during the first round (50 percent) than during the second round (42 percent). By region of residence, there is also a significant difference in the level of ITN net use; the West (30 percent) and South (44 percent) have the lowest proportions. Conversely, the North (64 percent) and Center (51 percent) have the highest levels of use. According to the epidemiological profile for malaria, the level of ITN net use is higher in Zone II (51 percent) than in the other two zones (44 percent each).

As in the general population, children under age 5 living in households with the highest wealth quintile have the lowest levels of mosquito net use.

Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women. Table 8.5 presents by type of net the percentages of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under a mosquito net the night preceding the survey. More than two of five pregnant women (45 percent) slept under a net of any type; with regard to ITNs, the proportion is 43 percent and for LLINs, the proportion is 40 percent. In the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011, these percentages were 42 percent, 36 percent, and 32 percent, respectively. In addition, one in two pregnant women (50 percent) slept under an ITN mosquito net or in housing where the interior walls had been sprayed in the last 12 months. Among pregnant women living in a house with at least one ITN mosquito net, 51 percent slept under this type of mosquito net the night preceding the survey.

The percentages of pregnant women who used a mosquito net are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. For ITNs the proportions are 47 percent in rural areas versus 36 percent urban areas and, for LLINs, 43 percent rural versus 34 percent urban. Pregnant women use ITNs much more often during the first round (49 percent) than in the second round (38 percent) of data collection. Usage also varies according to major region. The North (64 percent) has the highest proportion of use followed by the Center (47 percent) and the South (46 percent). In the West, the level of 24 percent is much lower. According to the epidemiological profile for malaria, differences in the level of ITN use are not pronounced: Zone II (47 percent), Zone III (46 percent), and Zone I (40 percent) are similar percentages. Differences are noted, however, in the use of ITNs according to level of education. The percentage of pregnant women users increases in relation to the level of education. It is also notable that the percentage of pregnant women using ITNs is greatest in households from the middle quintile (58 percent compared with a minimum of 36 percent in the fourth quintile).

Table 8.5 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentages of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

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 net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS ² in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of women
Residence							
Urban	36.7	36.4	33.6	39.7	253	49.7	185
Rural	50.1	47.0	42.7	55.7	469	51.7	427
Data collection period							
First round	52.9	49.4	48.0	54.5	346	56.5	302
Second round	38.5	37.7	31.7	46.1	376	45.8	309
Major region							
North	69.3	64.3	64.1	65.9	154	68.4	144
West	24.0	24.0	13.4	26.5	223	33.9	157
Center	50.2	46.9	45.6	57.4	212	51.4	193
South	46.1	45.5	45.1	59.9	134	52.2	117
Epidemiological profile of malaria							
Zone I	42.5	40.4	34.1	42.6	376	50.4	302
Zone II	50.2	46.9	45.6	57.4	212	51.4	193
Zone III	46.1	45.5	45.1	59.9	134	52.2	117
Education							
No education	43.4	41.4	37.7	48.6	492	48.0	424
Primary	49.3	45.9	43.6	53.6	163	57.5	130
Secondary or more	50.6	50.6	42.6	52.7	67	59.1	57
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	45.2	40.8	39.8	55.6	184	44.9	167
Second	44.0	42.6	38.3	45.8	150	46.9	137
Middle	59.7	57.5	49.2	63.3	148	64.6	131
Fourth	37.5	36.1	34.4	38.4	140	50.0	101
Highest	37.9	37.9	33.5	43.6	100	50.4	75
Total	45.4	43.3	39.5	50.1	722	51.1	612

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

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

² Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is limited to spraying conducted by a government, private, or non-governmental organization.

Finally, significant progress can be noted in the use of mosquito nets by pregnant women between 2010-2011 and 2012-2013. The percentage of use increased from 42 percent to 45 percent for both treated and untreated mosquito nets (a relative increase of 9 percent), from 36 percent to 43 percent for ITNs (a relative increase of 20 percent), and from 32 percent to 40 percent for LLINs (a relative increase of 25 percent).

8.2 PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MALARIA DURING PREGNANCY

During the Continuous DHS 2012-2013, women who had given birth in the last two years were asked whether they had taken preventive antimalarial drugs during their last pregnancy and, if so, what type of drugs they had taken. Table 8.6 shows that 88 percent of pregnant women have taken antimalarial drugs as a preventive measure during their last pregnancy in the two years preceding the survey (in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011, this proportion was 85 percent). In accordance with the policy guidelines for intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp), 76 percent of women received SP (*sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine*) during their last pregnancy, nearly 74 percent received IPTp of SP during a routine antenatal visit, 42 percent took two doses or more, and more than 41 percent received the two or more recommended doses, at least one of them during an antenatal visit. In the EDS-MICS 2010-2011, these percentages were 68 percent, 65 percent, 42 percent, and 39 percent, respectively.

Table 8.6 Use of antimalarial drugs for prevention of malaria and use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp)¹ by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy preceding the last birth, received any antimalarial drug for prevention of malaria, received any SP during an ANC visit, and who took at least two doses of SP and received at least one dose during an ANC visit, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	SP			Intermittent preventive treatment		Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
	Percentage who took any antimalarial drug	Percentage who took SP	Percentage who took SP during an ANC visit	Percentage who took at least 2 doses of SP during an ANC visit	Percentage who took at least 2 doses of SP, and at least one dose during an ANC visit	
Residence						
Urban	92.3	83.4	81.8	52.6	52.1	848
Rural	86.2	71.5	69.3	36.9	35.8	1,662
Data collection period						
First round	88.4	76.0	74.4	44.3	43.4	1,265
Second round	88.1	75.0	72.7	40.1	39.2	1,244
Major region						
North	90.0	61.3	61.3	32.7	32.7	451
West	93.6	89.6	87.0	55.6	54.3	749
Center	86.1	81.2	78.9	40.5	39.8	822
South	82.2	57.3	55.1	33.2	31.7	487
Epidemiological profile of malaria						
Zone I	92.2	79.0	77.4	47.0	46.2	1,200
Zone II	86.1	81.2	78.9	40.5	39.8	822
Zone III	82.2	57.3	55.1	33.2	31.7	487
Education						
No education	87.2	73.1	70.9	38.9	37.8	1,683
Primary	91.0	80.5	79.5	50.8	50.5	541
Secondary or more	89.7	80.4	77.9	45.4	44.8	285
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	79.9	62.3	60.3	29.6	28.3	596
Second	88.7	72.0	69.0	36.4	35.1	551
Middle	91.8	80.7	79.2	47.3	46.9	536
Fourth	91.3	82.3	80.9	47.7	46.5	415
Highest	92.3	85.5	84.0	56.1	55.9	412
Total	88.3	75.5	73.5	42.2	41.3	2,509

¹ IPTp: Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy is a preventive treatment of two doses or more of SP.

Regional differences are very significant. The percentage of women who took two or more of the recommended doses of IPTp during the last pregnancy is 56 percent in the West, followed by 41 percent in the Center. In the North and South, the percentage does not exceed 33 percent. Differences between cities and the countryside are also pronounced (53 percent in urban areas versus 37 percent in rural areas). The percentage of women who had two or more doses of IPTp is, in addition, higher among women with primary school (51 percent) or secondary education and higher (45 percent) than for those who have never been to school (39 percent). This percentage is also higher among women belonging to households in the three highest wealth quintiles than for those who are part of the two lowest quintiles.

The differences between the IPTp 1 (SP during a routine antenatal visit) and the IPTp 2 (two or more doses of SP during a routine antenatal visit) remain very significant at the national level (31 percentage points higher for two doses of SP). It is among women from rural areas (32 percentage points), those from the Center region (38 percentage points), those living in Zone II (38 percentage points), and those in the second round (33 percentage points) where the greatest differences are found between the IPTp 1 and IPTp 2.

In relation to level of education, it is among women with no education where the greatest percentage gap is found (33 percentage points). With regard to wealth quintiles, the greatest gap among women is among those belonging to the second and third quintiles (33 percentage points).

8.3 FEVER AND ANTIMALARIAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5

The survey also asked whether children under age 5 had had a fever during the two weeks preceding the survey. If the answer was positive, a series of questions about the treatment of fever were then asked (see Chapter 6 on Child Health). These questions focused on the taking of antimalarial drugs and when antimalarial treatment was administered for the first time. The results are presented in Table 8.7.

The results show that 17 percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. This proportion is significantly lower than that recorded in the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011, which was 23 percent.

The greatest variations in the prevalence of fever are related to the child's age and region of residence and also the collection period. Indeed, the proportion of children who had a fever generally decreased with age, dropping from a maximum of 22 percent among those younger than 12-23 months to a minimum of 10 percent for children age 48-59 months.

Results by area of residence show a higher prevalence in urban areas (18 percent) than in rural areas (16 percent) and in the first round (19 percent) than in the second round (14 percent). At the regional level, the South (26 percent) is the most affected area, while at the opposite end of the spectrum, the North (12 percent) is the least affected region. In addition, the results show that the proportion of children who had a fever was slightly higher among those living in households in the highest wealth quintile (19 percent) than among those in the lowest wealth quintile (18 percent).

Among children who had a fever, 6 percent were treated with antimalarial drugs. In addition, in 3 percent of cases, the antimalarial were started early, that is, the same day the fever appeared, or the next day.

Table 8.7 Prevalence and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; among children with fever, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs, and the percentage who took the drugs the same or next day following the onset of fever, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2012

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5		Among children under age 5 with fever		
	Percentage with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs same or next day	Number of children
Age (in months)					
<12	19.2	1,281	2.5	0.6	246
12-23	22.3	1,230	4.6	1.2	274
24-35	18.4	1,238	11.7	7.9	228
36-47	12.3	1,224	5.7	0.7	150
48-59	10.1	1,105	7.7	3.7	111
Sex					
Male	16.3	2,996	4.5	2.1	487
Female	17.0	3,082	7.8	3.4	523
Residence					
Urban	18.2	2,115	8.0	3.8	385
Rural	15.8	3,962	5.1	2.1	625
Data collection period					
First round	18.9	3,135	8.4	3.5	592
Second round	14.2	2,942	3.1	1.8	418
Major region					
North	11.9	1,198	1.6	1.6	143
West	15.7	1,835	8.8	3.8	288
Center	14.9	1,907	4.9	2.6	283
South	26.0	1,138	7.1	2.5	296
Epidemiological profile of malaria					
Zone I	14.2	3,033	6.4	3.1	430
Zone II	14.9	1,907	4.9	2.6	283
Zone III	26.0	1,138	7.1	2.5	296
Mother's education					
No education	16.3	4,184	5.0	1.5	683
Primary	17.2	1,279	5.6	3.7	220
Secondary or more	17.5	615	15.2	8.7	107
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.5	1,453	6.8	2.4	254
Second	15.6	1,323	3.4	0.2	206
Middle	14.6	1,225	2.0	1.6	179
Fourth	17.1	1,066	8.5	4.1	182
Highest	18.7	1,010	10.2	5.9	189
Total	16.6	6,078	6.2	2.8	1,010

The following variations were observed with regard to treatment of fever with antimalarial drugs according to select background characteristics:

- The highest proportion of children with fever who are treated is children age 24-35 months (12 percent) and those age 48-59 months (8 percent).
- Children who were treated are proportionally more likely to be treated during the first round (8 percent) than in the second round (3 percent).
- The proportion of children with fever who were treated with antimalarial drugs varies from 5 percent in rural areas to 8 percent in urban areas.
- The proportion of children treated with antimalarial drugs is higher among those whose mothers have at least secondary education or more (15 percent) than among those whose mothers have a primary level education (6 percent) or no education (5 percent).
- Treatment is also more common among children living in households in the two highest wealth quintiles (respectively 9 percent and 10 percent) than those in a household belonging to the three other quintiles (varying from 2 percent to 7 percent).
- Children from the two major regions of the West (9 percent) and the South (7 percent) more often received antimalarials than children from the North or Center regions.

The proportion of children treated early with antimalarials is lower than the percentage treated at any time (3 percent versus 6 percent). There are probably several reasons why mothers are not able to treat fever promptly (availability of antimalarials, distance, cost, or the belief that the fever is not malarial in origin). For children under 5 who had a fever, Table 8.8 shows the proportion of those who took different types of antimalarials and the proportion of those who took them early, right after the onset of fever.

Note that 1.3 percent (versus 0.7 percent in the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011) of children with fever were treated with amodiaquine, and 0.9 percent (versus 1.4 percent in 2010-2011) received treatment on the same day or the day following the onset of fever. The percentage of ACTs used is low; 1.3 percent of children received them at some time and 0.5 percent received them early. Other medication categories are, in order of use, the category other antimalarials (3.5 percent) and quinine (0.5 percent). Finally, the proportion of children treated with SP is negligible (0.3 percent).

Results on the use of ACTs against malaria according to major region show proportions of children treated are highest in the South and Center (2.5 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively). In the North, the use of ACTs is virtually non-existent. According to the epidemiological profile for malaria, the use of ACTs is more common in Zone III (2.5 percent) followed by Zone II. The use of ACTs in Zone I is extremely low (0.4 percent). Changes according to place of residence and sex are not significant. In terms of the collection period, children are treated much more often with ACTs during the first round (2.0 percent) than during the second round (0.3 percent).

Table 8.8 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, the percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2012

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who took drug					Percentage who took antimalarial drug the same day or the next day:					Number of children with fever
	SP	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	Other antimalarial drug	SP	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	Other antimalarial drug	
Age (in months)											
<12	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	246
12-23	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	274
24-35	0.1	4.6	0.7	1.5	5.7	0.0	3.6	0.7	0.9	2.7	228
36-47	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	150
48-59	0.7	0.7	0.0	4.8	3.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.7	1.9	111
Sex											
Male	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.3	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	487
Female	0.2	2.0	1.0	1.4	4.1	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.5	523
Residence											
Urban	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.2	6.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.5	2.1	385
Rural	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	625
Data collection period											
First round	0.3	2.1	0.4	2.0	4.5	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	592
Second round	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	418
Major region											
North	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	143
West	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.6	6.6	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	288
Center	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	283
South	0.6	1.0	0.6	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	296
Epidemiological profile of malaria											
Zone I	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	4.6	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	430
Zone II	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	283
Zone III	0.6	1.0	0.6	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	296
Mother's education											
No education	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	683
Primary	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.8	2.7	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	220
Secondary or more	0.0	4.3	1.5	1.6	9.8	0.0	1.9	1.5	0.5	4.8	107
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.6	0.2	0.7	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.6	254
Second	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	206
Middle	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	179
Fourth	0.0	2.1	0.8	1.6	5.6	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.3	182
Highest	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.9	7.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.7	2.7	189
Total	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.3	3.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1,010

ACT = artemisinin-based combination therapy.

8.4 HEMOGLOBIN RATES

In countries where malaria is endemic, a hemoglobin level less than 8.0 g/dl is considered to be an indirect indicator of the prevalence of anemia due to malaria. At the national level, 10 percent of children age 6–59 months have a hemoglobin rate less than 8.0 g/dl (Table 8.9). The prevalence was 14 percent in the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011; thus a decrease of 28 percent has occurred between the two surveys.

Table 8.9 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, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Hemoglobin < 8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age (in months)		
6-8	7.3	288
9-11	10.7	303
12-17	13.2	646
18-23	17.4	514
24-35	12.3	1,207
36-47	8.3	1,242
48-59	5.6	1,093
Sex		
Male	11.1	2,642
Female	9.3	2,651
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	10.4	4,691
Not interviewed, but in household	10.8	221
Not interviewed, and not in household ¹	7.5	381
Residence		
Urban	5.5	1,828
Rural	12.7	3,466
Data collection period		
First round	10.4	2,744
Second round	10.0	2,550
Major region		
North	8.4	1,089
West	5.2	1,616
Center	13.9	1,682
South	14.4	906
Epidemiological profile of malaria		
Zone I	6.5	2,705
Zone II	13.9	1,682
Zone III	14.4	906
Mother's education²		
No education	11.9	3,463
Primary	7.4	988
Secondary or more	5.4	458
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	17.0	1,273
Second	10.4	1,144
Middle	9.6	1,099
Fourth	6.8	906
Highest	4.4	871
Total	10.2	5,293

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

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

Variations exist depending on certain characteristics:

- The proportion of children with a hemoglobin level below 8.0 g/dl is highest among children age 12-23 months (17 percent).
- It is slightly higher in boys (11 percent) than in girls (9 percent).
- It is significantly higher among rural children than among urban (13 percent versus 6 percent).

- The highest proportion is observed in the two major regions of the Center and South (14 percent). In the other two major regions, the prevalence is lower than the national average (8 percent in the West and 5 percent in the North).
- When the mother has no education, the proportion of children with a hemoglobin level below 8.0 g/dl is higher (12 percent) in comparison with those whose mothers have a primary level (7 percent) or at least a secondary level (5 percent) of education.
- When the child lives in a household classified in the lowest wealth quintile, the proportion of children with a hemoglobin level below 8.0 g/dl is nearly four times higher (17 percent) than among those who live in households in the highest wealth quintile (more than 4 percent).

8.5 MALARIA PARASITEMIA

During the Continuous DHS of 2012-2013, the following two tests for malaria were used:

- A rapid diagnostic test (RDT), namely the SD BIOLINE Malaria Antigen P.f/Pan, which detects specific antigens for *Plasmodium falciparum* and other species without distinction. After obtaining informed consent, the interviewer collects a drop of blood on the strip of the RDT. The result of the test is available after 15 minutes and is immediately communicated to the parents or guardians of the child who has been recorded in the Household Questionnaire. Children testing positive on the RDT are either treated immediately with ACT according to the protocol of the Ministry of Health and Social Action if they show no contraindications or they are given a card referring them to a health facility.
- Microscopic examination of a thick blood drop smear.

The following section presents the results of the survey on the prevalence of malaria as estimated from thick drops of blood collected in the field and examined microscopically at the Laboratory of Parasitology of the Faculty of Medicine, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, in Dakar.

8.5.1 Principles and Methodology

Malaria parasitemia testing involved only children age 6-59 months and was performed on slides with thick blood drop smears. A sample of a drop of blood from the fingertip is placed on a microscope slide, which, after staining, is analyzed for precise identification of the *Plasmodium* parasite. An examination of a thick drop of blood has the advantage of being 20 times more sensitive than a thin smear. In the laboratory, each thick film is analyzed independently by two different operators, and a confirmation is made by a third operator in cases of a discrepancy between the first two.

Participation in the parasitemia test was subject to voluntary and informed consent of those responsible for the child. The interviewer recorded the response of parents/caregivers/other adults on the questionnaire and signed the questionnaire stating that he/she had read the consent and that the decision recorded on the questionnaire was that of the respondent.

Once consent was obtained, drops of blood were collected by pricking the fingertip. First, the finger was cleaned using gauze soaked in alcohol and allowed to dry in the open air. In a second step, the finger was pricked with a sterile, non-reusable retractable lancet. The first drop of blood was removed with a sterile dressing. The following drops were used for the thick smear. Two slides were prepared for each child tested.

The slides thus prepared were packed and sent to the central office of the survey for recording before being sent to the laboratory of the Department of Parasitology.

The tests were anonymous; no name or any identifying element was included on the blood samples. However, preprinted bar codes corresponding to numbers generated at random were glued to the slides used for the thick blood smear as well as for the questionnaires.

The risks associated with the procedure for collecting blood are considered low. The blood collection area was thoroughly cleansed with gauze pre-soaked in alcohol before the finger prick. The prick was performed with a sterile, non-reusable, retractable lancet that held a very small blade activated by a trigger. The flow of blood was stopped by pressure with gauze on the site of the prick. Once the bleeding stopped, the area was protected from infection by a band aid. In addition, samples were taken by accredited laboratory technicians who had received special upgraded training on the procedure and on the universal precautions to be observed in order to avoid transmitting pathogenic agents through blood. Lancets and all other instruments contaminated with blood were discarded at the end of the day in a bag for hazardous organic waste products, according to an established protocol.

The Laboratory of the Department of Parasitology was responsible for creating a data file containing the identification number of the sample and the results of all tests performed on each sample. Once verified, the data were sent to the main office of the survey.

8.5.2 Prevalence of Malaria Parasitemia in Children

The results in Table 8.10 indicate a very high testing coverage rate for malaria because a blood sample was taken for 96 percent of eligible children. This coverage is very high for all categories of children. Nevertheless, it is slightly lower for the youngest children (91 percent for those age 6-9 months); indeed, mothers refuse the test more frequently for very young children and blood samples are more difficult to obtain in these children than in older ones. Among the major regions, the coverage rate in the South (93 percent) is slightly lower than in other areas.

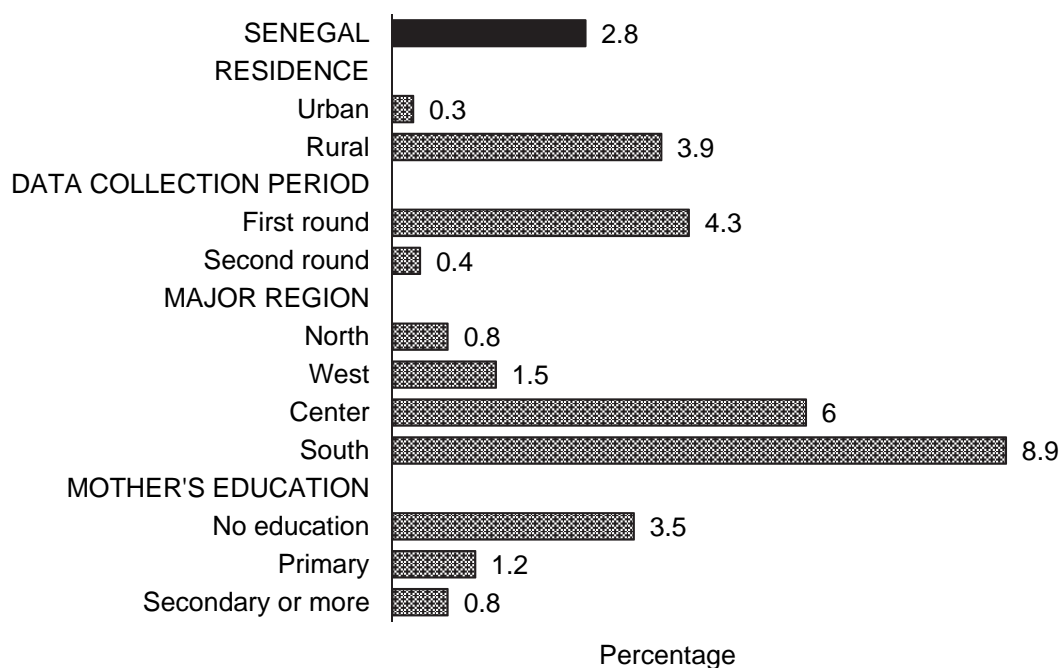
Parasite prevalence in children age 6-59 months was measured by the presence of the *Plasmodium* parasite in thick smears of blood from samples collected in the field and examined by microscope in the laboratory. The results of this testing are presented in Figure 8.1 and Table 8.11.

Table 8.10 Testing coverage for malaria in children

Percentage of children 6-59 months who have been screened for malaria by thick blood smears, according to background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Testing coverage	Number of children
Data collection period		
First round	95.6	2,870
Second round	95.6	2,777
Major region		
North	95.8	1,138
West	96.5	1,671
Center	96.2	1,752
South	93.1	1,087
Epidemiological profile of malaria		
Zone I	96.2	2,809
Zone II	96.2	1,752
Zone III	93.1	1,087
Age in months		
6-9	90.9	327
10-11	96.2	323
12-23	95.0	689
24-35	93.6	562
36-47	95.4	1,290
48-59	97.0	1,304
Sex		
Male	95.4	2,821
Female	95.9	2,827
Total	95.6	5,648

Figure 8.1 Prevalence of malaria parasitemia among children 6-59 months by background characteristics



Continuous DHS 2012-2013

The prevalence of malaria at the national level is estimated to be 2.8 percent according to the survey, which took place from September 2012 to June 2013, with a one-month break in February 2013. This rate was almost the same as in the EDS-MICS 2010-2011 (2.9 percent). The percentage of children infected with *Plasmodium* is lower among children age 10-11 months (1.1 percent) than children in other age groups where the prevalence varies between 2.3 percent and 3.1 percent. The survey did not reveal any significant difference by gender (2.6 percent for boys versus 3.0 percent in girls). In contrast, changes according to place of residence are significant: children in rural areas (4.0 percent) are much more affected by the disease than those in urban areas (0.4 percent). Depending on the time of collection, the variations are also significant (4.5 percent in the first round compared with 1.0 percent during the second round), reflecting the seasonality of malaria transmission in children age 6-59 months.

Differences between regions are also very significant. The major region of the South (9.3 percent), where the highest prevalence is observed, is followed distantly by the great Center region (2.2 percent). In contrast, the North (0.7 percent) and West (0.6 percent) have extremely low prevalences. According to the epidemiological profile for malaria, the prevalence in Zone I (corresponding to the two major regions of the North and West) is the lowest (0.7 percent) followed by Zone II (2.2 percent), which usually corresponds to the Center region. Zone III, which corresponds to the large South region, has the highest prevalence (9.3 percent) as might be expected. Finally, according to the index of wealth, the results show that the prevalence of malaria decreases from a maximum of 7.6 percent among children from households in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.4 percent among those from households in the highest quintile.

Table 8.11 Malaria prevalence (thick smear test for malaria)

Percentage of eligible children age 6-59 months who tested positive for malaria by microscopy, according to background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Percentage tested positive	Number of children tested positive
Age in months		
6-9	2.4	297
10-11	1.1	314
12-23	2.7	652
24-35	2.8	523
36-47	2.3	1,229
48-59	3.1	1,267
Sex		
Male	2.6	2,694
Female	3.0	2,707
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	2.9	4,781
Not interviewed, but in household	2.6	224
Not interviewed, and not in household ¹	1.9	396
Mother's education²		
No education	3.5	3,535
Primary	1.3	1,005
Secondary or more	1.0	463
Residence		
Urban	0.4	1,814
Rural	4.0	3,587
Data collection period		
First round	4.5	2,714
Second round	1.0	2,687
Major region		
North	0.7	1,087
West	0.6	1,602
Center	2.2	1,685
South	9.3	1,026
Epidemiological profile of malaria		
Zone I	0.7	2,689
Zone II	2.2	1,685
Zone III	9.3	1,026
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.6	1,310
Second	1.7	1,201
Middle	1.5	1,121
Fourth	1.2	909
Highest	0.4	859
Total	2.8	5,401

Note: The table is based on children who spent the night before the survey in the household.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For mothers who were not interviewed, information comes from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers were not listed in the Household Questionnaire

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Fatou Bintou NIANG

Key Findings

- The practice of female circumcision affects 18 percent of girls under age 15; 15 percent are circumcised before they reach age 10.
- Circumcision is most commonly practiced among daughters of Muslim women; girls living in the South and the North; and members of the Poular, Mandingue, Diola, and Soninké ethnic groups.
- The majority of girls are circumcised before age 5; among those now age 10-14, 83 percent were circumcised before age 5 compared with 13 percent at age 5-9, and 2 percent at age 10-14.
- For 7 percent of circumcised girls, the genital area was sewn closed. This form of circumcision is most often practiced by the Poular and Soninké ethnic groups.

The Continuous Demographic and Health Survey (Continuous DHS) collected information on the circumcision of girls under age 15. This chapter relates to the prevalence of circumcision, also called female genital mutilation (FGM); the age at which circumcision was performed; and the prevalence of infibulation, or closure of the genital area, among circumcised girls. Circumcision in general and infibulation in particular can seriously affect the health of girls by causing malfunction of the reproductive process, and the procedure may harm not only their physical but also their mental well-being.

Female circumcision is a cultural practice that finds its justification in the initiation rites for young girls practiced during the transition from childhood to adolescence and to adulthood in some communities. It covers the following four types of mutilation (WHO, 2008):

Type I: partial or total removal of the clitoris and/or the prepuce (clitoridectomy)

Type II: partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without mutilation of the labia majora

Type III: narrowing of the vaginal orifice through creation of a covering seal by cutting and sewing together the labia minora and/or labia majora, with or without mutilation of the clitoris (infibulation)

Type IV: all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for nontherapeutic purposes, such as pricking, piercing, incising, scarring, and cauterization

In Senegal, numerous measures have been taken to strengthen the campaigns organized to support the total abandonment of FGM. A law prohibiting FGM was enacted in 1999. A new action plan was adopted in 2010 to accelerate the abandonment of FGM by 2015. Drawing lessons from the evaluation of the implementation of the first action plan for 2000-2005 and taking into account the data collected for the first time as part of the DHS IV, the actions of the government and its partners reoriented around the following

guiding principles: a holistic and multisectoral approach based on human rights, community empowerment, and cross-border activities; advocacy at the national and international level; efficient systems for monitoring and evaluation; and improvement in coordination.

A study on the status of implementation of the law published in 2011 showed that its implementation remained limited; the law established the fear of criminal sanctions and, therefore, the practice moved underground, in some cases, to be practiced by doctors. Assessing the extent of the practice in the country is greatly needed and will measure the length of the road yet to be traveled to achieve total abandonment of this social practice.

The Continuous DHS 2012-2013 has been used to assess the prevalence of circumcision among girls under age 15. Therefore, all women who had one or more daughters under age 15 were asked whether one or more of them had been circumcised. In cases where one or more girls were circumcised, they were asked if the genital area had been sewn closed.

9.1 PREVALENCE OF CIRCUMCISION IN GIRLS UNDER AGE 15

Table 9.1 shows the percentage of all daughters under age 15 of all women interviewed who stated that their daughters were currently circumcised. Overall, 18 percent of young women under age 15 have been circumcised. However, the percentage of circumcised girls varies significantly by age of the girls. Thus, 11 percent of the girls who are currently under age 4 are circumcised, while almost double the percentage of girls age 5-9 are circumcised (21 percent) and one-quarter of girls who are currently age 10-14 are circumcised. This increase occurs in part because some girls are circumcised at an age older than 5. However, a very limited proportion of girls are circumcised after age 5; therefore, these differences according to the current age of the girls cannot only result from a greater exposure to the risk of being circumcised. They can also result from a decrease in the practice of circumcision among daughters in the youngest generation, those who today are age 5-9 and age 0-4.

According to the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011, 12 percent of girls age 0-9 were circumcised compared with 15 percent reported in the Continuous DHS of 2012-2013, which would seem to indicate an increase in the practice of circumcision over the past two years. However, the sequences of questions asked in 2010-2011 and in 2012-2013 differed significantly,¹ and, therefore, it is possible that during the Continuous DHS, women more readily reported the circumcision of their daughters than they did during the EDS-MICS. This apparent increase could, thus, simply reflect a bias in the statements of the women. One should, therefore, be careful in analyzing the results and interpreting any changes, which may not be real.

Circumcision of girls is much more prevalent among Muslims (18 percent of girls age 0-14) than among Christians (3 percent). Moreover, there are significant differences in prevalence based on ethnicity, region, and level of education of the mother. Indeed, the data indicate that the practice of FGM is mainly confined to the South (47 percent) and the North (33 percent). Ethnic groups where this practice is deeply

¹ Unlike the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011, during the Continuous DHS, women were not asked if they knew about circumcision, nor if they were themselves circumcised: they were asked directly about the circumcision of their daughters. Consequently, the prevalence of circumcision according to the Continuous DHS corresponds to the percentage of all circumcised daughters of all women age 15-49 (whether they know about circumcision or not). On the other hand, the prevalence of FGM presented in the report of the EDS-MICS (13 percent of girls age 0-9) corresponded to the percentage of all the circumcised daughters of women age 15-49 who knew about circumcision. Since these two levels of prevalence are not directly comparable, the prevalence of FGM was recalculated for the EDS-MICS by including in the calculation the daughters of women who did not know about circumcision and assuming that these daughters were not circumcised. This adjusted prevalence (comparable to that in the Continuous DHS) is 12 percent instead of 13 percent.

rooted in social norms, especially initiation rites, are concentrated in these areas. These ethnic areas of influence include the Mandingue (39 percent of girls age 0-14 are circumcised), Diola (35 percent) and Soninké (38 percent) in the South, and the Poular (38%) in the North. In the regions of the Center and the West, the proportions of circumcised girls are low (2 percent and 5 percent, respectively, among those age 0-14), which is explained by the low prevalence observed among the Wolof and Sérér ethnic groups (less than 1 percent). In addition, the proportion of circumcised girls is much higher in rural areas (22 percent) than in urban areas (10 percent). It should also be emphasized that the proportion of girls who are circumcised decreases with an increasing level of education of the mother: 21 percent of girls whose mothers have no education are circumcised compared with 4 percent of girls whose mothers have attended up to secondary school.

Table 9.1 Circumcision of daughters age 0-14 by mother's background characteristics

Percentage of circumcised daughters age 0-14 by current age according to mother's background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal, 2012-2013

Mother's background characteristics	Daughter's current age					Number of daughters age 0-14 years
	0-4	5-9	10-14	0-9	0-14	
Religion						
Muslim	10.7	21.5	25.4	15.4	17.8	6,980
Christian	1.4	3.1	8.7	2.1	3.1	180
Animist	*	*	*	*	*	12
Ethnic group						
Wolof	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	2,604
Poular	22.8	43.6	52.6	31.8	36.7	2,288
Serér	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	1,095
Mandingue	18.6	53.4	52.8	34.5	38.6	309
Diola	16.8	43.0	57.9	29.5	34.7	201
Soninké	19.6	51.2	43.7	35.1	37.5	127
Residence						
Urban	4.2	11.7	16.7	7.5	9.7	2,633
Rural	14.1	26.4	30.1	19.5	22.0	4,539
Major region						
North	27.8	32.8	42.4	30.0	33.0	1,390
West	2.1	5.1	8.1	3.4	4.5	2,291
Center	0.6	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.9	2,111
South	22.6	61.4	68.9	40.5	47.1	1,379
Mother's education						
No education	12.0	24.3	29.0	17.6	20.6	5,225
Primary	9.0	13.6	13.0	11.0	11.3	1,371
Secondary or more	3.9	6.6	3.0	4.7	4.4	491
Total	10.5	21.0	25.1	15.1	17.5	7,172

Note: The daughter's circumcision status is declared by the mothers. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

9.2 AGE AT CIRCUMCISION

Among the 1,252 girls age 0-14 who are circumcised, the vast majority (91 percent) were circumcised before age 5. Forty percent were circumcised before age 1 and 51 percent between ages 1 and 5 (Table 9.2). However, only girls currently age 10-14 have been exposed to the risk of being circumcised between birth and age 10, and the majority of them have also been exposed to the risk of being circumcised between age 10 and 15. Nevertheless, 83 percent of these girls were circumcised before age 5, and 13 percent were circumcised at age 5-9. Only 2 percent were circumcised at age 10-14.

Table 9.2 Daughter's age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised daughters age 0-14, by age at circumcision according to current age, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Daughter's current age	Age at circumcision					Total	Number of circumcised daughters
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Don't know/missing		
0-4	59.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	324
5-9	34.8	55.2	8.6	0.0	1.0	100	505
10-14	29.5	53.8	13.1	2.4	1.2	100	423
Total	39.5	51.0	8.0	0.6	1.1	100	1,252

9.3 INFIBULATION

At the time of the Continuous DHS, women who had reported that their daughters had been circumcised were asked if “the genital area had been closed,” which corresponds to an extreme form of FGM, called infibulation. The results presented in Table 9.3 relate to girls under age 10 whose circumcised genital area was closed. This extreme form of FGM affects 7 percent of girls age 0-9 (1 percent of all girls in this age group). According to the EDS-MICS of 2010-2011, 21 percent of circumcised girls age 0-9 underwent this form of circumcision. Because the two surveys are only separated by two years and most girls age 0-9 had already been included in the EDS-MICS (they were then age 0-7), it is not possible that the prevalence of infibulation would change so quickly in such a significant way. Again, taking into account the fact that the sequence of questions in 2010-2011 and in 2012-2013 differ significantly and that this apparent decrease could essentially be a bias in the statements of the women, one should therefore be very careful in analyzing the results and interpreting changes that may not be real.

Because of the low number of circumcised girls in certain sub-populations, it is difficult to analyze the differentials by background characteristics. It should, however, be noted that infibulation is practiced in particular by the Soninké (11 percent) and the Poular (9 percent). In contrast, infibulation is seldom practiced among the Mandingue and the Diola, ethnic groups that nevertheless frequently practice circumcision.

Tableau 9.3 Extreme form of female circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised daughters age 0-9 by whether the genital area was sewn closed according to mother's background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Mother's Background characteristic	The genital area was sewn closed			Total	Number of circumcised daughters
	Yes	No	Doesn't know/missing		
Religion					
Muslim	6.8	83.0	10.2	100.0	823
Christian	*	*	*	100.0	3
Animist	*	*	*	100.0	3
Ethnic group					
Wolof	*	*	*	100.0	6
Poular	8.8	78.6	12.7	100.0	557
Serer	*	*	*	100.0	2
Mandingue	1.9	97.6	0.5	100.0	83
Diola	1.0	99.0	0.0	100.0	48
Soninké	10.9	87.0	2.0	100.0	32
Residence					
Urban	11.5	76.0	12.4	100.0	150
Rural	5.7	84.6	9.7	100.0	679
Major region					
North	7.5	69.8	22.7	100.0	314
West	*	*	*	*	60
Center	(7.3)	(90.7)	(2.0)	100.0	26
South	3.6	94.8	1.6	100.0	429
Mother's education					
No education	6.4	82.5	11.2	100.0	685
Primary	9.2	85.6	5.2	100.0	124
Secondary or more	*	*	*	100.0	19
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.6	86.3	8.1	100.0	362
Second	3.5	89.4	7.2	100.0	206
Middle	4.9	72.5	22.5	100.0	139
Fourth	9.6	81.9	8.4	100.0	59
Highest	(26.1)	(67.3)	(6.6)	100.0	62
Total	6.8	83.0	10.2	100.0	829

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.

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Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Age	Women		Men		Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0	655	3.4	646	3.7	36	168	0.9	129	0.7
1	618	3.2	579	3.3	37	141	0.7	128	0.7
2	631	3.2	674	3.8	38	193	1.0	151	0.9
3	681	3.5	664	3.8	39	116	0.6	98	0.6
4	566	2.9	619	3.5	40	199	1.0	225	1.3
5	557	2.8	565	3.2	41	80	0.4	100	0.6
6	575	2.9	588	3.3	42	156	0.8	125	0.7
7	615	3.1	644	3.7	43	127	0.7	117	0.7
8	563	2.9	585	3.3	44	100	0.5	86	0.5
9	465	2.4	540	3.1	45	187	1.0	165	0.9
10	512	2.6	519	2.9	46	101	0.5	106	0.6
11	371	1.9	398	2.3	47	121	0.6	92	0.5
12	517	2.6	493	2.8	48	90	0.5	88	0.5
13	439	2.2	392	2.2	49	75	0.4	79	0.4
14	407	2.1	366	2.1	50	170	0.9	132	0.7
15	411	2.1	456	2.6	51	145	0.7	74	0.4
16	399	2.0	351	2.0	52	195	1.0	99	0.6
17	390	2.0	361	2.0	53	162	0.8	86	0.5
18	509	2.6	432	2.5	54	97	0.5	71	0.4
19	361	1.8	274	1.6	55	161	0.8	100	0.6
20	551	2.8	399	2.3	56	104	0.5	72	0.4
21	261	1.3	218	1.2	57	79	0.4	81	0.5
22	375	1.9	312	1.8	58	111	0.6	85	0.5
23	363	1.9	272	1.5	59	72	0.4	46	0.3
24	285	1.5	236	1.3	60	141	0.7	120	0.7
25	443	2.3	333	1.9	61	53	0.3	30	0.2
26	321	1.6	237	1.3	62	85	0.4	95	0.5
27	323	1.7	251	1.4	63	82	0.4	67	0.4
28	257	1.3	209	1.2	64	39	0.2	29	0.2
29	180	0.9	132	0.7	65	132	0.7	104	0.6
30	416	2.1	304	1.7	66	54	0.3	29	0.2
31	189	1.0	138	0.8	67	47	0.2	37	0.2
32	248	1.3	259	1.5	68	53	0.3	36	0.2
33	193	1.0	178	1.0	69	40	0.2	19	0.1
34	160	0.8	133	0.8	70+	599	3.1	493	2.8
35	279	1.4	258	1.5	NSP/ND	3	0.0	8	0.0
					Total	19,563	100.0	17,614	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and non-residents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54 and interviewed women age 15-49; and percent distribution and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	2,247	na	na	na
15-19	2,070	2,004	23.8	96.8
20-24	1,835	1,761	21.0	96.0
25-29	1,524	1,462	17.4	95.9
30-34	1,206	1,140	13.6	94.5
35-39	897	852	10.1	95.0
40-44	663	635	7.6	95.8
45-49	574	549	6.5	95.6
50-54	768	na	na	na
15-49	8,769	8,403	100.0	95.8

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date			
Month only	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey	2.37	15,819
Month and year	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.02	15,819
Age at death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	1,276
Age/date at first union¹	Ever-married women age 15-49	0.98	5,975
Respondent's education	All women	4.09	6,078
Diarrhea in past 2 weeks	Living children age 0-59 months	2.88	6,298
Anthropometry²	Living children age 0-59 months (Household questionnaire)		
Height		2.88	6,298
Weight		2.80	6,298
Height or weight		2.88	6,298
Anemia³			
Anemia	Living children age 6-59 months (Household questionnaire)	2.88	6,298

¹ Both year and age missing.

² Child not measured.

³ Not tested.

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 (L), dead (D), and total (T) children (weighted), Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date ¹			Sex ratio at birth ²			Calendar year ratio ³		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
0	205	13	218	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.6	1,302.8	97.8	na	na	na
1	1,229	46	1,275	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	143.7	98.6	na	na	na
2	1,215	50	1,265	99.8	100.0	99.8	92.3	122.7	93.3	98.2	101.1	98.4
3	1,244	53	1,297	99.7	100.0	99.8	106.5	308.6	110.7	102.6	77.2	101.3
4	1,209	88	1,297	99.3	96.4	99.1	101.3	198.4	105.8	103.6	131.5	105.1
5	1,091	80	1,172	99.8	98.1	99.7	94.2	128.3	96.2	99.0	102.2	99.2
6	996	70	1,065	99.6	100.0	99.7	105.2	96.9	104.6	90.1	75.1	89.0
7	1,118	105	1,223	97.6	94.7	97.4	95.6	154.6	99.5	111.5	126.7	112.7
8	1,010	96	1,105	96.7	97.2	96.7	116.4	105.9	115.4	94.8	96.2	94.9
9	1,012	94	1,106	95.5	92.5	95.3	98.3	120.8	100.0	109.2	104.9	108.8
0-4	5,102	250	5,353	99.7	98.7	99.7	98.7	195.2	101.8	na	na	na
5-9	5,226	445	5,671	97.9	96.2	97.7	101.4	121.4	102.8	na	na	na
10-14	3,714	497	4,211	96.4	89.1	95.6	111.8	129.0	113.7	na	na	na
15-19	2,517	420	2,938	94.0	90.5	93.5	102.1	111.1	103.4	na	na	na
20+	2,508	550	3,057	92.5	85.4	91.3	88.5	99.6	90.4	na	na	na
Total	19,068	2,162	21,229	96.9	91.0	96.3	100.9	121.2	102.8	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ Both year and month of birth given.

² (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively.

³ [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x.

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	36	19	21	7	84
1	29	32	16	7	84
2	8	15	14	6	43
3	20	23	18	7	68
4	7	6	6	3	22
5	12	9	7	2	30
6	1	7	8	2	17
7	7	19	10	5	41
8	5	14	7	6	32
9	3	8	4	4	19
10	3	6	0	3	11
11	1	2	0	0	2
12	0	1	0	1	2
13	2	2	1	0	4
14	3	1	1	1	5
15	12	9	9	12	42
16	0	8	1	1	11
17	3	1	0	0	4
18	0	4	4	0	9
20	2	4	0	1	8
21	6	3	1	1	10
22	1	0	0	0	1
23	1	2	0	0	3
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	2	0	1	3
27	0	0	1	0	1
30	2	1	1	0	4
31+	1	1	4	0	6
Total 0-30	162	197	129	71	559
Percentage early neonatal ¹	69.2	56.3	69.4	49.2	62.2

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 the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for five year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	162	197	129	71	559
1	17	21	20	12	70
2	7	14	17	8	46
3	9	9	11	8	36
4	14	11	14	5	45
5	7	5	7	3	22
6	17	11	14	11	52
7	4	8	5	6	23
8	8	5	13	3	29
9	7	5	12	9	32
10	3	5	9	9	25
11	8	7	3	5	22
12	2	8	13	9	32
13	1	5	11	9	27
14	2	2	2	1	7
15	0	2	2	7	12
16	1	2	10	2	15
17	1	2	5	5	14
18	2	10	17	17	46
19	1	1	2	2	6
20	1	0	6	2	10
21	2	1	0	0	3
22	1	1	1	3	6
23	0	2	6	6	13
24+	5	4	1	6	16
1 an	5	1	6	1	13
Total 0-11	263	297	254	148	961
Percentage neonatal ¹	61.8	66.2	50.8	48.0	58.2

^a Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days.

¹ Under 1 month / under 1 year.

Table C.7 Nutritional status of children based on NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, based on the NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2013

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD			
Age in months												
<6	0.2	2.7	(0.1)	0.8	3.0	5.6	0.5	0.1	2.4	5.7	0.2	579
6-9	0.7	5.1	(0.3)	1.3	6.2	2.2	0.2	2.1	8.6	2.8	(0.6)	312
10-11	2.4	8.3	(0.6)	2.4	13.4	2.0	(0.3)	5.8	20.7	0.5	(1.2)	304
12-23	4.6	18.7	(1.1)	0.8	9.5	2.0	(0.1)	4.8	23.0	1.1	(1.3)	640
24-35	7.0	26.8	(1.5)	2.8	11.3	1.5	(0.4)	5.9	26.5	0.4	(1.5)	525
36-47	4.3	16.0	(1.0)	0.6	7.4	0.8	(0.2)	4.4	23.5	0.1	(1.5)	1,246
48-59	4.7	13.7	(1.2)	0.7	7.9	0.7	(0.2)	2.8	21.6	0.3	(1.6)	1,264
Sex												
Male	4.2	15.6	(1.0)	0.8	8.9	1.6	(0.1)	3.5	20.7	1.0	(1.3)	2,977
Female	3.8	13.3	(1.0)	0.9	7.2	1.8	0.1	3.3	18.9	0.9	(1.3)	3,008
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	4.3	12.6	(0.7)	1.3	7.7	1.7	(0.7)	3.0	18.1	1.0	(1.0)	1,146
<24	7.1	22.2	(1.1)	1.3	8.0	0.3	(0.7)	5.3	27.5	0.3	(1.4)	707
24-47	3.6	14.1	(0.8)	0.8	8.3	0.9	(0.7)	3.3	20.6	0.9	(1.1)	2,569
48+	2.6	12.7	(0.6)	0.3	7.4	1.5	(0.6)	2.3	15.1	1.7	(0.9)	907
Size at birth²												
Very small	4.8	19.5	(1.0)	2.0	13.2	1.5	(0.9)	5.8	30.7	0.8	(1.4)	885
Small	4.6	16.2	(1.0)	0.9	9.9	0.9	(0.9)	4.0	24.9	0.3	(1.3)	896
Average or larger	3.7	13.0	(0.7)	0.6	6.2	1.0	(0.6)	2.6	16.1	1.2	(1.0)	3,541
Missing	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	0.0	56.2	0.0	(1.3)	7
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	4.0	14.6	(0.8)	0.9	8.0	1.1	(0.7)	3.4	20.1	1.0	(1.1)	5,329
Not interviewed, but in household	5.6	13.0	(3.0)	1.0	9.1	12.0	11.2	3.4	18.6	1.0	(3.2)	257
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁴	2.5	12.7	(2.4)	0.9	8.3	3.1	2.1	3.6	17.1	0.8	(2.7)	398
Residence												
Urban	1.7	9.1	(0.7)	0.8	6.7	1.7	(0.2)	1.5	14.4	1.0	(1.0)	2,038
Rural	5.2	17.1	(1.1)	0.9	8.8	1.7	0.1	4.3	22.6	0.9	(1.4)	3,947
Major regions												
North	3.3	12.5	(1.1)	1.4	10.2	2.9	0.8	3.1	20.4	1.4	(1.5)	1,169
West	2.5	11.7	(0.7)	0.5	6.2	1.1	(0.4)	2.4	16.3	0.9	(1.0)	3,401
Center	8.7	24.0	(1.5)	1.9	13.1	2.3	0.5	7.6	30.1	0.3	(1.8)	638
South	7.8	21.0	(1.4)	1.0	8.5	2.1	0.2	4.9	25.7	1.3	(1.6)	777
Mother's education⁵												
No education	4.9	16.3	(1.0)	1.0	8.5	1.4	(0.1)	4.0	22.0	0.7	(1.3)	3,879
Primary	2.9	11.8	(0.6)	0.6	7.6	1.2	(0.5)	2.8	15.3	1.6	(0.9)	1,131
Secondary or more	1.3	7.9	(0.4)	0.6	5.4	3.2	(0.1)	0.5	15.7	1.6	(0.6)	573
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	6.7	19.6	(1.3)	0.9	9.9	2.2	0.4	5.0	25.4	1.1	(1.6)	1,462
Second	6.3	19.4	(1.2)	1.1	9.6	1.5	(0.2)	5.3	24.7	0.7	(1.5)	1,316
Middle	3.1	13.1	(1.0)	1.2	8.0	1.7	0.2	3.1	18.2	0.7	(1.3)	1,222
Fourth	1.4	9.3	(0.6)	0.5	5.3	2.1	(0.2)	1.2	13.6	1.7	(1.0)	1,014
Highest	0.8	6.9	(0.6)	0.5	6.1	0.9	(0.5)	0.8	13.4	0.7	(0.9)	972
Total	4.0	14.4	(1.0)	0.9	8.0	1.7	(0.0)	3.4	19.8	1.0	(1.3)	5,985

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁴ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

⁵ 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 C.8 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, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Continuous DHS, Senegal 2012-2012

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	31.0	0.2	31.2	3.3	0.0	3.3	34.3	0.2	34.5	9.6	8.2	455
20-24	31.3	0.2	31.5	13.2	0.5	13.7	44.6	0.7	45.2	30.3	25.9	1,010
25-29	26.8	0.9	27.7	18.6	0.8	19.4	45.4	1.7	47.1	41.1	39.3	1,218
30-34	24.5	4.1	28.6	15.5	5.2	20.7	40.1	9.4	49.5	42.2	37.4	1,000
35-39	16.2	12.8	29.0	14.3	11.3	25.6	30.5	24.2	54.7	46.9	44.2	805
40-44	8.3	23.0	31.3	7.8	14.4	22.2	16.1	37.4	53.5	41.5	37.0	579
45-49	2.6	24.1	26.7	0.2	12.1	12.3	2.8	36.1	39.0	31.6	23.4	487
Residence												
Urban	18.8	7.3	26.1	21.3	8.0	29.3	40.1	15.3	55.4	52.9	49.3	2,122
Rural	23.9	7.4	31.3	6.9	3.8	10.7	30.9	11.2	42.1	25.7	21.8	3,432
Major regions												
North	23.7	5.8	29.5	10.9	3.3	14.2	34.5	9.1	43.7	32.5	30.8	1,102
West	19.2	7.7	27.0	20.5	8.4	28.9	39.7	16.1	55.9	51.7	48.2	1,832
Center	24.1	7.7	31.9	7.5	4.0	11.5	31.7	11.8	43.5	26.7	23.0	1,645
South	21.5	7.8	29.3	7.5	4.4	11.9	29.0	12.3	41.2	28.8	22.0	976
Education												
No education	21.9	8.2	30.1	7.6	5.2	12.8	29.5	13.4	43.0	29.8	26.9	3,805
Primary	20.8	6.3	27.0	21.6	5.2	26.9	42.6	11.5	54.1	50.0	45.2	1,184
Secondary or more	24.5	4.1	28.6	25.8	7.0	32.8	50.3	11.1	61.3	53.4	47.6	565
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	23.5	8.1	31.6	5.0	2.3	7.2	28.4	10.4	38.8	18.7	15.1	1,179
Second	24.1	8.0	32.1	5.0	4.7	9.7	29.2	12.7	41.9	23.5	20.8	1,104
Middle	23.4	7.1	30.5	12.3	5.4	17.8	35.7	12.5	48.2	36.8	32.8	1,102
Fourth	19.1	7.3	26.4	17.2	5.6	22.8	36.4	12.9	49.3	46.4	42.1	1,076
Highest	19.5	6.3	25.8	23.4	9.2	32.6	42.9	15.6	58.5	55.8	51.9	1,094
Total	22.0	7.4	29.3	12.4	5.4	17.8	34.4	12.8	47.2	37.9	34.1	5,554

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, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

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

Table C.9 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five 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, Continuous DHS Senegal, 2012-2013

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of ANC visits			
None	1.5	6.1	4.4
1	2.9	6.8	5.4
2-3	34.3	46.2	41.8
4+	59.1	39.0	46.5
Don't know/missing	2.3	1.8	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	1.5	6.1	4.4
<4	69.0	48.1	55.9
4-5	22.0	30.7	27.5
6-7	5.0	11.7	9.2
8+	0.9	1.2	1.1
Don't know/missing	1.6	2.2	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,554	2,647	4,200
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	3.3	3.9	3.7
Number of women with ANC	1,531	2,485	4,016

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Biri Bocar	AW	Sévérin	KAFOUNDY
Adama	BA	Cheikh Cissé	KANTE
Mouhamed	DANDIO	Abdou Salam	MBAYE
Abdoulaye	DIEME	Souléye	NDIAYE
Pape Demba	DIOP	Alassane	PENE
Aly Gueye	DIOUF	Mass	SAMB
Abdoulaye	FALL	Khadim	SEYE
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Massamba	GUEYE		

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Mafoudya	CAMARA	Ndéye Ami	FALL
Fatou	CISSE	Ndéye Yacine	SAGNA
Fatoumata	DIEME	Coumba	SOW
Bintou	DIEME		

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<u>First name(s)</u>	<u>Last name(s)</u>	<u>First name(s)</u>	<u>Last name(s)</u>
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		Dieng	
Mamadou	LY	Mamadou	SAMB
Abou			

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**ENQUÊTE DÉMOGRAPHIQUE ET DE SANTÉ CONTINUE (EDS-CONTINUE 2012-2013)
QUESTIONNAIRE MÉNAGE**

République du Sénégal
Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale

ICF International

IDENTIFICATION

NOM DE LA LOCALITÉ _____	MÉNAGE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
NOM DU CHEF DE MÉNAGE _____ NUMÉRO DU MÉNAGE _____	CONCES.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
NUMÉRO DE CONCESSION	GRAPPE....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
NUMÉRO DE GRAPPE	RÉGION	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
RÉGION	MILIEU	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
URBAIN/RURAL (URBAIN=1, RURAL=2)	MILIEU (DÉTAILLÉ)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
DAKAR/CAPITALE RÉGIONALE/AUTRE VILLE/RURAL (DAKAR=1, CAPITALE RÉGIONALE=2, AUTRE VILLE=3, RURAL=4)		

VISITES D'ENQUETRICES

	1	2	3	VISITE FINALE
DATE	_____	_____	_____	JOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
NOM DE L'ENQUETRICE	_____	_____	_____	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
RESULTAT*	_____	_____	_____	ANNEE.... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
PROCHAINE DATE VISITE : HEURE	_____	_____		CODE ENQU. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
				CODE RESULTAT. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
				NOMBRE TOTAL DE VISITES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
*CODES RESULTATS :				TOTAL DANS LE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1 REMPLI				TOTAL FEMMES ELIGIBLES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2 PAS DE MEMBRE DU MÉNAGE A LA MAISON OU PAS D'ENQUETE COMPETENT AU MOMENT DE LA VISITE				N° LIGNE ENQUETE POUR QUESTION. MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3 MÉNAGE TOTALEMENT ABSENT POUR UNE LONGUE PERIODE				
4 DIFFERE				
5 REFUSE				
6 LOGEMENT VIDE OU PAS DE LOGEMENT A L'ADRESSE				
7 LOGEMENT DETRUIT				
8 LOGEMENT NON TROUVE				
9 AUTRE _____ (PRÉCISER)				

CHEF D'EQUIPE

NOM _____
DATE _____

TABLEAU MÉNAGE

N° LIGNE	RÉSIDENTS HABITUELS ET VISITEURS	LIEN AVEC LE CHEF DE MÉNAGE	SEXE	RÉSIDENCE		ÂGE	SI 15 ANS OU PLUS	ÉLIGIBILITÉ	
				ÉTAT MATRIMONIAL	ÉTAT MATRIMONIAL			9	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
	<p>S'il vous plaît, donnez-moi les noms des personnes qui vivent habituellement dans votre ménage et des visiteurs qui ont passé la nuit dernière ici, en commençant par le chef de ménage.</p> <p>APRÈS AVOIR LISTÉ LES NOMS ET ENREGISTRÉ LE LIEN DE PARENTÉ ET LE SEXE POUR CHAQUE PERSONNE, POSEZ LES QUESTIONS 2A, 2B, 2C POUR VOUS ASSURER QUE LA LISTE EST COMPLÈTE.</p> <p>POSEZ ENSUITE LES QUESTIONS APPROPRIÉES DES COLONNES 5-20 POUR CHAQUE PERSONNE.</p>	<p>Quel est le lien de parenté de (NOM) avec le chef de ménage ?</p> <p>VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS</p>	<p>(NOM) est-il de sexe masculin ou féminin ?</p>	<p>(NOM) vit-il/elle ici habituellement ?</p>	<p>(NOM) a-t-il/elle passé la nuit dernière ici ?</p>	<p>Quel âge a (NOM) ?</p> <p>SI 95 OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '95'.</p>	<p>Quel est l'état matrimonial actuel de (NOM) ?</p> <p>1 = MARIÉ OU VIVANT ENSEMBLE 2 = DIVORCÉ/ SÉPARÉ 3 = VEUF 4 = JAMAIS MARIÉ ET N'A JAMAIS VÉCU AVEC QUELQU'UN</p>	<p>ENCERCLEZ LE N° DE LIGNE DE TOUTES LES FEMMES DE 15-49 ANS</p>	<p>ENCERCLEZ LE N° DE LIGNE DE TOUS LES ENFANTS DE 0 - 5 ANS</p>
01		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	O N 1 2	O N 1 2	EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	01	01
02		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	02	02
03		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	03	03
04		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	04	04
05		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	05	05
06		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	06	06
07		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	07	07
08		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	08	08
09		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	09	09
10		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	10	10

CODES POUR Q. 3: LIEN DE PARENTÉ AVEC LE CHEF DE MÉNAGE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 01 = CHEF DE MÉNAGE | 07 = BEAU-PÈRE OU BELLE MÈRE |
| 02 = MARI OU FEMME | 08 = FRÈRE OU SOEUR |
| 03 = FILS OU FILLE | 09=CO-EPOUSE |
| 04 = GENDRE OU BELLE-FILLE | 10 = AUTRES PARENTS |
| 05 = PETIT-FILS OU PETITE FILLE | 11 = ENFANTS ADOPTÉS/EN |
| 06 = PÈRE OU MÈRE | GARDE/ENF DU CONJOINT |
| | 98 = NE SAIT PAS |

N° LIGNE	SI AGE DE 0-17 ANS				SI AGE DE 5 ANS OU PLUS		SI AGE DE 5-24 ANS				SI AGE moins 5 ANS (0-59mois)
	ÉTAT DE SURVIE ET RÉSIDENCE DES PARENTS BIOLOGIQUES				A FRÉQUENTÉ L'ÉCOLE		FRÉQUENTATION SCOLAIRE ACTUELLE OU RÉCENTE		FRÉQUENTATION SCOLAIRE ANNÉE PRÉCÉDENTE		DÉCLARATION DE NAISSANCE
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19A	19B	20
	La mère biologique de (NOM) est-elle en vie ?	La mère biologique de (NOM) vit-elle habituellement dans ce ménage ou était-elle en visite ici la nuit dernière ?	Le père biologique de (NOM) est-il en vie ?	Le père biologique de (NOM) vit-il habituellement dans ce ménage ou était-il en visite ici la nuit dernière ?	(NOM) a-t-il/elle déjà fréquenté l'école ?	Quel est le plus haut niveau d'études que (NOM) a atteint ? VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS Quelle est la dernière classe que (NOM) a achevée à ce niveau ? VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS	(Nom) a-t-il/elle fréquenté l'école à n'importe quel moment durant l'année scolaire (2011-2012) ? (2)	Au cours de cette année scolaire, à quel niveau et en quelle classe est/était (NOM) ? VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS	Au cours de l'année scolaire précédente, (NOM) a-t-il/elle fréquenté l'école à un certain moment ?	Durant l'année scolaire précédente, à quel niveau et dans quelle classe était (NOM) ?	(NOM) a-t-il/elle un certificat de naissance ? SI NON, INSISTEZ: La naissance de (NOM) a-t-elle été déclarée à l'état civil ? 1 = A UN CERTIFICAT 2 = DÉCLARÉE 3 = NI L'UN, NI L'AUTRE 8 = NE SAIT PAS
	O N NSP	O N NSP	O N NSP	O N NSP	O N NIVEAU CLASSE	O N NIVEAU CLASSE	O N NIVEAU CLASSE	O N NIVEAU CLASSE	O N NIVEAU CLASSE		
01	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

CODES POUR Qs. 17 ET 19: NIVEAU D'INSTRUCTION

NIVEAU	CLASSE
1 = ELEMENTAIRE	00 = MOINS D'1 ANNÉE ACHÉVÉE
2 = MOYEN	(UTILISEZ '00' POUR Q. 17
2 = SECONDAIRE	SEULEMENT. CE CODE N'EST
3 = SUPÉRIEUR	PAS AUTORISÉ À Q. 19).
6 = PRESCOLAIRE	98 =NE SAIT PAS
8 = NE SAIT PAS	

										SI 15 ANS OU PLUS	
N° LIGNE	RÉSIDENTS HABITUELS ET VISITEURS		LIEN AVEC LE CHEF DE MÉNAGE	SEXE		RÉSIDENCE		ÂGE	ÉTAT MATRIMONIAL	ÉLIGIBILITÉ	
1	2		3	4		5	6	7	8	9	11
	<p>S'il vous plaît, donnez-moi les noms des personnes qui vivent habituellement dans votre ménage et des visiteurs qui ont passé la nuit dernière ici, en commençant par le chef de ménage.</p> <p>APRÈS AVOIR LISTÉ LES NOMS ET ENREGISTRÉ LE LIEN DE PARENTÉ ET LE SEXE POUR CHAQUE PERSONNE, POSEZ LES QUESTIONS 2A, 2B, 2C POUR VOUS ASSURER QUE LA LISTE EST COMPLÈTE.</p> <p>POSEZ ENSUITE LES QUESTIONS APPROPRIÉES DES COLONNES 5-20 POUR CHAQUE PERSONNE.</p>		<p>Quel est le lien de parenté de (NOM) avec le chef de ménage ?</p> <p>VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS</p>	<p>(NOM) est-il de sexe masculin ou féminin ?</p>		<p>(NOM) vit-il/elle ici habituellement ?</p>	<p>(NOM) a-t-il/elle passé la nuit dernière ici ?</p>	<p>Quel âge a (NOM) ?</p> <p>SI 95 OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '95.</p>	<p>Quel est l'état matrimonial actuel de (NOM) ?</p> <p>1 = MARIÉ OU VIVANT ENSEMBLE 2 = DIVORCÉ/ SÉPARÉ 3 = VEUF 4 = JAMAIS MARIÉ ET N'A JAMAIS VÉCU AVEC QUELQU'UN</p>	<p>ENCERCLEZ LE N° DE LIGNE DE TOUTES LES FEMMES DE 15-49 ANS</p>	<p>ENCERCLEZ LE N° DE LIGNE DE TOUS LES ENFANTS DE 0 - 5 ANS</p>
11			<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2		O N 1 2	O N 1 2	EN ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	11	11
12			<input type="text"/>	1 2		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	12	12
13			<input type="text"/>	1 2		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	13	13
14			<input type="text"/>	1 2		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	14	14
15			<input type="text"/>	1 2		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	15	15
16			<input type="text"/>	1 2		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	16	16
17			<input type="text"/>	1 2		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	17	17
18			<input type="text"/>	1 2		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	18	18
19			<input type="text"/>	1 2		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	19	19
20			<input type="text"/>	1 2		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	20	20

COCHER ICI SI UNE AUTRE FEUILLE EST UTILISÉE

2A) Juste pour être sûre que j'ai une liste complète

Y a-t-il d'autres personnes telles que des petits enfants ou des nourrissons que nous n'avons pas listés?

OUI AJOUTER AU TABLEAU NON

2B) Ya-t-il d'autres personnes qui ne sont peut-être pas membres de votre famille, tels que des domestiques, locataires ou amis qui vivent habituellement ici ?

OUI AJOUTER AU TABLEAU NON

2C) Avez-vous des invités ou des visiteurs temporaires qui sont chez vous, ou d'autres personnes qui ont dormi ici la nuit dernière et qui n'ont pas été listés?

OUI AJOUTER AU TABLEAU NON

CODES POUR Q. 3: LIEN AVEC LE CHEF DE MÉNAGE

01 = CHEF DE MÉNAGE 08 = FRÈRE OU SOEUR
02 = FEMME OU MARI 09 = AUTRE PARENT
03 = FILS OU FILLE 10 = ADOPTÉ/EN GARDE/ENFAI
04 = GENDRE/BELLE-FILLE DE LA FEMME/MARI
05 = PETIT-FILS/FILLE 11 = SANS PARENTÉ
06 = PÈRE/MÈRE 98 = NE SAIT PAS
07 = BEAUX-PARENTS

N° LIGNE	SI AGE DE 0-17 ANS				SI AGE DE 5 ANS OU PLUS		SI AGE DE 5-24 ANS				SI AGE moins 5 ANS (0-59mois)
	ÉTAT DE SURVIE ET RÉSIDENCE DES PARENTS BIOLOGIQUES				A FRÉQUENTÉ L'ÉCOLE		FRÉQUENTATION SCOLAIRE ACTUELLE OU RÉCENTE		FRÉQUENTATION SCOLAIRE ANNÉE PRÉCÉDENTE		DÉCLARATION DE NAISSANCE
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19A	19B	20
	La mère biologique de (NOM) est-elle en vie ?	La mère biologique de (NOM) vit-elle habituellement dans ce ménage ou était-elle en visite ici la nuit dernière ?	Le père biologique de (NOM) est-il en vie ?	Le père biologique de (NOM) vit-il habituellement dans ce ménage ou était-il en visite ici la nuit dernière ?	(NOM) a-t-il/elle déjà fréquenté l'école ?	Quel est le plus haut niveau d'études que (NOM) a atteint ? VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS Quelle est la dernière classe que (NOM) a achevée à ce niveau ? VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS	(Nom) a-t-il/elle fréquenté l'école à n'importe quel moment durant l'année scolaire (2011-2012) ? (2)	Au cours de cette année scolaire, à quel niveau et en quelle classe est/était (NOM) ? VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS	Au cours de l'année scolaire précédente, (NOM) a-t-il/elle fréquenté l'école à un certain moment ?	Durant l'année scolaire précédente, à quel niveau et dans quelle classe était (NOM) ?	(NOM) a-t-il/elle un certificat de naissance ? SI NON, INSISTEZ: La naissance de (NOM) a-t-elle été déclarée à l'état civil ? 1 = A UN CERTIFICAT 2 = DÉCLARÉE 3 = NI L'UN, NI L'AUTRE 8 = NE SAIT PAS
11	0 N NSP 1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	0 N NSP 1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	0 N 1 2 ↓ 20G	NIVEAU- CLASSE <input type="text"/>	0 N 1 2 ↓ 19A	NIVEAU CLASSE <input type="text"/>	0 N 1 2 ↓ 20G	NIVEAU CLASSE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
16	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
17	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
18	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
19	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ ALLEZ À 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 19A	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ 20G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

CODES POUR Qs. 17 ET 19: NIVEAU D'INSTRUCTION

NIVEAU

1 = ELEMENTAIRE
2 = MOYEN
3 = SECONDAIRE
4 = SUPÉRIEUR
6 = PRÉSCOLAIRE
8 = NE SAIT PAS

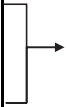
CLASSE

00 = MOINS D'1 ANNÉE ACHÉVÉE
(UTILISEZ '00' POUR Q. 17
SEULEMENT. CE CODE N'EST
PAS AUTORISÉ À Q. 19).
98 = NE SAIT PAS

NT

N° LIGNE	PRISE EN CHARGE DES ENFANTS ENFANTS DE 3 - 5 ANS			TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS DE 5 - 17 ANS						
	Au cours de cette année scolaire, (NOM) fréquente t-elle un lieu d'encadrement en dehors de la maison tel qu'une école maternelle, une Case des Tout Petits, un centre communautaire, ou autre ?	Quel établissement (NOM) fréquente-t-elle ? 01= ECOLE MATERNELLE 02= JARDIN D'ENFANT 03= CASE DE TP 04= ECOLE ELEMENTAIRE 05= DAARA, CORAN, ARABE 06= CENTRE COMMUNAUTAIRE 96= AUTRE INSCRIRE LE CODE APPROPRIE	Depuis combien d'années ? 1= ANNEE EN COURS 2= ANNEE DERNIERE 3= ANNEE D'AVANT 7= AUTRE INSCRIRE LE CODE APPROPRIE	Maintenant, je voudrais vous poser des questions sur tous les types de travail que les enfants vivant dans votre ménage ont fait la semaine dernière.						
	(20D)	(20E)	(20F)	(20G)		(20H)	(20I)	(20J)	(20K)	(20L)
	O N NSP 1 2 8 ↳ ALLER ↓ À 20G			OUI OUI NON PAYE PAS P. 1 2 3 ↳ ALLER ↓ À 20I		NBRE D'HEURES 1 2 ↳ ALLER ↓ À 20K	OUI NON 1 2 ↳ ALLER ↓ À 20K	NBRE D'HEURES 1 2 ↳ ALLER ↓ À 20K	OUI NON 1 2 ↳ ALLER ↓ À 20K	NBRE D'HEURES 1 2 ↳ ALLER ↓ À 20K
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N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSER À																																																
107	Quel type de toilettes les membres de votre ménage utilisent-ils habituellement ?	TOILETTE AVEC CHASSE CHASSE BRANCHÉE À L'ÉGOÛT 11 CHASSE BRANCHÉE À FOSSE 12 FOSSE/LATRINES AMÉLIORÉES/VENTILÉES 21 LATRINES A CHASSE MANUELLE 22 TOILETTE AVEC FOSSE SANS CHASSE 23 AUTRES SYSTÈMES AMÉLIORÉS LATRINES TRADITIONNELLES 24 PAS DE TOILETTES /NATURE 31 AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISER)	→ 110																																																
108	Partagez-vous ces toilettes avec d'autres ménages ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 110																																																
109	Combien de ménages utilisent ces toilettes ?	N°. DE MÉNAGES <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text"/> SI MOINS DE 10 10 MÉNAGES OU PLUS 95 NE SAIT PAS 98																																																	
110	Dans votre ménage, y-a-t-il :	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">OUI</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NON</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>L'électricité ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Une radio ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Une télévision ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Une antenne MMDS/TV5 ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Un abonnement à CANAL ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Un téléphone fixe ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Un téléphone cellulaire ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Une machine à laver ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Un réfrigérateur ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Un réchaud/cuisinière à gaz/électrique ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Un foyer amélioré ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Un Vidéo/Lecteur CD/DVD ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Un climatiseur ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Un ordinateur ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Internet à la maison ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		OUI	NON	L'électricité ?	1	2	Une radio ?	1	2	Une télévision ?	1	2	Une antenne MMDS/TV5 ?	1	2	Un abonnement à CANAL ?	1	2	Un téléphone fixe ?	1	2	Un téléphone cellulaire ?	1	2	Une machine à laver ?	1	2	Un réfrigérateur ?	1	2	Un réchaud/cuisinière à gaz/électrique ?	1	2	Un foyer amélioré ?	1	2	Un Vidéo/Lecteur CD/DVD ?	1	2	Un climatiseur ?	1	2	Un ordinateur ?	1	2	Internet à la maison ?	1	2	
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111	Quel type de combustible votre ménage utilise-t-il principalement pour cuisiner ?	ÉLECTRICITÉ 1 GAZ EN BOUTEILLE 2 CHARBON DE BOIS 3 BOIS À BRÛLER, PAILLE 4 BOUSE 5 AUTRE _____ 6 (PRÉCISER)																																																	

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSER À
111A	Quelle source d'éclairage votre ménage utilise-t-il principalement?	ELECTRICITE (SENELEC) 01 GROUPE ELECTROGENE 02 SOLAIRE 03 LAMPE TORCHE 04 LAMPE A GAZ 05 LAMPE TEMPETE 06 LAMPE A PETROLE ARTISANALE 07 BOUGIE 08 BOIS 09 AUTRE 96 (PRÉCISEZ)	
112	Est-ce que la cuisine est faite habituellement dans la maison, dans un bâtiment séparé ou à l'extérieur ?	DANS LA MAISON 1 DANS UN BÂTIMENT SÉPARÉ 2 À L'EXTÉRIEUR 3 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISEZ)	 114
113	Avez-vous une pièce séparée que vous utilisez comme cuisine ?	OUI 1 NON 2	
114	PRINCIPAL MATÉRIAU DU SOL ENREGISTREZ L'OBSERVATION.	MATÉRIAU NATUREL TERRE/SABLE 11 BOUSE 12 MATÉRIAU RUDIMENTAIRE PLANCHES EN BOIS 21 PALMES/BAMBOU 22 MATÉRIAU ÉLABORÉ PARQUET OU BOIS CIRÉ 31 BANDES DE VINYLE/ASPHALTE 32 CARRELAGE 33 CIMENT 34 MOQUETTE 35 AUTRE 96 (PRÉCISEZ)	

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSER À																								
115	PRINCIPAL MATÉRIAU DU TOIT ENREGISTREZ L'OBSERVATION.	MATÉRIAU NATUREL PAS DE TOIT 11 CHAUME/PALMES/FEUILLES 12 MOTTES DE TERRE 13 MATÉRIAU RUDIMENTAIRE NATTES 21 PALMES/BAMBOU 22 PLANCHES EN BOIS 23 CARTON 24 MATÉRIAU ÉLABORÉ TÔLE 31 BOIS 32 ZINC/FIBRE DE CIMENT 33 TUILES 34 CIMENT 35 SHINGLES 36 AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISEZ)																									
116	PRINCIPAL MATÉRIAU DES MURS EXTÉRIEURS ENREGISTREZ L'OBSERVATION.	MATÉRIAU NATUREL PAS DE MUR 11 BAMBOU/CANE/PALME/TRONC 12 TERRE 13 MATÉRIAU RUDIMENTAIRE BAMBOU AVEC BOUE 21 PIERRES AVEC BOUE 22 ADOBE NON RECOUVERT 23 CONTRE-PLAQUÉ 24 CARTON 25 BOIS DE RÉCUPÉRATION 26 MATÉRIAU ÉLABORÉ CIMENT 31 PIERRES AVEC CHAUX/CIMENT 32 BRIQUES 33 BLOCS DE CIMENT 34 ADOBE RECOUVERT 35 PLANCHE EN BOIS/SHINGLES 36 AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISEZ)																									
117	Dans ce ménage, combien de pièces utilisez-vous pour dormir ?	NOMBRE DE PIÈCES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																									
118	Est-ce qu'un membre de votre ménage possède : Bicyclette ? MobyLETTE ou motocyclette ou Scooter ? Une voiture personnelle ? Voiture ou Camion à titre commercial ? Charrette ? Charrue ? Pirogue/Filet de pêche ?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>OUI</th> <th>NON</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BICYCLETTE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOBYLETTE/MOTOCYCLETTE ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VOITURE PERSONNELLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VOITURE/CAMION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHARRETTE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHARRUE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PIROGUE/FILET</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		OUI	NON	BICYCLETTE	1	2	MOBYLETTE/MOTOCYCLETTE ...	1	2	VOITURE PERSONNELLE	1	2	VOITURE/CAMION	1	2	CHARRETTE	1	2	CHARRUE	1	2	PIROGUE/FILET	1	2	
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N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSER À
119	Est-ce qu'un membre de votre ménage possède des terres cultivables ?	OUI 1 NON 2	121
120	Combien d'hectares de terres cultivables les membres du ménage possèdent-ils ? SI 95 OU PLUS, ENCERCLEZ '950'.	NOMBRE D'HECTARES ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 95 HECTARES OU PLUS 950 NE SAIT PAS 998	
121	Est-ce que votre ménage possède du bétail, des troupeaux d'autres animaux de ferme ou de la volaille ?	OUI 1 NON 2	123
122	Parmi les animaux suivants, combien votre ménage en possède-t-il ? SI AUCUN, INSCRIVEZ '00'. SI 95 OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '95'. SI NE SAIT PAS, INSCRIVEZ '98'. Vaches laitières ou taureaux ? Des chameaux ? Chevaux, ânes ou mules ? Chèvres ? Moutons ? Porcs ? Volaille ?	VACHES/TAUREAUX <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CHAMEAUX <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CHEVAUX/ÂNES/MULES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CHÈVRES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MOUTONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PORCS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> VOLAILLES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
123	Est-ce qu'un membre de votre ménage a un compte en banque ou dans une autre institution financière (mutuelles d'épargne et de d'épargne et de crédit, caisse d'épargne...)?	OUI 1 NON 2 NSP 8	
123A	Est-ce qu'un membre de votre ménage participe à une tontine?	OUI 1 NON 2 NSP 8	
123B	Est-ce qu'il arrive que quelqu'un fume dans votre maison ? Diriez-vous que cela arrive tous les jours, une fois par semaine, une fois par mois, moins d'un mois ou jamais ?	TOUS LES JOURS 1 UNE FOIS PAR SEMAINE 2 UNE FOIS PAR MOIS 3 MOINS D'UNE FOIS PAR MOIS 4 JAMAIS 5	
124	Est-ce qu'à n'importe quel moment au cours des 12 derniers mois, quelqu'un est venu dans votre logement pour pulvériser les murs intérieurs contre les moustiques ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	125A
125	Qui a pulvérisé les murs du logement ?	EMPLOYÉ/PROGRAMME GOUVERNEMENT A SOCIÉTÉ PRIVÉE B ORGANISATION NON GOUVERNEMENTALE (ONG) C AUTRE X (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS Y	
125A	Les fenêtres des pièces à usage d'habitation sont-elles dotées de grillages pour empêcher aux moustiques d'entrer ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	
125B	Les portes des pièces à usage d'habitation sont-elles dotées de grillages ou rideaux pour empêcher aux moustiques d'entrer ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSER À		
126	Est-ce que votre ménage a des moustiquaires qui peuvent être utilisées pour dormir ?	OUI 1 NON 2	127D		
127	Combien de moustiquaires votre ménage a t-il ? SI 25 MOUSTIQUAIRES OU PLUS, ENREGISTREZ '25'.	NOMBRE DE MOUSTIQUAIRES <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>			→
127A	Utilisez-vous les moustiquaires en dehors des chambres: par exemple dans la cour, sous les arbres ?	OUI 1 NON 2			
127B	Les membres de votre ménage dorment-ils sous une moustiquaire de façon continue toute l'année ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NSP/NE SE SOUVIENT PAS 8	128 →		
127C	Pourquoi les membres de votre ménage ne dorment-ils pas sous une moustiquaire de façon continue toute l'année ?	PAS BEAUCOUP DE MOUSTIQUES 1 À CAUSE DE LA CHALEUR 2 N'AIME PAS 3 PAR OUBLI/NÉGLIGENCE 4 AUTRE _____ 6 (PRÉCISER) NSP/NE SE SOUVIENT PAS 8	→128		
127D	Pourquoi n'y a t-il pas de moustiquaires qui peuvent être utilisées dans votre ménage?	FAUTE DE MOYENS A PAS NÉCESSAIRE B UTILISE AUTRE CHOSE C N'ONT PAS DE MOUSTIQUES D N'AIMENT PAS E AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISER) NE SAIT PAS Y	→136A		

128	DEMANDER À L'ENQUÊTÉ DE VOUS MONTRER LES MOUSTIQUAIRES. POSEZ LES QUESTIONS SUIVANTES POUR CHAQUE MOUSTIQUAIRE. SI PLUS DE 3 MOUSTIQUAIRES, UTILISER UN QUESTIONNAIRE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE.	MOUSTIQUAIRE 1	MOUSTIQUAIRE 2	MOUSTIQUAIRE 3
129	Depuis combien de temps votre ménage possède-t-il la moustiquaire ? SI MOINS DE 1 MOIS, ENREGISTRER '00'. ENTRER LE NOMBRE DE MOIS.	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 37 MOIS OU PLUS 95 NSP/PAS SÛR 98	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 37 MOIS OU PLUS 95 NSP/PAS SÛR 98	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 37 MOIS OU PLUS 95 NSP/PAS SÛR 98
130	OBSERVER OU DEMANDER LA MARQUE DE LA MOUSTIQUAIRE (1)	MOUSTIQUAIRE DE LONGUE DURÉE (MILDA) : PERMANET 11 ← OLYSET-NET 12 ← DAWA PLUS 13 ← ICONLIFE 14 ← INTERCEPTOR 15 ← AUTRE 16 ← (PRECISER) (PASSER À 134) ← AUTRE MOUST. TRAITÉE K-ONET 21 ← NETTO 22 ← SENTINELLE 23 ← AUTRE 26 ← (PRECISER) (PASSER À 132) ← CONFECTIONNÉ PAR UN TAILLEUR 30 AUTRE 31 (PRECISER) NSP/PAS SÛR 98	MOUSTIQUAIRE DE LONGUE DURÉE (MILDA) : PERMANET 11 ← OLYSET-NET 12 ← DAWA PLUS 13 ← ICONLIFE 14 ← INTERCEPTOR 15 ← AUTRE 16 ← (PRECISER) (PASSER À 134) ← AUTRE MOUST. TRAITÉE K-ONET 21 ← NETTO 22 ← SENTINELLE 23 ← AUTRE 26 ← (PRECISER) (PASSER À 132) ← CONFECTIONNÉ PAR UN TAILLEUR 30 AUTRE 31 (PRECISER) NSP/PAS SÛR 98	MOUSTIQUAIRE DE LONGUE DURÉE (MILDA) : PERMANET 11 ← OLYSET-NET 12 ← DAWA PLUS 13 ← ICONLIFE 14 ← INTERCEPTOR 15 ← AUTRE 16 ← (PRECISER) (PASSER À 134) ← AUTRE MOUST. TRAITÉE K-ONET 21 ← NETTO 22 ← SENTINELLE 23 ← AUTRE 26 ← (PRECISER) (PASSER À 132) ← CONFECTIONNÉ PAR UN TAILLEUR 30 AUTRE 31 (PRECISER) NSP/PAS SÛR 98
131	Quand vous avez obtenu cette moustiquaire, était-elle déjà traitée par le fabricant avec un insecticide qui tue ou éloigne les moustiques ?	OUI 1 NON 2 PAS SÛR/NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 PAS SÛR/NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 PAS SÛR/NSP 8
132	Depuis que vous avez cette moustiquaire, a-t-elle été trempée ou plongée dans un liquide qui tue ou éloigne les moustiques ou les insectes ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 134) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 134) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 134) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8
133	Combien de temps s'est-il écoulé depuis que la moustiquaire a été trempée ou plongée pour la dernière fois dans un liquide insecticide ? SI MOINS DE 1 MOIS, ENREGISTRER '00'. ENTRER LE NOMBRE DE MOIS.	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 24 MOIS OU + 95 PAS SÛR/NSP 98	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 24 MOIS OU + 95 PAS SÛR/NSP 98	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 24 MOIS OU + 95 PAS SÛR/NSP 98

128	DEMANDER À L'ENQUÊTÉ DE VOUS MONTRER LES	MOUSTIQUAIRE 1	MOUSTIQUAIRE 2	MOUSTIQUAIRE 3
134	Est-ce que, la nuit dernière, quelqu'un a dormi sous cette moustiquaire ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 135A) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 135A) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 135A) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
135	Qui a dormi sous cette moustiquaire la nuit dernière ?	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>
	REPORTER LE NUMÉRO DE LIGNE À PARTIR DU TABLEAU DE MÉNAGE.	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>
	ENREGISTRER TOUTES LES PERSONNES QUI ONT DORMI SOUS CHAQUE MOUSTIQUAIRE LA NUIT DERNIÈRE.	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>
		NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>
		NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ No DE LIGNE ... <input type="text"/>
135A	Est-ce que cette moustiquaire a été modifiée après avoir été acquise?	OUI 1 NON 2 NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NSP 8
135B	VERIFIER 134 :	OUI 1 (ALLER À 135D) ← NON/NSP 2	OUI 1 (ALLER À 135D) ← NON/NSP 2	OUI 1 (ALLER À 135D) ← NON/NSP 2
135C	Pourquoi, la nuit dernière, personne n'a dormi sous cette moustiquaire ? SI PLUSIEURS RAISONS SONT MENTIONNÉES, DEMANDER ET ENREGISTRER LA PRINCIPALE.	PAS MOUSTIQUES 1 CHALEUR 2 DECHIRE 3 N'EST PLUS EFFICACE 4 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISER) NE SAIT PAS 8	PAS MOUSTIQUES 1 CHALEUR 2 DECHIRE 3 N'EST PLUS EFFICACE 4 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISER) NE SAIT PAS 8	PAS MOUSTIQUES 1 CHALEUR 2 DECHIRE 3 N'EST PLUS EFFICACE 4 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISER) NE SAIT PAS 8
135D	Où cette moustiquaire a-t-elle été obtenue ?	STRUCTURE DE SANTE .. 1 PHARMACIE PRIVÉE 2 AUTRES COMMERCES ... 3 OCB/ASSOCIAT 4 AUTRE NON-COMMER ... 5 POINT DIST. CAMPAGNE 6 AUTRE 7 (PRÉCISER) NE SAIT PAS 8	STRUCTURE DE SANTE .. 1 PHARMACIE PRIVÉE 2 AUTRES COMMERCES ... 3 OCB/ASSOCIAT 4 AUTRE NON-COMMER ... 5 POINT DIST. CAMPAGNE 6 AUTRE 7 (PRÉCISER) NE SAIT PAS 8	STRUCTURE DE SANTE 1 PHARMACIE PRIVÉE 2 AUTRES COMMERCES 3 OCB/ASSOCIAT 4 AUTRE NON-COMMER 5 POINT DIST. CAMPAGNE 6 AUTRE 7 (PRÉCISER) NE SAIT PAS 8
135E	Combien d'argent avez-vous effectivement payé pour acquérir la moustiquaire ? NOTER EN FRANCS CFA.	PRIX <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 9998	PRIX <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 9998	PRIX <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 9998

128	DEMANDER À L'ENQUÊTÉ DE VOUS MONTRER LES	MOUSTIQUAIRE 1	MOUSTIQUAIRE 2	MOUSTIQUAIRE 3
135F	VÉRIFIER 130 ET 132: MILDA OU AUTRES TYPES DE MOUSTIQUAIRES.	Q130 : MILDA : (ALLER À 135G a-) ←	Q130 : MILDA : (ALLER À 135G a-) ←	Q130 : MILDA : (ALLER À 135G a-) ←
		Q132 : CODE 1 : (ALLER À 135G b-) ←	Q132 : CODE 1 : (ALLER À 135G b-) ←	Q132 : CODE 1 : (ALLER À 135G b-) ←
		Q132 : CODES 2 OU 8 : (ALLER À 135G a-) ←	Q132 : CODES 2 OU 8 : (ALLER À 135G a-) ←	Q132 : CODES 2 OU 8 : (ALLER À 135G a-) ←
135G	a- Cette moustiquaire a t-elle été lavée depuis que vous l'avez acquise ? b-Cette moustiquaire a t-elle été lavée depuis qu'elle a été trempée la dernière fois ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 135I) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 135I) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 135I) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8
135H	Combien de fois cette moustiquaire a t-elle été lavée au cours des 12 derniers mois ?	N. LAVAGES ... <input type="text"/> NSP/PAS SÛR 98	N. LAVAGES ... <input type="text"/> NSP/PAS SÛR 98	N. LAVAGES ... <input type="text"/> NSP/PAS SÛR 98
135I	Avez-vous jamais utilisé cette moustiquaire à d'autres fins que l'utiliser pour dormir ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 135K) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 135K) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 135K) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8
135J	Quelles sont ces autres fins ?	POUR PROTÉGER LA RÉCOLTE/PLANTES A POUR LA PÊCHE B SUR LE MATELAS POUR SE PROTÉGER CO/CONTRE LES PUNAISES DE LIT C HABILLEMENT D AUTRE X (PRÉCISER)	POUR PROTÉGER LA RÉCOLTE/PLANTES A POUR LA PÊCHE B SUR LE MATELAS POUR SE PROTÉGER CO/CONTRE LES PUNAISES DE LIT C HABILLEMENT D AUTRE X (PRÉCISER)	POUR PROTÉGER LA RÉCOLTE/PLANTES A POUR LA PÊCHE B SUR LE MATELAS POUR SE PROTÉGER CO/CONTRE LES PUNAISES DE LIT C HABILLEMENT D AUTRE X (PRÉCISER)
135K	Avez-vous jamais essayé de réparer un trou dans cette moustiquaire ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NSP/PAS SÛR 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NSP/PAS SÛR 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NSP/PAS SÛR 8
136		RETOURNER À 128 POUR LA MOUSTIQUAIRE SUIVANTE ; OU, SI PLUS DE MOUSTIQUAIRE DANS LE MÉNAGE: PASSER À 136A	RETOURNER À 128 POUR LA MOUSTIQUAIRE SUIVANTE ; OU, SI PLUS DE MOUSTIQUAIRE DANS LE MÉNAGE: PASSER À 136A	RETOURNER À 128 DANS PREMIÈRE COLONNE DU NOUVEAU QUESTIONNAIRE ; OU, SI PLUS DE MOUSTIQUAIRE DANS LE MÉNAGE: PASSER À 136A
136A	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce qu'il y avait des moustiquaires dans le ménage et qui n'y sont plus maintenant ?		OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLER À 137) ← PAS SÛR/NSP 8	
136B	Combien ?		NOMBRE <input type="text"/>	

NOTE (1) : Vous pouvez trouver une des mentions suivantes sur les moustiquaires:

A) Moustiquaires Imprégnées d'Insecticide à Longue Durée d'Action (MILDA):

- 1) PERMANET: PERMANET, www.permanet.com, www.vestergard-frandsen.com;
- 2) OLYSETNET: OLYSET NET, Registered Trademark of Sumitomo chemical Co ltd;
- 3) DAWA PLUS: DAWA, DAWA PLUS, TANA NETTING CO LTD BY SIAMDUTCH;
- 4) ICONLIFE : iconlife, Insecticide Treated net syngenta.
- 5) INTERCEPTOR: BASF THE CEMICAL COMPANY LLIN.

B) Autres moustiquaires imprégnées :

- 1) K-O NET: Siamdutch, Mosquito Netting Co ltd;
- 2) Netto: Netto Extra Treated Net;
- 3) SENTINELLE : Sentinelle, Moustiquaire imprégnée;

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSER À
137	Montrez-moi, s'il vous plait, où les membres du ménage se lavent le plus souvent les mains.	OBSERVÉ 1 NON OBSERVÉ, PAS DANS LOGEMENT/COUR/PARCELLE 2 NON OBSERVÉ, PAS DE PERMISSION POUR VÉRIFIER 3 NON OBSERVÉ, AUTRE RAISON 4 (PASSER À 140) ←	
138	OBSERVATION SEULEMENT : OBSERVEZ LA DISPONIBILITÉ D'EAU À L'ENDROIT OÙ LES MEMBRES DU MÉNAGE SE LAVENT LES MAINS.	EAU DISPONIBLE 1 EAU NON DISPONIBLE 2	
139	OBSERVATION SEULEMENT : OBSERVEZ LA PRÉSENCE DE SAVON. DÉTERGENT OU AUTRE PRODUIT POUR SE LAVER.	SAVON OU DÉTERGENT (EN MORCEAU, LIQUIDE, POUDRE, PÂTE) . A CENDRE, BOUE, SABLE B AUCUN C	
140	DEMANDER À L'ENQUÊTÉ UNE PETITE CUILLÈRE DE SEL POUR LA CUISINE. TEST DU SEL POUR LA TENEUR EN IODE	PRÉSENCE D'IODE 1 PAS D'IODE 2 PAS DE SEL DANS LE MÉNAGE 3 SEL NON TESTÉ 6 (PRÉCISEZ LA RAISON)	
140A	Au cours des trois dernières années, est-il survenu dans votre ménage un quelconque choc ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSER À 201) ←	
140B	Quel a été le principal choc subi par votre ménage ?	MALADIE 01 DÉCÈS 02 PERTE D'EMPLOI/CHÔMAGE 03 BAISSE DE REVENU/TRANSFERTS REÇUS 04 INONDATIONS/SÉCHERESSE/PERTE DE RÉCOLTE 05 CONFLIT/INSÉCURITÉ/VOL OU PERTE DE BÉTAIL 06 INCENDIE 07 PERTE D'ARGENT 08 AUTRE 96 (PRÉCISER)	

ENQUÊTE DÉMOGRAPHIQUE ET DE SANTÉ CONTINUE (EDS-CONTINUE 2012-2013)
QUESTIONNAIRE MÉNAGE : POIDS, TAILLE, TESTS D'ANÉMIE ET DE PALUDISME
 POUR LES ENFANTS DE 0-5 ANS

République du Sénégal
 Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
 Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale

ICF International

IDENTIFICATION

NOM DE LA LOCALITE _____	
NOM DU CHEF DE MÉNAGE _____ NUMERO DU MÉNAGE _____	MÉNAGE <input type="text"/>
NUMERO DE CONCESSION	CONCES. ... <input type="text"/>
NUMERO DE GRAPPE	GRAPPE.... <input type="text"/>
REGION	REGION <input type="text"/>
URBAIN/RURAL (URBAIN=1, RURAL=2)	MILIEU <input type="text"/>
DAKAR/CAPITALE REGIONALE/AUTRE VILLE/RURAL (DAKAR=1, CAPITALE REGIONALE=2, AUTRE VILLE=3, RURAL=4)	MILIEU (DETAILLE) <input type="text"/>

VISITES D'ENQUÊTES

	1	2	3	VISITE FINALE
DATE	_____	_____	_____	JOUR <input type="text"/>
NOM DE L'ENQUÊTRICE	_____	_____	_____	MOIS <input type="text"/>
RESULTAT*	_____	_____	_____	ANNEE.... <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> 1
PROCHAINE DATE VISITE : HEURE	_____	_____		CODE ENQU. ... <input type="text"/>
*CODES RESULTATS : 1 REMPLI 2 PAS DE MEMBRE DU MENAGE A LA MAISON OU PAS D'ENQUETE COMPETENT AU MOMENT DE LA VISITE 3 MENAGE TOTALEMENT ABSENT POUR UNE LONGUE PERIODE 4 DIFFERE 5 REFUSE 6 LOGEMENT VIDE OU PAS DE LOGEMENT A L'ADRESSE 7 LOGEMENT DETRUIT 8 LOGEMENT NON TROUVE 9 AUTRE _____ (PRECISER)				CODE RESULTAT <input type="text"/>
				NOMBRE TOTAL DE VISITES <input type="text"/>
				TOTAL DANS LE MENAGE <input type="text"/>
				TOTAL ENFANTS ELIGIBLES <input type="text"/>
				N° LIGNE ENQUÊTE POUR QUESTION. MENAGE <input type="text"/>

CHEF D'EQUIPE	AGENT DE SANTE
NOM _____ <input type="text"/>	NOM _____ <input type="text"/>
DATE _____ <input type="text"/>	DATE _____ <input type="text"/>

POIDS, TAILLE, TESTS D'ANEMIE ET DE PALUDISME POUR LES ENFANTS DE 0-5 ANS

201	VÉRIFIEZ LA COLONNE 11 DU TABLEAU DE MÉNAGE. INSCRIVEZ LE NUMÉRO DE LIGNE ET LE NOM DE TOUS LES ENFANTS DE 0-5 ANS À Q.202 EN ORDRE SELON LE NUMÉRO DE LIGNE. S'IL Y A PLUS DE 6 ENFANTS, UTILISEZ UN/DES QUESTIONNAIRE(S) SUPPLÉMENTAIRE(S).			
		ENFANT 1	ENFANT 2	ENFANT 3
202	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE DE LA COLONNE 11 NOM DE LA COLONNE 2	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOM	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOM	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOM
203	SI LA MÈRE EST ENQUÊTÉE, COPIER LE MOIS ET L'ANNÉE DE NAISSANCE DE L'ENFANT À PARTIR DU TABLEAU DES NAISSANCES ET DEMANDER LE JOUR ; SI LA MÈRE N'EST PAS ENQUÊTÉE, DEMANDER: Quelle est la date de naissance de (NOM) ?	JOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	JOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	JOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
204	VÉRIFIEZ 203: ENFANT NÉ EN JANVIER 2007 OU PLUS TARD ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW)	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW)	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW)
205	POIDS EN KILOGRAMMES	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ABSENT 99.94 REFUS 99.95 AUTRE 99.96	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ABSENT 99.94 REFUS 99.95 AUTRE 99.96	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ABSENT 99.94 REFUS 99.95 AUTRE 99.96
206	TAILLE EN CENTIMÈTRES SI MOINS DE 2 ANS, MESURER L'ENFANT COUCHÉ, SINON DEBOUT	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> ABSENT 999.4 REFUS 999.5 AUTRE 999.6	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> ABSENT 999.4 REFUS 999.5 AUTRE 999.6	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> ABSENT 999.4 REFUS 999.5 AUTRE 999.6
207	MESURÉ ALLONGÉ OU DEBOUT ?	ALLONGÉ 1 DEBOUT 2 PAS MESURÉ 3	ALLONGÉ 1 DEBOUT 2 PAS MESURÉ 3	ALLONGÉ 1 DEBOUT 2 PAS MESURÉ 3
208	VÉRIFIEZ 203: EST-CE QUE L'ENFANT A 0-5 MOIS, C'EST-À-DIRE QU'IL EST NÉ AU COURS DU MOIS DE L'ENQUÊTE OU DANS LES 5 MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS ?	0-5 MOIS 1 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW) PLUS ÂGÉ 2	0-5 MOIS 1 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW) PLUS ÂGÉ 2	0-5 MOIS 1 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW) PLUS ÂGÉ 2
209	N° DE LIGNE DU PARENT/AUTRE ADULTE RESPONSABLE DE L'ENFANT (DE LA COLONNE 1 DU TABLEAU MÉNAGE). INSCRIVEZ '00' SI NON LISTÉ.	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
210	DEMANDEZ LE CONSENTEMENT POUR LE TEST D'ANÉMIE AU PARENT/AUTRE ADULTE IDENTIFIÉ À 209 COMME RESPONSABLE DE L'ENFANT.	<p>Dans cette enquête, nous demandons à des enfants dans tout le pays de participer au test d'anémie. L'anémie est un problème de santé sérieux qui résulte généralement d'une alimentation pauvre, d'infections ou de maladies chroniques. Les résultats de cette enquête permettront d'aider le gouvernement à développer des programmes pour prévenir et traiter l'anémie.</p> <p>Nous demandons que tous les enfants nés en 2007 ou plus tard participent au test d'anémie inclus dans cette enquête en donnant quelques gouttes de sang d'un doigt ou du talon. Pour ce test, on utilise un équipement propre et sans risque. Il n'a jamais été utilisé auparavant et il sera jeté après chaque test.</p> <p>Le sang sera testé pour l'anémie immédiatement et les résultats vous seront communiqués tout de suite. Les résultats sont strictement confidentiels et ne seront transmis à personne en dehors de l'équipe de l'enquête.</p> <p>Avez-vous des questions à me poser ? Vous pouvez dire 'oui' pour le test ou vous pouvez dire 'non'. C'est votre décision. Autorisez-vous (NOM DE L'ENFANT) à participer au test d'anémie ?</p>		

		ENFANT 1	ENFANT 2	ENFANT 3
	NOM DE LA COLONNE 2	NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
211	ENCERCLEZ LE CODE APPROPRIÉ ET APPOSEZ VOTRE SIGNATURE.	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6
212	DEMANDEZ LE CONSENTEMENT POUR LE TEST DE PALUDISME AU PARENT/AUTRE ADULTE IDENTIFIÉ À 209 COMME RESPONSABLE DE L'ENFANT.	<p>Dans cadre de cette enquête, nous demandons que les enfants dans tout le pays participent à un test pour vérifier s'ils ont ou non le paludisme. Le paludisme est un problème de santé sérieux causé par un parasite transmis par la piqûre d'un moustique. Cette enquête aidera le gouvernement à développer des programmes pour prévenir le paludisme.</p> <p>Nous demandons que tous les enfants nés en 2007 ou plus tard participent au test de paludisme inclus dans cette enquête en donnant quelques gouttes de sang d'un doigt ou du talon. Pour ce test, on utilise un équipement propre et sans risque. Il n'a jamais été utilisé auparavant et il sera jeté après chaque test. (Nous utiliserons le sang de la même piqûre au même doigt que pour le test d'anémie).</p> <p>Une goutte de sang sera testée pour le paludisme immédiatement et les résultats vous seront communiqués tout de suite. Quelques gouttes seront prélevées sur une ou des lames et envoyés à un laboratoire pour être testées. Les résultats du test de laboratoire ne vous seront pas divulgués. Les résultats sont strictement confidentiels et ne seront transmis à personne en dehors de l'équipe de l'enquête.</p> <p>Avez-vous des questions à me poser ?</p> <p>Vous pouvez dire 'oui' pour le test ou vous pouvez dire 'non'. C'est votre décision.</p> <p>Autorisez-vous (NOM DE L'ENFANT) à participer au test de paludisme ?</p>		
213	ENCERCLEZ LE CODE APPROPRIÉ ET APPOSEZ VOTRE SIGNATURE.	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6

214	PRÉPAREZ L'ÉQUIPEMENT ET LES FOURNITURES SEULEMENT POUR LE/LES TEST(S) POUR LEQUELS/LESQUELS LE CONSENTEMENT A ÉTÉ OBTENU ET CONTINUEZ AVEC LE/LES TEST(S).			
215	ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE POUR LE TEST DE PALUDISME.	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">COLLEZ LA 1^{re} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE ICI</div> ABSENT 99994 REFUS 99995 AUTRE 99996	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">COLLEZ LA 1^{re} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE ICI</div> ABSENT 99994 REFUS 99995 AUTRE 99996	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">COLLEZ LA 1^{re} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE ICI</div> ABSENT 99994 REFUS 99995 AUTRE 99996
		COLLEZ LA 2 ^{eme} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE SUR LA LAME ET LA 3 ^{eme} SUR LA FICHE DE TRANSMISSION.	COLLEZ LA 2 ^{eme} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE SUR LA LAME ET LA 3 ^{eme} SUR LA FICHE DE TRANSMISSION.	COLLEZ LA 2 ^{eme} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE SUR LA LAME ET LA 3 ^{eme} SUR LA FICHE DE TRANSMISSION.
216	INSCRIVEZ LE NIVEAU D'HÉMOGLOBINE ICI ET DANS LA BROCHURE ANÉMIE ET PALUDISME.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> ABSENT 994 REFUS 995 AUTRE 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> ABSENT 994 REFUS 995 AUTRE 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> ABSENT 994 REFUS 995 AUTRE 996
217	ENREGISTREZ LE CODE DU RÉSULTAT DU TDR DU PALUDISME.	TESTÉ 1 ABSENT 2 REFUS 3 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 219) ←	TESTÉ 1 ABSENT 2 REFUS 3 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 219) ←	TESTÉ 1 ABSENT 2 REFUS 3 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 219) ←
218	ENREGISTRER LE RESULTAT DU TDR DU PALUDISME ICI ET DANS LA BROCHURE SUR L'ANÉMIE ET LE PALUDISME.	POSITIF FALCIPARUM 1 POSITIF ESPECES (OMV) 2 POSITIF P (F et OMV) 3 (PASSEZ À 221) ← NÉGATIF 4 AUTRE 6	POSITIF FALCIPARUM 1 POSITIF ESPECES (OMV) 2 POSITIF P (F et OMV) 3 (PASSEZ À 221) ← NÉGATIF 4 AUTRE 6	POSITIF FALCIPARUM 1 POSITIF ESPECES (OMV) 2 POSITIF P (F et OMV) 3 (PASSEZ À 221) ← NÉGATIF 4 AUTRE 6
219	VÉRIFIEZ 216: NIVEAU D'HÉMOGLOBINE	EN-DESSOUS DE 8.0 G/DL ANÉMIE SÉVÈRE 1 8.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 232) ←	EN-DESSOUS DE 8.0 G/DL ANÉMIE SÉVÈRE 1 8.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 232) ←	EN-DESSOUS DE 8.0 G/DL ANÉMIE SÉVÈRE 1 8.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 232) ←

		ENFANT 1	ENFANT 2	ENFANT 3
	NOM DE LA COLONNE 2	NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
220	DÉCLARATION DE REFERENCE POUR ANÉMIE SÉVÈRE.	Le test pour le diagnostic d'anémie montre que (NOM DE L'ENFANT) a une anémie sévère. Votre enfant est sérieusement malade et doit être amené à un établissement de santé immédiatement. PASSEZ À 232		
221	Est-ce que (NOM) souffre d'une des maladies suivantes ou présente un ou des symptômes suivants: Faiblesse extrême? Problèmes cardiaques? Perte de conscience? Respiration rapide ou difficulté de respirer? Convulsions? Saignements anormaux? Jaunisse/peau jaune ? Urine foncée? SI AUCUN DES SYMPTÔMES CI-DESSUS, ENCERCLEZ CODE Y.	FAIBLESSE EXTRÊME A PROBLÈME CARDIAQUE B PERTE CONSCIENCE C RESPIRATION RAPIDE D CONVULSIONS E SAIGNEMENTS F JAUNISSE G URINE FONCÉE H AUCUN DES SYMPTÔMES CI-DESSUS Y	FAIBLESSE EXTRÊME A PROBLÈME CARDIAQUE B PERTE CONSCIENCE C RESPIRATION RAPIDE D CONVULSIONS E SAIGNEMENTS F JAUNISSE G URINE FONCÉE H AUCUN DES SYMPTÔMES CI-DESSUS Y	FAIBLESSE EXTRÊME A PROBLÈME CARDIAQUE B PERTE CONSCIENCE C RESPIRATION RAPIDE D CONVULSIONS E SAIGNEMENTS F JAUNISSE G URINE FONCÉE H AUCUN DES SYMPTÔMES CI-DESSUS Y
222	VÉRIFIEZ 221: Y A-T-IL UN CODE A-H ENCERCLÉ ?	UN CODE A-H ENCERCLÉ 1 (PASSEZ À 224) ← SEUL CODE Y ENCERCLÉ 2	UN CODE A-H ENCERCLÉ 1 (PASSEZ À 224) ← SEUL CODE Y ENCERCLÉ 2	UN CODE A-H ENCERCLÉ 1 (PASSEZ À 224) ← SEUL CODE Y ENCERCLÉ 2
223	VÉRIFIEZ 216: NIVEAU D'HÉMOGLOBINE	EN-DESSOUS DE 6.0 G/DL 1 6.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 225) ←	EN-DESSOUS DE 6.0 G/DL 1 6.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 225) ←	EN-DESSOUS DE 6.0 G/DL 1 6.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 225) ←
224	DÉCLARATION POUR REFERENCE POUR PALUDISME GRAVE.	Le test pour le diagnostic du paludisme montre que (NOM DE L'ENFANT) a du paludisme. Votre enfant a également des symptômes de paludisme grave. Le médicament que j'ai contre le paludisme n'aidera pas votre enfant, et je ne peux pas lui donner de traitement. Votre enfant est sérieusement malade et doit être amené tout de suite à un établissement de santé. PASSEZ À 231		

		ENFANT 1	ENFANT 2	ENFANT 3
	NOM DE LA COLONNE 2	NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
225	Au cours des deux dernières semaines, est-ce que (NOM) a pris ou (NOM) prend-il de la CTA donné par un médecin ou un centre de santé pour traiter le paludisme ? VÉRIFIEZ EN DEMANDANT DE VOIR LE TRAITEMENT.	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 227) ←	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 227) ←	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 227) ←
226	<u>DÉCLARATION DE REFERENCE POUR LES ENFANTS PRENANT DÉJÀ UN MÉDICAMENT DE LA CTA.</u>	Vous m'avez dit que (NOM DE L'ENFANT) a déjà reçu de la CTA pour le paludisme. Je ne peux pas vous donner une CTA supplémentaire. Cependant, le test montre qu'il/elle a du paludisme. Si votre enfant a de la fièvre pendant 2 jours après la dernière dose de CTA, vous devrez amener l'enfant au centre de santé le plus proche pour des examens plus approfondis. PASSEZ À 231		
227	LIRE LES INFORMATIONS POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU PALUDISME ET LA DÉCLARATION DE CONSENTEMENT AU PARENT OU AUTRE ADULTE RESPONSABLE POUR L'ENFANT.	Le test du paludisme montre que votre enfant a du paludisme. Nous pouvons vous donner gratuitement des médicaments. Le médicament est appelé CTA. La CTA est très efficace et d'ici quelques jours, il n'aura plus de fièvre, ni d'autres symptômes. Vous n'êtes pas obligé de donner le médicament à l'enfant. C'est vous qui décidez. Dites-moi s'il vous plaît, si vous acceptez, ou non, le médicament.		
228	ENCERCLEZ LE CODE APPROPRIÉ ET APOSEZ VOTRE SIGNATURE.	MÉDICAMENT ACCEPTÉ 1 (SIGNATURE) ← REFUS 2 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 231) ←	MÉDICAMENT ACCEPTÉ 1 (SIGNATURE) ← REFUS 2 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 231) ←	MÉDICAMENT ACCEPTÉ 1 (SIGNATURE) ← REFUS 2 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 231) ←
230	TRAITEMENT POUR LES ENFANTS DONT LE TEST DU PALUDISME EST POSITIF.	Enfants de moins de 1 an ou de moins de 8 Kgs Comprimé de 25 mg d'Artésunate et 67.5 mg d'Amodiaquine (Plaquette à Bande Rose) Enfants de 1-5 ans ou de 8-17 Kgs Comprimé de 50 mg d'Artésunate et 135 mg d'Amodiaquine (Plaquette à Bande Violette)	Jour 1 (1 comprimé) Jour 2 (1 comprimé) Jour 3 (1 comprimé)	Jour 1 (1 comprimé) Jour 2 (1 comprimé) Jour 3 (1 comprimé)
		DITES AUSSI AU PARENT/ADULTE RESPONSABLE POUR L'ENFANT: Si [NOM] a une fièvre élevée, une respiration difficile ou rapide, s'il ne peut pas boire ou téter, si son état s'aggrave ou s'il ne va pas mieux dans les deux jours, vous devrez l'amener immédiatement voir un professionnel de santé pour qu'il soit traité.		
231	ENREGISTREZ LE CODE RÉSULTAT DU TRAITEMENT POUR LE PALUDISME OU DE LA FICHE DE REFERENCE.	MÉDICAMENT DONNÉ 1 MÉDICAMENT REFUSÉ 2 REFERE POUR PALUDISME GRAVE 3 REFERE POUR ENFANT PRENANT DÉJÀ DE LA CTA 4 AUTRE 6	MÉDICAMENT DONNÉ 1 MÉDICAMENT REFUSÉ 2 REFERE POUR PALUDISME GRAVE 3 REFERE POUR ENFANT PRENANT DÉJÀ DE LA CTA 4 AUTRE 6	MÉDICAMENT DONNÉ 1 MÉDICAMENT REFUSÉ 2 REFERE POUR PALUDISME GRAVE 3 REFERE POUR ENFANT PRENANT DÉJÀ DE LA CTA 4 AUTRE 6
232	RETOURNEZ À 202 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE DE CE QUESTIONNAIRE OU À LA 1ERE COLONNE DU/DES QUESTIONNAIRE(S) SUPPLÉMENTAIRE(S); S'IL N'Y A PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW.			

POIDS, TAILLE, TESTS D'ANEMIE ET DE PALUDISME POUR LES ENFANTS DE 0-5 ANS

201	VÉRIFIEZ LA COLONNE 11 DU TABLEAU DE MÉNAGE. INSCRIVEZ LE NUMÉRO DE LIGNE ET LE NOM DE TOUS LES ENFANTS DE 0-5 ANS À Q.202 EN ORDRE SELON LE NUMÉRO DE LIGNE. S'IL Y A PLUS DE 6 ENFANTS, UTILISEZ UN/DES QUESTIONNAIRE(S) SUPPLÉMENTAIRE(S).			
		ENFANT 4	ENFANT 5	ENFANT 6
202	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE DE LA COLONNE 11 NOM DE LA COLONNE 2	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> NOM	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> NOM	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> NOM
203	SI LA MÈRE EST ENQUÊTÉE, COPIER LE MOIS ET L'ANNÉE DE NAISSANCE DE L'ENFANT À PARTIR DU TABLEAU DES NAISSANCES ET DEMANDER LE JOUR ; SI LA MÈRE N'EST PAS ENQUÊTÉE, DEMANDER: Quelle est la date de naissance de (NOM) ?	JOUR MOIS ANNÉE	JOUR MOIS ANNÉE	JOUR MOIS ANNÉE
204	VÉRIFIEZ 203: ENFANT NÉ EN JANVIER 2007 OU PLUS TARD ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW)	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW)	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW)
205	POIDS EN KILOGRAMMES	KG. <input type="text"/> ABSENT 99.94 REFUS 99.95 AUTRE 99.96	KG. <input type="text"/> ABSENT 99.94 REFUS 99.95 AUTRE 99.96	KG. <input type="text"/> ABSENT 99.94 REFUS 99.95 AUTRE 99.96
206	TAILLE EN CENTIMÈTRES SI MOINS DE 2 ANS, MESURER L'ENFANT COUCHÉ, SINON DEBOUT	CM. <input type="text"/> ABSENT 999.4 REFUS 999.5 AUTRE 999.6	CM. <input type="text"/> ABSENT 999.4 REFUS 999.5 AUTRE 999.6	CM. <input type="text"/> ABSENT 999.4 REFUS 999.5 AUTRE 999.6
207	MESURÉ ALLONGÉ OU DEBOUT ?	ALLONGÉ 1 DEBOUT 2 PAS MESURÉ 3	ALLONGÉ 1 DEBOUT 2 PAS MESURÉ 3	ALLONGÉ 1 DEBOUT 2 PAS MESURÉ 3
208	VÉRIFIEZ 203: EST-CE QUE L'ENFANT A 0-5 MOIS, C'EST-À-DIRE QU'IL EST NÉ AU COURS DU MOIS DE L'ENQUÊTE OU DANS LES 5 MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS ?	0-5 MOIS 1 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW) PLUS ÂGÉ 2	0-5 MOIS 1 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW) PLUS ÂGÉ 2	0-5 MOIS 1 (ALLEZ À 203 POUR ENFANT SUIVANT OU SI PLUS D'ENFANT, TERMINEZ L'INTERVIEW) PLUS ÂGÉ 2
209	N° DE LIGNE DU PARENT/AUTRE ADULTE RESPONSABLE DE L'ENFANT (DE LA COLONNE 1 DU TABLEAU MÉNAGE). INSCRIVEZ '00' SI NON LISTÉ.	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/>	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/>	N° LIGNE <input type="text"/>
210	DEMANDEZ LE CONSENTEMENT POUR LE TEST D'ANÉMIE AU PARENT/AUTRE ADULTE IDENTIFIÉ À 209 COMME RESPONSABLE DE L'ENFANT.	<p>Dans cette enquête, nous demandons à des enfants dans tout le pays de participer au test d'anémie. L'anémie est un problème de santé sérieux qui résulte généralement d'une alimentation pauvre, d'infections ou de maladies chroniques. Les résultats de cette enquête permettront d'aider le gouvernement à développer des programmes pour prévenir et traiter l'anémie.</p> <p>Nous demandons que tous les enfants nés en 2007 ou plus tard participent au test d'anémie inclus dans cette enquête en donnant quelques gouttes de sang d'un doigt ou du talon. Pour ce test, on utilise un équipement propre et sans risque. Il n'a jamais été utilisé auparavant et il sera jeté après chaque test.</p> <p>Le sang sera testé pour l'anémie immédiatement et les résultats vous seront communiqués tout de suite. Les résultats sont strictement confidentiels et ne seront transmis à personne en dehors de l'équipe de l'enquête.</p> <p>Avez-vous des questions à me poser ? Vous pouvez dire 'oui' pour le test ou vous pouvez dire 'non'. C'est votre décision. Autorisez-vous (NOM DE L'ENFANT) à participer au test d'anémie ?</p>		

		ENFANT 4	ENFANT 5	ENFANT 6
	NOM DE LA COLONNE 2	NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
211	ENCERCLEZ LE CODE APPROPRIÉ ET APPOSEZ VOTRE SIGNATURE.	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6
212	DEMANDEZ LE CONSENTEMENT POUR LE TEST DE PALUDISME AU PARENT/AUTRE ADULTE IDENTIFIÉ À 209 COMME RESPONSABLE DE L'ENFANT.	<p>Dans cadre de cette enquête, nous demandons que les enfants dans tout le pays participent à un test pour vérifier s'ils ont ou non le paludisme. Le paludisme est un problème de santé sérieux causé par un parasite transmis par la piqûre d'un moustique. Cette enquête aidera le gouvernement à développer des programmes pour prévenir le paludisme.</p> <p>Nous demandons que tous les enfants nés en 2007 ou plus tard participent au test de paludisme inclus dans cette enquête en donnant quelques gouttes de sang d'un doigt ou du talon. Pour ce test, on utilise un équipement propre et sans risque. Il n'a jamais été utilisé auparavant et il sera jeté après chaque test. (Nous utiliserons le sang de la même piqûre au même doigt que pour le test d'anémie).</p> <p>Une goutte de sang sera testée pour le paludisme immédiatement et les résultats vous seront communiqués tout de suite. Quelques gouttes seront prélevées sur une ou des lames et envoyés à un laboratoire pour être testées. Les résultats du test de laboratoire ne vous seront pas divulgués. Les résultats sont strictement confidentiels et ne seront transmis à personne en dehors de l'équipe de l'enquête.</p> <p>Avez-vous des questions à me poser ?</p> <p>Vous pouvez dire 'oui' pour le test ou vous pouvez dire 'non'. C'est votre décision.</p> <p>Autorisez-vous (NOM DE L'ENFANT) à participer au test de paludisme ?</p>		
213	ENCERCLEZ LE CODE APPROPRIÉ ET APPOSEZ VOTRE SIGNATURE.	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6	ACCORDÉE 1 _____ ← (SIGNATURE) REFUSÉE 2 ABSENT 5 AUTRE 6

214	PRÉPAREZ L'ÉQUIPEMENT ET LES FOURNITURES SEULEMENT POUR LE/LES TEST(S) POUR LEQUELS/LESQUELS LE CONSENTEMENT A ÉTÉ OBTENU ET CONTINUEZ AVEC LE/LES TEST(S).
215	<p>ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE POUR LE TEST DE PALUDISME.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 30%;">COLLEZ LA 1^{re} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE ICI</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 30%;">COLLEZ LA 1^{re} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE ICI</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 30%;">COLLEZ LA 1^{re} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE ICI</div> </div> <p> ABSENT 99994 REFUS 99995 AUTRE 99996 </p> <p> COLLEZ LA 2^{eme} ÉTIQUETTE CODE BARRE SUR LA LAME ET LA 3^{eme} SUR LA FICHE DE TRANSMISSION. </p>
216	<p>INSCRIVEZ LE NIVEAU D'HÉMOGLOBINE ICI ET DANS LA BROCHURE ANÉMIE ET PALUDISME.</p> <p>G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/></p> <p> ABSENT 99.4 REFUS 99.5 AUTRE 99.6 </p>
217	<p>ENREGISTREZ LE CODE DU RÉSULTAT DU TDR DU PALUDISME.</p> <p> TESTÉ 1 ABSENT 2 REFUS 3 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 219) ← </p>
218	<p>ENREGISTRER LE RESULTAT DU TDR DU PALUDISME ICI ET DANS LA BROCHURE SUR L'ANÉMIE ET LE PALUDISME.</p> <p> POSITIF FALCIPARUM 1 POSITIF ESPECES (OMV) 2 POSITIF P (F et OMV) 3 (PASSEZ À 221) ← </p> <p> NÉGATIF 4 AUTRE 6 </p>
219	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 216:</p> <p>NIVEAU D'HÉMOGLOBINE</p> <p> EN-DESSOUS DE 8.0 G/DL ANÉMIE SÉVÈRE 1 8.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 232) ← </p>

		ENFANT 1	ENFANT 2	ENFANT 3
	NOM DE LA COLONNE 2	NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
220	DÉCLARATION DE REFERENCE <u>POUR ANÉMIE SÉVÈRE.</u>	Le test pour le diagnostic d'anémie montre que (NOM DE L'ENFANT) a une anémie sévère. Votre enfant est sérieusement malade et doit être amené à un établissement de santé immédiatement. PASSEZ À 232		
221	Est-ce que (NOM) souffre d'une des maladies suivantes ou présente un ou des symptômes suivants: Faiblesse extrême? Problèmes cardiaques? Perte de conscience? Respiration rapide ou difficulté de respirer? Convulsions? Saignements anormaux? Jaunisse/peau jaune ? Urine foncée? SI AUCUN DES SYMPTÔMES CI-DESSUS, ENCERCLEZ CODE Y.	FAIBLESSE EXTRÊME A PROBLÈME CARDIAQUE B PERTE CONSCIENCE C RESPIRATION RAPIDE D CONVULSIONS E SAIGNEMENTS F JAUNISSE G URINE FONCÉE H AUCUN DES SYMPTÔMES CI-DESSUS Y	FAIBLESSE EXTRÊME A PROBLÈME CARDIAQUE B PERTE CONSCIENCE C RESPIRATION RAPIDE D CONVULSIONS E SAIGNEMENTS F JAUNISSE G URINE FONCÉE H AUCUN DES SYMPTÔMES CI-DESSUS Y	FAIBLESSE EXTRÊME A PROBLÈME CARDIAQUE B PERTE CONSCIENCE C RESPIRATION RAPIDE D CONVULSIONS E SAIGNEMENTS F JAUNISSE G URINE FONCÉE H AUCUN DES SYMPTÔMES CI-DESSUS Y
222	VÉRIFIEZ 221: Y A-T-IL UN CODE A-H ENCERCLÉ ?	UN CODE A-H ENCERCLÉ 1 (PASSEZ À 224) ←	UN CODE A-H ENCERCLÉ 1 (PASSEZ À 224) ←	UN CODE A-H ENCERCLÉ 1 (PASSEZ À 224) ←
223	VÉRIFIEZ 216: NIVEAU D'HÉMOGLOBINE	EN-DESSOUS DE 6.0 G/DL 1 6.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 225) ←	EN-DESSOUS DE 6.0 G/DL 1 6.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 225) ←	EN-DESSOUS DE 6.0 G/DL 1 6.0 G/DL OU PLUS 2 ABSENT 4 REFUS 5 AUTRE 6 (PASSEZ À 225) ←
224	DÉCLARATION POUR REFERENCE <u>POUR PALUDISME GRAVE.</u>	Le test pour le diagnostic du paludisme montre que (NOM DE L'ENFANT) a du paludisme. Votre enfant a également des symptômes de paludisme grave. Le médicament que j'ai contre le paludisme n'aidera pas votre enfant, et je ne peux pas lui donner de traitement. Votre enfant est sérieusement malade et doit être amené tout de suite à un établissement de santé. PASSEZ À 231		

**ENQUÊTE DÉMOGRAPHIQUE ET DE SANTÉ CONTINUE (EDS-CONTINUE 2012-2013)
QUESTIONNAIRE FEMME**

République du Sénégal
Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale

ICF International

IDENTIFICATION																												
NOM DE LA LOCALITÉ _____	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; margin: auto;"> <tr><td>MÉNAGE</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td>CONCES.</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td>GRAPPE</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td>RÉGION</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td>DEPARTEMENT</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td>DISTRICT</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td>MILIEU</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td>MILIEU (DÉTAILLÉ)</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td>N° DE LIGNE</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>	MÉNAGE			CONCES.			GRAPPE			RÉGION			DEPARTEMENT			DISTRICT			MILIEU			MILIEU (DÉTAILLÉ)			N° DE LIGNE		
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DEPARTEMENT _____																												
DISTRICT SANITAIRE _____																												
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DAKAR/CAPITALE RÉGIONALE/AUTRE VILLE/RURAL (DAKAR=1, CAPITALE RÉGIONALE=2, AUTRE VILLE=3, RURAL=4)																												
NOM ET NUMÉRO DE LIGNE DE LA FEMME _____																												

VISITES D'ENQUÊTRICE							
	1	2	3	VISITE FINALE			
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1 REMPLI 4 REFUSÉ							
2 PAS À LA MAISON 5 REMPLI PARTIELLEMENT 7 AUTRE _____							
3 DIFFÉRÉ 6 INCAPACITÉ				(PRÉCISER)			

LANGUE DE QUESTIONNAIRE** _____ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>		LANGUE DE L'INTERVIEW** _____ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>		INTERPRÈTE (OUI=1, NON=2) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>	
**CODES LANGUE :					
1 FRANÇAIS	4 SERER	8 AUTRES			
2 WOLOF	5 MANDINGUE				
3 POULAR	6 DIOLA				

CHEF D'EQUIPE	
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DATE _____ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>	

SECTION 1. CARACTÉRISTIQUES SOCIODÉMOGRAPHIQUES DE L'ENQUÊTÉE

PRÉSENTATION ET CONSENTEMENT INFORMÉ

CONSENTEMENT INFORMÉ

Bonjour. Je m'appelle _____. Je travaille pour l'Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie en collaboration avec le Ministère de la Santé et l'Action Sociale. Nous effectuons une enquête nationale sur la santé au SENEGAL. Les informations que nous collectons aideront votre gouvernement à améliorer les services de santé. Votre ménage a été sélectionné pour cette enquête. Les questions prennent habituellement entre 30 et 60 minutes. Toutes les informations que vous nous donnerez sont strictement confidentielles et elles ne seront transmises à personne d'autre que les membres de l'équipe d'enquête. Vous n'êtes pas obligée de participer à cette enquête mais nous espérons que vous accepterez d'y participer car votre opinion est très importante. S'il arrivait que je pose une question à laquelle vous ne voulez pas répondre, dites-le moi et je passerai à la question suivante ; vous pouvez également interrompre l'interview à n'importe quel moment.

Si vous souhaitez plus d'informations sur l'enquête, vous pouvez contacter la personne dont le nom figure sur la carte qui a déjà été donnée à votre ménage.

Avez-vous des questions ? Puis-je commencer l'interview maintenant ?

SIGNATURE DE L'ENQUÊTRICE : _____ DATE: _____

L'ENQUÊTÉE ACCEPTE D'ÊTRE INTERVIEWÉE ... 1 L'ENQUÊTÉE REFUSE D'ÊTRE INTERVIEWÉE 2 → FIN

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
101	ENREGISTREZ L'HEURE.	HEURE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	En quel mois et en quelle année êtes-vous née ?	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE CONNAÎT PAS LE MOIS 98 ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE CONNAÎT PAS L'ANNÉE 9998	
103	Quel âge aviez-vous à votre dernier anniversaire ? COMPAREZ ET CORRIGEZ 102 ET/OU 103 SI INCOHÉRENT.	ÂGE EN ANNÉES RÉVOLUES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
104	Êtes-vous allée à l'école ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 108
105	Quel est le plus haut niveau d'études que vous avez atteint : primaire, secondaire ou supérieur ?	ELEMENTAIRE 1 MOYEN 2 SECONDAIRE 3 SUPÉRIEUR 4 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISER)	
106	Quel est (l'année/classe) la plus élevée que vous avez achevée à ce niveau ? SI MOINS D'UNE ANNÉE A ÉTÉ ACHEVÉE À CE NIVEAU, INSCRIVEZ '00'.	CLASSE/ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
107	VÉRIFIEZ 105: ELEMENTAIRE <input type="checkbox"/> MOYEN SECONDAIRE <input type="checkbox"/> OU SUPÉRIEUR <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 110

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
108	Je voudrais maintenant que vous me lisiez cette phrase. MONTREZ LA CARTE À L'ENQUÊTÉE. SI L'ENQUÊTÉE NE PEUT LIRE TOUTE LA PHRASE, INSISTEZ: Pouvez-vous lire une partie de la phrase ?	NE PEUT PAS LIRE DU TOUT 1 PEUT SEULEMENT LIRE DES PARTIES DE LA PHRASE 2 PEUT LIRE TOUTE LA PHRASE 3 PAS DE CARTE DANS LA LANGUE DE L'ENQUÊTÉE 4 (PRÉCISEZ LA LANGUE) AVEUGLE/PROBLÈMES DE VUE 5	
108A	Avez-vous déjà participé à un programme d'alphabétisation ou à un autre programme qui comprenait l'apprentissage de la lecture et de l'écriture (non compris l'école primaire) ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 109
108B	Dans quelles langues étaient donnés les programmes d'alphabétisation auxquels vous avez participé ? INSISTER : Aucun autre ? ENREGISTRER TOUT CE QUI EST MENTIONNÉ.	ARABE/MEDERSA A WOLOF B POULAR C SERER D DIOLA E MANDINGUE F SONINKE G AUTRE X (PRÉCISER LANGUE)	
109	VÉRIFIEZ 108: CODE '2', '3' <input type="checkbox"/> OU '4' <input type="checkbox"/> ENCERCLÉ ↓ CODE '1' OU '5' <input type="checkbox"/> ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 111
110	Lisez-vous un journal, l'internet ou un magazine au moins une fois par semaine, moins d'une fois par semaine ou pas du tout ?	AU MOINS UNE FOIS PAR SEMAINE 1 MOINS D'UNE FOIS PAR SEMAINE ... 2 PAS DU TOUT 3	
111	Écoutez-vous la radio au moins une fois par semaine, moins d'une fois par semaine ou pas du tout ?	AU MOINS UNE FOIS PAR SEMAINE 1 MOINS D'UNE FOIS PAR SEMAINE ... 2 PAS DU TOUT 3	
112	Regardez-vous la télévision au moins une fois par semaine, moins d'une fois par semaine ou pas du tout ?	AU MOINS UNE FOIS PAR SEMAINE 1 MOINS D'UNE FOIS PAR SEMAINE ... 2 PAS DU TOUT 3	
113	Quelle est votre religion?	MUSULMAN 1 CHRÉTIEN 2 ANIMISTE 3 SANS RELIGION 4 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISER)	
114A	Etes-vous sénégalaise ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 115
114	Quelle est votre ethnie?	WOLOF 01 POULAR 02 SERER 03 MANDINGUE 04 DIOLA 05 SONINKÉ 06 AUTRE 96 (PRÉCISER)	
115	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous dormi ailleurs que chez vous pour une ou plusieurs nuits ?	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AUCUNE 00	→ 201
116	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous été absent de chez vous pendant plus d'un mois d'affilée ?	OUI 1 NON 2	

211 Je voudrais maintenant faire la liste de toutes vos naissances, qu'elles soient encore en vie ou non, en commençant par la 1^{re}.
 INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE TOUTES LES NAISSANCES À 212. INSCRIVEZ LES JUMEAUX/TRIPLÉS SUR DES LIGNES SÉPARÉES.
 (S'IL Y A PLUS DE 12 NAISSANCES, UTILISEZ UN QUESTIONNAIRE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE, EN COMMENÇANT À LA SECONDE LIGNE).

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
Quel nom a été donné à votre (premier enfant/ enfant suivant) ? INSCRIVEZ LE NOM. N° DE L'HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES	(NOM) est-il un garçon ou une fille ?	Parmi ces naissances, y avait-il des jumeaux ?	En quel mois et quelle année (NOM) est-il/elle né ? INSISTEZ : Quelle est sa date de naissance ?	(NOM) est-il/elle encore en vie ?	Quel âge avait (NOM) à son dernier anniversaire ? INSCRIVEZ L'ÂGE EN ANNÉES RÉVOLUES.	(NOM) vit-il/elle avec vous ?	INSCRIVEZ LE N° DE LIGNE DE L'ENFANT DU TABLEAU MÉNAGE. (INSCRIVEZ 00° SI L'ENFANT N'EST PAS LISTÉ DANS LE MÉNAGE).	Quel âge avait (NOM) quand il/elle est décédé ? SI '1 AN', INSISTEZ : Combien de mois avait (NOM) ? INSCRIVEZ EN JOURS SI MOINS D'1 MOIS ; EN MOIS SI MOINS DE 2 ANS ; EN ANNÉES SI 2 ANS OU PLUS.	Y a-t-il eu d'autres naissances vivantes entre (NOM DE LA NAISSANCE PRÉCÉDENTE) et (NOM), y compris des enfants qui sont décédés après la naissance ?
01	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (NAISSANCE SUIVANTE)	JOURS 1 MOIS 2 ANNÉES 3	
02	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 MOIS 2 ANNÉES 3	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
03	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 MOIS 2 ANNÉES 3	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
04	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 MOIS 2 ANNÉES 3	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
05	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 MOIS 2 ANNÉES 3	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
06	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 MOIS 2 ANNÉES 3	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
07	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 MOIS 2 ANNÉES 3	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE


212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
Quel nom a été donné à votre enfant suivant ? INSCRIVEZ LE NOM. N° DE L'HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES	(NOM) est-il un garçon ou une fille ?	Parmi ces naissances, y avait-il des jumeaux ?	En quel mois et quelle année est né (NOM) ? INSISTEZ : Quelle est sa date de naissance ?	(NOM) est-il/elle encore en vie ?	Quel âge avait (NOM) à son dernier anniversaire ? INSCRIVEZ L'ÂGE EN ANNÉES RÉVOLUES.	(NOM) vit-il/elle avec vous ?	INSCRIVEZ LE N° DE LIGNE DE L'ENFANT DU TABLEAU MÉNAGE. (INSCRIVEZ 00' SI L'ENFANT N'EST PAS LISTÉ DANS LE MÉNAGE).	Quel âge avait (NOM) quand il/elle est décédé ? SI '1 AN', INSISTEZ : Combien de mois avait (NOM) ? INSCRIVEZ EN JOURS SI MOINS D'1 MOIS ; EN MOIS SI MOINS DE 2 ANS ; OU EN ANNÉES.	Y a-t-il eu d'autres naissances vivantes entre (NOM DE LA NAISSANCE PRÉCÉDENTE) et (NOM), y compris des enfants qui sont décédés après la naissance ?
08	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> MOIS 2 <input type="text"/> ANNÉES 3 <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
09	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> MOIS 2 <input type="text"/> ANNÉES 3 <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
10	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> MOIS 2 <input type="text"/> ANNÉES 3 <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
11	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> MOIS 2 <input type="text"/> ANNÉES 3 <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
12	GAR. 1 FILLE 2	SIMP. 1 MULT. 2	MOIS <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 NON 2 ↓ 220	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/>	OUI .. 1 NON 2	N° LIGNE DE MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> ↓ (ALLEZ À 221)	JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> MOIS 2 <input type="text"/> ANNÉES 3 <input type="text"/>	OUI 1 AJOUTEZ ↙ NAISS. NON 2 NAISS. ↙ SUIVANTE
222	Avez-vous eu d'autres naissances vivantes depuis la naissance de (NOM DE LA DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE) ? SI OUI, INSCRIVEZ LA/LES NAISSANCE DANS LE TABLEAU.					OUI 1 NON 2 -			
223	COMPAREZ 208 AVEC LE NOMBRE DE NAISSANCES ENREGISTRÉES DANS LE TABLEAU CI-DESSUS ET COCHEZ : NOMBRES SONT ÉGAUX <input type="checkbox"/> NOMBRES SONT DIFFÉRENTS <input type="checkbox"/> (INSISTEZ ET CORRIGEZ)								
224	VÉRIFIEZ 215 : INSCRIVEZ LE NOMBRE DE NAISSANCES EN 2007 OU PLUS TARD.					NOMBRE DE NAISSANCES <input type="text"/> AUCUNE 0 → 225			
224A	VÉRIFIEZ 217 : AGE ACTUEL AGE ACTUEL DU PLUS JEUNE ENFANT <input type="text"/> ALLANT DE 3 A 4 ANS REVOLU : IDENTIFIEZ CET ENFANT, INSCRIVEZ SON NOM (A Q212): (SI DES JUMEAUX, PRENEZ CELUI ENREGISTRÉ EN DERNIER).					AUTRES CAS: <input type="text"/> → 225			

224B	Qui participe le plus souvent à l'encadrement de (NOM A 224A) par l'animation d'activités d'éveil ?	PÈRE 1 MÈRE 2 AUTRE MEMBRE DU MENAGE 3 AUCUN MEMBRE DU MENAGE 4 NE SAIT PAS 8	<input type="checkbox"/> →225
224C	En quoi consistent ces activités d'éveil ?	LIRE DES LIVRES OU REGARDER DES LIVRES ILLUSTRÉS A RACONTER DES HISTOIRE B CHANTER DES CHANSONS Y COMPRIS DES BERCEUSES C AMENER EN PROMENADE D JOUER AVEC LUI E PASSER DU TEMPS A COMPTE/ DESSINER/NOMMER DES OBJETS ... F AUTRE X (PRÉCISEZ)	

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
225	<p>C POUR CHAQUE NAISSANCE DEPUIS JANVIER 2007 , INSCRIVEZ 'N' AU MOIS DE NAISSANCE DU CALENDRIER. INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENFANT À GAUCHE DU CODE 'N'. POUR CHAQUE NAISSANCE, DEMANDEZ LE NOMBRE DE MOIS QUE LA GROSSESSE A DURÉ ET INSCRIVEZ 'G' À CHACUN DES MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS SELON LA DURÉE DE LA GROSSESSE. (NOTE : LE NOMBRE DE 'G' DOIT ÊTRE INFÉRIEUR DE 1 AU NOMBRE DE MOIS QUE LA GROSSESSE A DURÉ).</p>		
226	Êtes-vous actuellement enceinte ?	OUI 1 NON 2 PAS SÛRE 8	→ 230
227	Depuis combien de mois êtes-vous enceinte ? ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE MOIS RÉVOLUS. <p>C INSCRIVEZ 'G' DANS LE CALENDRIER, EN COMMENÇANT PAR LE MOIS DE L'ENQUÊTE ET POUR LE NOMBRE TOTAL DE MOIS RÉVOLUS.</p>	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
228	Quand vous êtes tombée enceinte, vouliez-vous être enceinte à ce moment-là ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 230
229	Est-ce que vous vouliez avoir un enfant plus tard ou est-ce que vous ne vouliez pas/plus d'enfant ?	PLUS TARD 1 NE PAS/NE PLUS AVOIR D'ENFANT .. 2	
230	Avez-vous déjà eu une grossesse qui s'est terminée par une fausse-couche, un avortement ou un mort-né ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 238
231	Quand la dernière grossesse de ce genre s'est-elle terminée ?	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANNÉE..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
232	VÉRIFIEZ 231 : DERNIÈRE GROSSESSE TERMINÉE EN <input type="text"/> JAN. 2007 OU PLUS TARD DERNIÈRE GROSSESSE TERMINÉE AVANT <input type="text"/> JAN. 2007		→ 238
233	De combien de mois étiez-vous enceinte quand la dernière grossesse de ce genre s'est terminée ? <p>C INSCRIVEZ LE NOMBRE DE MOIS RÉVOLUS. INSCRIVEZ 'F' DANS LE CALENDRIER AU MOIS OÙ LA GROSSESSE S'EST TERMINÉE ET 'G' POUR LE NOMBRE RESTANT DE MOIS RÉVOLUS.</p>	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
234	Depuis janvier 2007 , avez-vous eu d'autres grossesses qui n'ont pas abouti à une naissance vivante ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 236
235	DEMANDEZ LA DATE ET LA DURÉE DE LA GROSSESSE POUR CHAQUE GROSSESSE PRÉCÉDENTE QUI NE S'EST PAS TERMINÉE PAR UNE NAISSANCE VIVANTE, EN REMONTANT JUSQU'À JANVIER 2007. <p>C INSCRIVEZ 'F' DANS LE CALENDRIER AU MOIS OÙ CHAQUE GROSSESSE S'EST TERMINÉE ET 'G' POUR LE NOMBRE RESTANT DE MOIS RÉVOLUS.</p>		
236	Avez-vous eu une grossesse qui a pris fin avant 2007 et qui s'est terminée par une fausse-couche, un avortement ou un mort-né ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 238
237	Quand la dernière grossesse de ce genre s'est-elle terminée avant 2007 ?	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANNÉE..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À								
238	Quand vos dernières règles ont-elles commencé ? <u>(INSCRIVEZ LA DATE SI ELLE EST DONNÉE)</u>	IL Y A JOURS 1 IL Y A SEMAINES ... 2 IL Y A MOIS 3 IL Y A ANNÉES ... 4 EN MÉNOPAUSE/ A EU UNE HYSTÉRECTOMIE ... 994 AVANT LA DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE 995 JAMAIS EU DE RÈGLES 996	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center; width: 40px; height: 40px;"> <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> <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> </div>								
239	Entre la période des règles et les règles suivantes, est-ce qu'il y a une période où les femmes ont plus de chances de tomber enceintes ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;" type="checkbox"/> → 301 </div>								
240	Est-ce que cette période se situe juste avant que les règles ne commencent, pendant la période des règles, juste après que les règles soient terminées ou bien au milieu de deux périodes de règles ?	JUSTE AVANT QUE LES RÉGLES COMMENCENT 1 PENDANT LES RÉGLES 2 JUSTE APRÈS LA FIN DES RÉGLES 3 AU MILIEU, ENTRE DEUX PÉRIODES 4 AUTRE _____ 6 (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS 8									

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Je voudrais maintenant que nous parlions de planification familiale, c'est-à-dire les différents moyens ou méthodes qu'un couple peut utiliser pour retarder ou éviter une grossesse. De quelles MÉTHODES avez-vous déjà entendu parler ?		
01	Stérilisation féminine. INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent avoir une opération pour ne plus avoir d'enfants.	OUI 1 NON 2	
02	Stérilisation masculine. INSISTEZ : Les hommes peuvent avoir une opération pour ne plus avoir d'enfants.	OUI 1 NON 2	
03	DIU. INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent avoir un stérilet qu'un médecin, une infirmière ou une sage femme leur place dans l'utérus.	OUI 1 NON 2	
04	Injectables. INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent avoir une injection faite par du personnel de santé qui les empêche de tomber enceinte pendant un mois ou plus.	OUI 1 NON 2	
05	Implants. INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent se faire insérer par un médecin ou une infirmière un batonnet ou plus sous la peau du haut du bras pour les empêcher de tomber enceinte, pendant une année ou plus.	OUI 1 NON 2	
06	Pilule. INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent prendre une pilule chaque jour pour éviter de tomber enceinte.	OUI 1 NON 2	
07	Condom. INSISTEZ : Les hommes peuvent mettre une capote en caoutchouc sur leur pénis avant les rapports sexuels.	OUI 1 NON 2	
08	Condom féminin. INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent placer un fourreau dans leur vagin avant les rapports sexuels.	OUI 1 NON 2	
09	MÉTHODE DE L'ALLAITEMENT MATERNEL ET DE L'AMÉNORRHÉE (MAMA) Jusqu'à 6 mois après une naissance, une femme peut utiliser une méthode qui nécessite d'allaiter souvent, jour et nuit, et que ses règles ne soient pas revenues.	OUI 1 NON 2	
10	Méthode du collier. INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent éviter une grossesse en utilisant un collier/chapelet qui leur permet de repérer les jours où elles ont le plus de chances de tomber enceintes.	OUI 1 NON 2	
11	Rythme. INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent éviter une grossesse en évitant d'avoir des rapports sexuels les jours du mois où elles ont le plus de chances de tomber enceintes.	OUI 1 NON 2	
12	Retrait. INSISTEZ : Les hommes peuvent faire attention et se retirer avant l'éjaculation.	OUI 1 NON 2	
13	Pilule du lendemain. INSISTEZ : Les femmes peuvent prendre pendant trois jours après des rapports sexuels non protégés des pilules spéciales qui les empêchent de tomber enceintes.	OUI 1 NON 2	
14	Avez-vous entendu parler d'autres moyens ou méthodes qu'une femme ou un homme peut utiliser pour éviter une grossesse ?	OUI 1 _____ (PRÉCISEZ) _____ (PRÉCISEZ) NON 2	
302	VÉRIFIEZ 226 : PAS ENCEINTE <input type="checkbox"/> ENCEINTE <input type="checkbox"/> OU PAS SÛRE <input type="checkbox"/> 		311

N ^o .	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
303	Faites-vous actuellement quelque chose ou utilisez-vous une méthode pour retarder ou éviter une grossesse ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 304
303A	Pourquoi n'utilisez-vous pas quelque chose ou une méthode contraceptive pour retarder ou éviter une grossesse?	RAPPORTS SEX. PEU FRÉQUENTS/MARI ABSENT 01 TOMBÉE ENCEINTE ALORS QU'ELLE UTILISAIT 02 SOUHAITAIT TOMBER ENCEINTE 03 MARI/PARTENAIRE/FAMILLE DÉSAAPPROUVE 04 PEUR DES EFFETS SECONDAIRES 05 MANQUE D'ACCESSIBILITÉ/TROP ÉLOIGNÉ 06 COÛTE TROP CHER 07 PAS PRATIQUE À UTILISER 08 FATALISTE 09 DIFFICULTÉS POUR TOMBER ENCEINTE/MÉNOP# 10 DISSOLUTION DU MARIAGE/SÉPARATION 11 AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS 98	→ 311
304	Quelle méthode utilisez-vous ? ENCERCLEZ TOUT CE QUI EST MENTIONNÉ. SI PLUS D'UNE MÉTHODE EST MENTIONNÉE, SUIVEZ LES INSTRUCTION DE PASSAGE DE LA PREMIÈRE MÉTHODE DE LA LISTE.	STÉRILISATION FÉMININE A STÉRILISATION MASCULINE B DIU C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILULE F CONDOM G CONDOM FÉMININ H DIAPHRAGME I MOUSSE/GELÉE J MAMA K METHODE DU COLLIER L RYTHME M RETRAIT N AUTRE MÉTHODE MODERNE ... X AUTRE MÉTHODE TRADITION. ... Y	→ 307 → 308A → 306 → 308A
305	Quel est le nom de la marque des pilules que vous utilisez en ce moment ? SI LA MARQUE N'EST PAS CONNUE, DEMANDEZ A VOIR LA BOITE	PLANYL 01 PLANOR 02 OVRETTE 03 LO FEMENAL 04 MINIDRIL 05 MINIPHASE 06 STEDIRIL 07 MICROVAL 08 ADEPAL 09 MICROGYNON 10 NÉOGYNON 11 DIANE 35 12 TRINORDIOL 13 SECURIL 14 LUSIAF 15 MICROLUT 16 AUTRE 96 (PRÉCISER) NSP 98	→ 308A
306	Quelle est la marque de condom que vous utilisez actuellement ? SI LA MARQUE N'EST PAS CONNUE, DEMANDEZ À VOIR LA BOITE.	PROTEC 01 FAGAROU 02 VISA 03 MANIX 04 PRESA 05 KAMA SUTRA 06 PROTEX 07 INNOTEX 08 CASANOVA 09 INTIMY 10 CONTEX 11 STAR 12 TROJAM 13 FEMIDON 14 NSP 98	→ 308A

N ^o .	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À												
307	<p>Dans quel établissement a été effectuée la stérilisation ?</p> <p>INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINEZ LE TYPE D'ENDROIT.</p> <p>SI VOUS NE POUVEZ PAS DÉTERMINEZ SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NOM DE L'ENDROIT)</p>	<p>SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>HÔPITAL DU GOUVERNEMENT 11</p> <p>CENTRE DE SANTÉ DU GOUV. 12</p> <p>CENTRE DE PF 13</p> <p>STRAT. AVANCÉE/EQU. MOBILE ... 14</p> <p>AUTRE PUBLIC _____ 16</p> <p>(PRÉCISER)</p> <p>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</p> <p>HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE/CABINET ... 21</p> <p>MÉDECIN PRIVÉ 22</p> <p>AUTRE PRIVÉ</p> <p>MÉDICAL _____ 26</p> <p>(PRÉCISER)</p> <p>AUTRE _____ 96</p> <p>(PRÉCISER)</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>													
308	<p>En quel mois et en quelle année la stérilisation a t-elle été effectuée ?</p>														
308A	<p>Depuis quel mois et quelle année utilisez-vous (MÉTHODE ACTUELLE) sans interruption ?</p> <p>INSISTEZ : Depuis combien de temps utilisez-vous (MÉTHODE ACTUELLE) sans interruption ?</p>	<p>MOIS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>ANNÉE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p>													
309	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 308/308A, 215 ET 231 :</p> <p>AUCUNE NAISSANCE OU GROSSESSE TERMINÉE APRÈS MOIS ET ANNÉE DE DÉBUT D'UTILISATION DE LA CONTRACEPTION À 308/308A</p> <p>RETOURNEZ À 308/308A, INSISTEZ ET INSCRIVEZ LE MOIS ET L'ANNÉE DE DÉBUT D'UTILISATION CONTINUE DE LA MÉTHODE ACTUELLE (QUI DOIT ÊTRE APRÈS LA DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE OU LA FIN DE LA DERNIÈRE GROSSESSE).</p>	<p>OUI <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NON <input type="checkbox"/></p>													
310	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 308/308A :</p> <p>L'ANNÉE EST 2007 OU PLUS TARD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C INSCRIVEZ DANS LE CALENDRIER LE CODE DE LA MÉTHODE UTILISÉE LE MOIS DE L'INTERVIEW ET POUR CHAQUE MOIS JUSQU'À LA DATE DE DÉBUT D'UTILISATION.</p>	<p>L'ANNÉE EST 2006 OU AVANT <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C INSCRIVEZ DANS LE CALENDRIER LE CODE DE LA MÉTHODE UTILISÉE LE MOIS DE L'INTERVIEW ET POUR CHAQUE MOIS JUSQU'À JANVIER 2007.</p>	<p>PUIS PASSER À _____ 322</p>												

N ^o .	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
315	Vous avez commencé à utiliser (MÉTHODE ACTUELLE) en (DATE de Q.308/308A). Où l'avez-vous obtenue à ce moment-là ?	SECTEUR PUBLIC HÔPITAL GOUV. 11 CENTRE SANTÉ GOUV. 12 POSTE SANTÉ 13 CENTRE DE PF GOUV. 14 MATERNITÉ RURALE 15 CASE DE SANTÉ 16 PHARMACIE COMMUNAUTAIRE ... 17 STRAT. AVANCÉE/EQU. MOBILE . 18 AUTRE PUBLIC _____ 19 (PRÉCISEZ)	
315A	Où avez-vous appris comment utiliser les méthodes du collier/rythme/MAMA ? INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER LE TYPE D'ENDROIT. SI VOUS NE POUVEZ PAS DÉTERMINEZ SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT. _____ (NOM DE L'ENDROIT)	SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE/CABINET 21 PRIVÉ 22 PHARMACIE 23 MÉDECIN PRIVÉ 24 DISPENSAIRE RELIG 25 AUTRE MEDICAL PRIVÉ 26 _____ (PRÉCISEZ) AUTRE SOURCE BOUTIQUE 31 ÉGLISE 32 PARENTS/AMIS 33 BAR 34 AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISEZ)	
316	VÉRIFIEZ 304 : ENCERCLEZ LE CODE DE LA MÉTHODE : S'IL Y A PLUS D'UN CODE ENCERCLÉ À 304, ENCERCLEZ LE CODE DE LA PREMIÈRE DES MÉTHODES DE LA LISTE.	DIU 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILULE 06 CONDOM 07 → 323 CONDOM FÉMININ 08 DIAPHRAGME 09 → 320 MOUSSE/GELÉE 10 MAMA 11 METHODE DU COLLIER 12 → 326 RYTHME 13	
317	À ce moment-là, vous a-t-on parlé d'effets secondaires ou de problèmes que vous pourriez avoir en utilisant cette méthode ?	OUI 1 → 319 NON 2	
317A	Quand vous avez été stérilisée, vous a-t-on parlé d'effets secondaires ou de problèmes que vous pourriez avoir à cause de la méthode ?		
318	Est-ce qu'un agent de santé ou de planification familiale vous a parlé des effets secondaires ou des problèmes que vous pourriez avoir à cause de l'utilisation de la méthode ?	OUI 1 → 320 NON 2	
319	Vous a-t-on dit ce qu'il fallait faire si vous aviez ces effets secondaires ou ces problèmes ?	OUI 1 NON 2	

N ^o .	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
320	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 317 :</p> <p>CODE '1' ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CODE '1' NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>À ce moment-là, vous a-t-on parlé d'autres méthodes de planification familiale que vous pourriez utiliser ?</p> <p>Quand vous avez obtenu (MÉTHODE ACTUELLE DE 314) de (ENDROIT DE 307 OU 315), vous a-t-on parlé d'autres méthodes de PF que vous pouviez utiliser ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p>	→ 322
321	<p>Est-ce qu'un agent de santé ou de planification familiale vous a parlé d'autres méthodes de planification familiale que vous pouviez utiliser ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p>	
322	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 304 :</p> <p>ENCERCLEZ LE CODE DE LA MÉTHODE :</p> <p>S'IL Y A PLUS D'UN CODE ENCERCLÉ À 304, ENCERCLEZ LE CODE DE LA PREMIÈRE DES MÉTHODES DE LA LISTE.</p>	<p>STÉRILISATION FÉMININE 01</p> <p>STÉRILISATION MASCULINE 02</p> <p>DIU 03</p> <p>INJECTABLES 04</p> <p>IMPLANTS 05</p> <p>PILULE 06</p> <p>CONDOM 07</p> <p>CONDOM FÉMININ 08</p> <p>DIAPHRAGME 09</p> <p>MOUSSE/GELÉE 10</p> <p>MAMA 11</p> <p>METHODE DU COLLIER 12</p> <p>RYTHME 13</p> <p>RETRAIT 14</p> <p>AUTRE MÉTHODE MODERNE 95</p> <p>AUTRE MÉTHODE TRADITION. 96</p>	<p>→ 326</p> <p>→ 326</p> <p>→ 326</p>
323	<p>Où avez-vous obtenu (MÉTHODE ACTUELLE) la dernière fois ?</p> <p>INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER LE TYPE D'ENDROIT.</p> <p>SI VOUS NE POUVEZ PAS DÉTERMINER SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NOM DE L'ENDROIT)</p>	<p>SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>HÔPITAL GOUV. 11</p> <p>CENTRE SANTÉ GOUV. 12</p> <p>POSTE SANTÉ 13</p> <p>CENTRE DE PF GOUV. 14</p> <p>MATERNITÉ RURALE 15</p> <p>CASE DE SANTÉ 16</p> <p>PHARMACIE COMMUNAUTAIRE ... 17</p> <p>STRAT. AVANCÉE/EQU. MOBILE . 18</p> <p>AUTRE PUBLIC 19</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(PRÉCISER)</p> <p>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</p> <p>HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE/CABINET 21</p> <p>PRIVÉ 22</p> <p>PHARMACIE 23</p> <p>MÉDECIN PRIVÉ 24</p> <p>DISPENSARE RELIG 25</p> <p>AUTRE MEDICAL PRIVÉ 26</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(PRÉCISER)</p> <p>AUTRE SOURCE</p> <p>BOUTIQUE 31</p> <p>ÉGLISE 32</p> <p>PARENTS/AMIS 33</p> <p>BAR 34</p> <p>AUTRE 96</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(PRÉCISER)</p>	→ 326

N ^o .	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
324	Connaissez-vous un endroit où vous pouvez vous procurer une méthode de planification familiale ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 326
325	Où est cet endroit ? Pas d'autre endroit ? INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER CHAQUE TYPE D'ENDROIT. SI VOUS NE POUVEZ DÉTERMINER SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT. _____ (NOM DE L'ENDROIT/ NOM DES ENDROITS)	SECTEUR PUBLIC HÔPITAL GOUV. A CENTRE SANTÉ GOUV. B POSTE SANTÉ C CENTRE DE PF GOUV. D MATERNITÉ RURALE E CASE DE SANTÉ F PHARMACIE COMMUNAUTAIRE ... G STRAT. AVANCÉE/EQU. MOBILE . H AUTRE PUBLIC I _____ (PRÉCISEZ) SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE/CABINET PRIVÉ J PHARMACIE K MÉDECIN PRIVÉ L DISPENSARE RELIG M AUTRE MEDICAL PRIVÉ N _____ (PRÉCISEZ) AUTRE SOURCE BOUTIQUE O ÉGLISE P PARENTS/AMIS Q BAR R AUTRE X _____ (PRÉCISEZ)	
326	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce que vous avez reçu la visite d'un agent de santé qui vous a parlé de planification familiale ?	OUI 1 NON 2	
327	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, êtes-vous allée dans un établissement de santé pour recevoir des soins pour vous-même (ou pour vos enfants) ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 401
328	Est-ce qu'un membre du personnel de l'établissement de santé vous a parlé de méthodes de planification familiale ?	OUI 1 NON 2	

SECTION 4. GROSSESSE ET SOINS POSTNATALS

401	VÉRIFIEZ 224 :	<p>UNE NAISSANCE OU PLUS EN 2007 OU PLUS TARD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>AUCUNE NAISSANCE EN 2007 OU PLUS TARD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 556</p>		
402	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 215 : INSCRIVEZ DANS LE TABLEAU LE NUMÉRO DE LIGNE DE L'HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES, LE NOM ET L'ÉTAT DE SURVIE DE CHAQUE NAISSANCE EN 2007 OU PLUS TARD. POSEZ LES QUESTIONS SUR TOUTES CES NAISSANCES, EN COMMENÇANT PAR LA DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE. (S'IL Y A PLUS DE 3 NAISSANCES, UTILISEZ LES 2 DERNIÈRES COLONNES DE QUESTIONNAIRES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES).</p> <p>Je voudrais maintenant vous poser des questions sur vos enfants nés dans les cinq dernières années. (Nous parlerons d'un enfant à la fois).</p>			
403	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE DE 212 DANS L'HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES.	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NUMÉRO HISTORIQUE NAIS. <input type="text"/>	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAIS. NUMÉRO HISTORIQUE NAIS. <input type="text"/>	AVANT-AVANT DER. NAIS. NUMÉRO HISTORIQUE NAIS. <input type="text"/>
404	À PARTIR DES QUESTIONS 212 ET 216	NOM _____ VIVANT <input type="checkbox"/> DÉCÉ DÉ <input type="checkbox"/>	NOM _____ VIVANT <input type="checkbox"/> DÉCÉ DÉ <input type="checkbox"/>	NOM _____ VIVANT <input type="checkbox"/> DÉCÉ DÉ <input type="checkbox"/>
405	Quand vous êtes tombée enceinte de (NOM), vouliez-vous être enceinte à ce moment-là ?	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 408) ← NON 2	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 430) ← NON 2	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 430) ← NON 2
406	Est-ce que vous vouliez avoir un enfant plus tard ou est-ce que vous ne vouliez pas (ou plus) d'enfant ?	PLUS TARD 1 PLUS D'ENFANT 2 (PASSEZ À 408) ←	PLUS TARD 1 PLUS D'ENFANT 2 (PASSEZ À 430) ←	PLUS TARD 1 PLUS D'ENFANT 2 (PASSEZ À 430) ←
407	Combien de temps de plus vouliez-vous attendre ?	MOIS ... 1 <input type="text"/> ANNÉES .. 2 <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ... 998	MOIS ... 1 <input type="text"/> ANNÉES .. 2 <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ... 998	MOIS ... 1 <input type="text"/> ANNÉES .. 2 <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ... 998
408	Avez-vous consulté quelqu'un pour des soins prénatals pour cette grossesse ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 415) ←		
409	Qui avez-vous consulté ? Quelqu'un d'autre ? INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER LE TYPE DE PERSONNE ET ENREGISTREZ TOUT CE QUI EST MENTIONNÉ.	PROF. DE LA SANTÉ MÉDECIN A SAGE-FEMME B INFIRMIÈRE/ICP C AUTRE PERSONEL MATRONNE D ACCOUCHEUSE TRADITION ... E AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ)		

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____								
410	<p>Où avez-vous reçu les soins prénatals pour cette naissance ?</p> <p>Pas d'autre endroit ?</p> <p>INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER LES TYPES D'ENDROIT.</p> <p>SI VOUS NE POUVEZ DÉTERMINER SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NOM DE L'ENDROIT/ NOM DES ENDROITS)</p>	<p>MAISON</p> <p>VOTRE MAISON A</p> <p>AUTRE MAISON B</p> <p>SECTEUR PUBLIQUE</p> <p>HÔPITAL GOUVT. C</p> <p>CENTRE DE SANTÉ/ MATERNITÉ... D</p> <p>POSTE DE SANTÉ GOUVT. E</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>_____ F</p> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</p> <p>HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE PRIVÉ G</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ</p> <p>_____ H</p> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>AUTRE _____ X</p> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p>										
411	<p>De combien de mois étiez-vous enceinte quand vous avez eu votre première consultation prénatale pour cette grossesse ?</p>	<p>MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>										
412	<p>Durant cette grossesse, combien de fois avez-vous eu de consultation prénatale ?</p>	<p>NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>										
413	<p>Est-ce qu'au cours des visites prénatales durant cette grossesse, les examens suivants ont été effectués au moins une fois :</p> <p>Vous a-t-on pris la tension ?</p> <p>Vous a-t-on prélevé de l'urine ?</p> <p>Vous a-t-on prélevé du sang ?</p>	<p>OUI NON</p> <p>TENSION ... 1 2</p> <p>URINE 1 2</p> <p>SANG ... 1 2</p>										
414	<p>Au cours de l'une de ces visites prénatales, vous a-t-on parlé de choses qui peuvent être le signe de problèmes de la grossesse ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>										
415	<p>Durant cette grossesse, vous a-t-on fait une injection dans le bras pour éviter au bébé d'avoir le tétanos, c'est-à-dire des convulsions après la naissance ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(PASSEZ À 418) ←</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>										

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE
		NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
416	Durant cette grossesse, combien de fois vous a-t-on fait une injection contre le tétanos ?	FOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 8		
417	VÉRIFIEZ 416 :	2 FOIS OU PLUS <input type="checkbox"/> AUTRE <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ À 421)		
418	À n'importe quel moment avant cette grossesse, vous a-t-on fait des injections contre le tétanos ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 421) ← NE SAIT PAS ... 8		
419	Avant cette grossesse, combien de fois avez-vous eu des injections contre le tétanos ? SI 7 FOIS OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '7'.	FOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 8		
420	Avant cette grossesse, il y a combien d'années que vous avez reçu la dernière injection contre le tétanos ?	IL Y A ANNÉES ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
421	Durant cette grossesse, vous a-t-on donné ou avez-vous acheté des comprimés de fer ou du sirop contenant du fer ? MONTREZ COMP./SIROP.	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 423) ← NE SAIT PAS 8		
422	Pendant toute la grossesse, pendant combien de jours avez-vous pris des comprimés ou du sirop ? SI LA RÉPONSE N'EST PAS NUMÉRIQUE, INSISTEZ POUR OBTENIR UN NOMBRE APPROXIMATIF DE JOURS.	JOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ... 998		
423	Durant cette grossesse, avez-vous pris des médicaments contre les vers intestinaux ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8		
424	Durant cette grossesse, avez-vous pris des médicaments pour éviter le paludisme ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 430) ← NE SAIT PAS 8		
425	Quels médicaments avez-vous pris ? ENREGISTREZ TOUT CE QUI EST MENTIONNÉ. SI LE TYPE DE MÉDICAMENT N'EST PAS DÉTERMINÉ, MONTREZ DES ANTIPALUDÉENS COURANTS À L'ENQUÊTÉE.	SP/FANSIDAR ... A ACT ... B AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS Z		
426	VÉRIFIEZ 425 : SP/FANSIDAR PRIS À TITRE PRÉVENTIF CONTRE LE PALUDISME.	CODE 'A' CODE <input type="text"/> ENCERCLÉ A' NON <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ENCLERCLÉ (PASSEZ À 430) ←		

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____
427	Durant cette grossesse, combien de fois avez-vous pris de la (SP/Fansidar) ?	FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
428	VÉRIFIEZ 409 : SOINS PRÉNATALS PAR DU PERSONNEL DE SANTÉ DURANT CETTE GROSSESSE.	CODE 'A', AUTRE <input type="text"/> 'B' OU 'C' ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (PASSEZ À 430) ←		
429	Vous a-t-on donné la (SP/Fansidar) durant une visite prénatale, durant une autre visite dans un établissement de santé ou l'avez-vous obtenue d'une autre source ?	VISITE PRÉNATALE 1 AUTRE VISITE MÉDICALE 2 AUTRE ENDROIT 6		
430	Quand (NOM) est né, était-il/elle très gros, plus gros que la moyenne, moyen, plus petit que la moyenne ou très petit ?	TRÈS GROS 1 PLUS GROS QUE LA MOYENNE ... 2 MOYEN 3 PLUS PETIT QUE LA MOYENNE ... 4 TRÈS PETIT 5 NE SAIT PAS 8	TRÈS GROS 1 PLUS GROS QUE LA MOYENNE ... 2 MOYEN 3 PLUS PETIT QUE LA MOYENNE ... 4 TRÈS PETIT 5 NE SAIT PAS 8	TRÈS GROS 1 PLUS GROS QUE LA MOYENNE ... 2 MOYEN 3 PLUS PETIT QUE LA MOYENNE ... 4 TRÈS PETIT 5 NE SAIT PAS 8
431	(NOM) a t-il /elle été pesé à la naissance ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 433) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 433) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 433) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
432	Combien (NOM) pesait-il/elle ? INSCRIVEZ LE POIDS EN KILOGRAMMES À PARTIR DU CARNET DE SANTÉ, SI DISPONIBLE.	KG DU CARNET 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG DE MÉMOIRE 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 99998	KG DU CARNET 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG DE MÉMOIRE 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 99998	KG DU CARNET 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG DE MÉMOIRE 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 99998

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE
		NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
432A	La naissance de (NOM) a t-elle été déclarée ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8
433	Qui vous a assisté durant l'accouchement de (NOM) ? Quelqu'un d'autre ? INSISTEZ POUR LES TYPES DE PERSONNES ET ENREGISTREZ TOUT CE QUI EST MENTIONNÉ. SI L'ENQUÊTÉE DIT QUE PERSONNE NE L'A ASSISTÉE, INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER SI DES ADULTES ÉTAIENT PRÉSENTS À L'ACCOUCHEMENT.	PROF. DE LA SANTÉ MÉDECIN A SAGE-FEMME B INFIRMIÈRE/ICP C AUTRE PERSONEL MATRONNE D ACCOUCHEUSE TRADITION ... E AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ) PERSONNE Y	PROF. DE LA SANTÉ MÉDECIN A SAGE-FEMME B INFIRMIÈRE/ICP C AUTRE PERSONEL MATRONNE D ACCOUCHEUSE TRADITION ... E AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ) PERSONNE Y	PROF. DE LA SANTÉ MÉDECIN A SAGE-FEMME B INFIRMIÈRE/ICP C AUTRE PERSONEL MATRONNE D ACCOUCHEUSE TRADITION ... E AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ) PERSONNE Y
434	Où avez-vous accouché de (NOM) ? INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER LE TYPE D'ENDROIT. SI VOUS NE POUVEZ DÉTERMINER SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT. _____ (NOM DE L'ENDROIT/ NOM DES ENDROITS)	MAISON VOTRE MAISON 11 (PASSEZ À 438) ← AUTRE MAISON 12 SECTEUR PUBLIC HÔPITAL GOUVT. 21 CENTRE DE SANTÉ/ MATERNITÉ... 22 POSTE DE SANTÉ GOUVT 23 AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC _____ 26 (PRÉCISEZ) SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE PRIVÉ 31 AUTRE SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ _____ 36 (PRÉCISEZ) AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISEZ) (PASSEZ À 438) ←	MAISON VOTRE MAISON 11 (PASSEZ À 448) ← AUTRE MAISON 12 SECTEUR PUBLIC HÔPITAL GOUVT. 21 CENTRE DE SANTÉ/ MATERNITÉ... 22 POSTE DE SANTÉ GOUVT 23 AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC _____ 26 (PRÉCISEZ) SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE PRIVÉ 31 AUTRE SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ _____ 36 (PRÉCISEZ) AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISEZ) (PASSEZ À 448) ←	MAISON VOTRE MAISON 11 (PASSEZ À 448) ← AUTRE MAISON 12 SECTEUR PUBLIC HÔPITAL GOUVT. 21 CENTRE DE SANTÉ/ MATERNITÉ... 22 POSTE DE SANTÉ GOUVT 23 AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC _____ 26 (PRÉCISEZ) SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE PRIVÉ 31 AUTRE SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ _____ 36 (PRÉCISEZ) AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISEZ) (PASSEZ À 448) ←
435	Avez-vous accouché de (NOM) par césarienne, c'est-à-dire que l'on vous a ouvert le ventre pour faire sortir le bébé ?	OUI 1 NON 2	OUI 1 NON 2	OUI 1 NON 2

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____												
436	Après l'accouchement de (NOM), est-ce que quelqu'un a examiné votre état de santé pendant que vous étiez dans l'établissement ?	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 439) ← NON 2														
437	Est-ce que quelqu'un a examiné votre état de santé après que vous ayez quitté l'établissement ?	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 439) ← NON 2 (PASSEZ À 446) ←														
438	Après l'accouchement de (NOM), est-ce que quelqu'un a examiné votre état de santé ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 442) ←														
439	Qui a examiné votre état de santé à ce moment-là ? INSISTEZ POUR OBTENIR LA PERSONNE LA PLUS QUALIFIÉE.	PROF. DE LA SANTÉ MÉDECIN 11 SAGE-FEMME 12 INFIRMIÈRE/ICP 13 AUTRE PERSONEL MATRONNE 21 ACCOUCHEUSE 22 TRADITION ... AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISEZ)														
440	Combien de temps après l'accouchement a eu lieu le premier examen ? SI MOINS D'UN JOUR, ENREGISTREZ EN HEURES. SI MOINS D'UNE SEMAINE, ENREGISTREZ EN JOURS.	HEURES 1 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> JOURS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SEMAINES 3 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NE SAIT PAS ... 998														
441	VÉRIFIEZ 437 :	OUI PAS POSÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ À 446)														
442	Dans les deux mois qui ont suivi la naissance de (NOM), est-ce qu'un professionnel de la santé ou une accoucheuse traditionnelle a examiné son état de santé ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 446) ← NE SAIT PAS 8														
443	Combien d'heures, de jours ou de semaines après la naissance de (NOM), le premier examen a-t-il eu lieu ? SI MOINS D'UN JOUR, ENREGISTREZ EN HEURES. SI MOINS D'UNE SEMAINE, ENREGISTREZ EN JOURS.	HRS APRES NAIS. .. 1 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> JRS APRÈS NAIS. .. 2 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SEM.APRÈS NAIS. .. 3 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> NE SAIT PAS ... 998														
444	Qui a examiné l'état de santé de (NOM) à ce moment-là ? INSISTEZ POUR OBTENIR LA PERSONNE LA PLUS QUALIFIÉE.	PROF. DE LA SANTÉ MÉDECIN 11 SAGE-FEMME 12 INFIRMIÈRE/ICP 13 AUTRE PERSONEL MATRONNE 21 ACCOUCHEUSE 22 TRADITION ... AUTRE _____ 96 (PRÉCISEZ)														

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE
		NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
445	<p>Où ce premier examen de (NOM) a-t-il eu lieu ?</p> <p>INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER LE TYPE D'ENDROIT ET ENCERCLEZ LE CODE APPROPRIÉ.</p> <p>SI VOUS NE POUVEZ DÉTERMINER SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT.</p> <p>_____ (NOM DE L'ENDROIT/ NOM DES ENDROITS)</p>	<p>MAISON</p> <p>VOTRE MAISON 11</p> <p>AUTRE MAISON 12</p> <p>SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>HÔPITAL GOUVT 21</p> <p>CENTRE DE SANTÉ/ MATERNITÉ... 22</p> <p>POSTE DE SANTÉ GOUVT. 23</p> <p>AUTRE PUBLIC _____ (PRÉCISEZ) 26</p> <p>SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ</p> <p>HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE PRIVÉ 31</p> <p>AUTRE MÉDICAL PRIVÉ _____ (PRÉCISEZ) 36</p> <p>AUTRE _____ (PRÉCISEZ) 96</p>		
446	<p>Dans les deux premiers mois qui ont suivi l'accouchement, avez-vous reçu une dose de vitamine A comme (celle-ci/l'une de celles-ci) ?</p> <p>MONTREZ DES MODÈLES COURANTS D'AMPOULES/ GÉLULES/SIROP.</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>		
447	<p>Vos règles sont-elles revenues depuis la naissance de (NOM) ?</p>	<p>OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 449) ←</p> <p>NON 2 (PASSEZ À 450) ←</p>		
448	<p>Est-ce que vos règles sont revenues entre la naissance de (NOM) et votre grossesse suivante ?</p>		<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2 (PASSEZ À 452) ←</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2 (PASSEZ À 452) ←</p>
449	<p>Pendant combien de mois après la naissance de (NOM) n'avez-vous pas eu vos règles ?</p>	<p>MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>	<p>MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>	<p>MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>
450	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 226 :</p> <p>L'ENQUÊTÉE EST-ELLE ENCEINTE ?</p>	<p>PAS EN-CEINTE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ENCEINTE OU PAS SÛRE <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ À 452)</p>		
451	<p>Avez-vous eu des rapports sexuels depuis la naissance de (NOM) ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2 (PASSEZ À 453) ←</p>		

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE
		NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
452	Pendant combien de mois après la naissance de (NOM) n'avez-vous pas eu de rapports sexuels ?	MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98
453	Avez-vous allaité (NOM) ?	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 455) ← NON 2	OUI 1 NON 2	OUI 1 NON 2
454	VÉRIFIEZ 404 : L'ENFANT EST-IL VIVANT ?	VIVANT <input type="checkbox"/> DÉCÉDÉ <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ À 460) (RETOURNEZ À 405 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE; OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCES, ALLEZ À 501)		
455	Combien de temps après la naissance avez-vous mis (NOM) au sein pour la première fois ? SI MOINS D'UNE HEURE, INSCRIVEZ '00' HEURE. SI MOINS DE 24 HEURES, ENREGISTREZ EN HEURES. SINON, ENREGISTREZ EN JOURS.	IMMÉDIATEMENT 000 HEURES 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> JOURS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
456	Dans les trois premiers jours après la naissance est-ce que (NOM) a reçu autre chose à boire que le lait maternel ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 458) ←		
457	Qu'a t-on donné à boire à (NOM) ? Rien d'autre ? ENREGISTREZ TOUS LES LIQUIDES MENTIONNÉS.	LAIT (AUTRE QUE LE LAIT MATERNEL) A EAU BÉNITE B EAU C EAU SUCRÉE OU EAU GLUCOSÉE D INFUSION CALMANTE POUR COLIQUES E SOLUTION D'EAU SALÉE SUCRÉ F JUS DE FRUIT ... G LAIT EN POWDRE POUR BÉBÉ ... H THÉ/INFUSIONS ... I MIEL J AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ)		
458	VÉRIFIEZ 404 : L'ENFANT EST-IL EN VIE ?	EN VIE <input type="checkbox"/> DÉCÉDÉ <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ À 459A)		

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____
459	Allaitez-vous encore (NOM) ?	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 460) ← NON 2	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 460) ← NON 2	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 460) ← NON 2
459A	Pendant combien de mois avez-vous allaité (NOM) ?	MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98
459B	VÉRIFIEZ 404 : L'ENFANT EST-IL EN VIE ?	EN VIE DÉCÉDÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (RETOURNEZ À 405 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE; OU, SI PLUS DE NAISS. ALLEZ À 501)	EN VIE DÉCÉDÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (RETOURNEZ À 405 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE; OU, SI PLUS DE NAISS. ALLEZ À 501)	EN VIE DÉCÉDÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (RETOURNEZ À 405 À L'AVANT- DERNIÈRE COL. DU NOUVEAU QUEST. OU SI PLUS DE NAISS. ALLEZ À 501)
460	(NOM) a-t-il bu quelque chose au biberon hier ou la nuit dernière ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8
461		(RETOURNEZ À 405 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE ; OU, SI PLUS DE NAISS. ALLEZ À 501)	(RETOURNEZ À 405 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE ; OU, SI PLUS DE NAISS. ALLEZ À 501)	(RETOURNEZ À 405 À L'AVANT-DER. COLONNE DU NOUVEAU QUEST. OU SI PLUS DE NAISS. ALLEZ À 501)

SECTION 5. VACCINATIONS DES ENFANTS. SANTÉ ET NUTRITION

501	INSCRIVEZ DANS LE TABLEAU LE NUMÉRO DE LIGNE DE L'HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES, LE NOM ET L'ÉTAT DE SURVIE DE CHAQUE NAISSANCE SURVENUE EN 2007 OU PLUS TARD. POSEZ LES QUESTIONS SUR TOUTES CES NAISSANCES, EN COMMENÇANT PAR LA DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE. (S'IL Y A PLUS DE 3 NAISSANCES, UTILISEZ LES 2 DERNIÈRES COLONNES DE QUESTIONNAIRES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES).			
502	N° DE LIGNE DE 212 DANS L'HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE N° HISTORIQUE <input style="width:40px; height:20px;" type="text"/>	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE N° HISTORIQUE <input style="width:40px; height:20px;" type="text"/>	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE N° HISTORIQUE <input style="width:40px; height:20px;" type="text"/>
503	À PARTIR DE 212 ET 216	NOM _____ EN VIE <input type="checkbox"/> DÉCÉDÉ <input type="checkbox"/> (ALLEZ À 503 À LA COL.SUIVANTE OU S'IL N'Y A PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)	NOM _____ EN VIE <input type="checkbox"/> DÉCÉDÉ <input type="checkbox"/> (ALLEZ À 503 À LA COL.SUIVANTE OU S'IL N'Y A PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)	NOM _____ EN VIE <input type="checkbox"/> DÉCÉDÉ <input type="checkbox"/> (ALLEZ À 503 À L'AVANT-DER.COL. DU NOUVEAU QUEST. OU S'IL N'Y A PLUS DE NAISS., ALLEZ À 553)
504	Avez-vous un carnet où les vaccinations de (NOM) sont inscrites ? SI OUI : Puis-je le voir ?	OUI, VU 1 (PASSEZ À 506) ← OUI, PAS VU 2 (PASSEZ À 509) ← PAS DE CARNET 3	OUI, VU 1 (PASSEZ À 506) ← OUI, PAS VU 2 (PASSEZ À 509) ← PAS DE CARNET 3	OUI, VU 1 (PASSEZ À 506) ← OUI, PAS VU 2 (PASSEZ À 509) ← PAS DE CARNET 3
505	Avez-vous déjà eu un carnet de vaccination pour (NOM) ? (2)	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 509) ← NON 2	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 509) ← NON 2	OUI 1 (PASSEZ À 509) ← NON 2
506	(1) COPIEZ LES DATES DU CARNET. (2) INSCRIVEZ '44' À LA COLONNE 'JOUR' SI LE CARNET INDIQUE QU'UNE DOSE A ÉTÉ DONNÉE MAIS QUE LA DATE N'A PAS ÉTÉ ENREGISTRÉE.			
	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	
	JOUR MOIS ANNÉE	JOUR MOIS ANNÉE	JOUR MOIS ANNÉE	
	BCG POLIO 0 (POLIO À LA NAISSANCE) POLIO 1 POLIO 2 POLIO 3 Penta1 Penta2 Penta3 ROUGEOLE Fièvre jaune VITAMINE A (LA PLUS RÉCENTE)	BCG P0 P1 P2 P3 Pe1 Pe2 Pe3 ROU F VIT A	BCG P0 P1 P2 P3 Pe1 Pe2 Pe3 ROU F VIT A	
507	VÉRIFIEZ 506 : BCG À ROUGEOLE TOUT ENREGISTRÉ(3)	AUTRE <input type="checkbox"/> (ALLEZ À 511)	BCG À ROUGEOLE TOUT ENREGISTRÉ(3)	AUTRE <input type="checkbox"/> (ALLEZ À 511)

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____
508	(NOM) a-t-il/elle eu des vaccins qui ne sont pas inscrits sur le carnet, y compris des vaccins reçus le jour d'une campagne nationale de vaccination ? ENREGISTREZ 'OUI' SEULEMENT SI L'ENQUÊTÉE MENTIONNE AU MOINS UN DES VACCINS DE 506 QUI N'A PAS ÉTÉ ENREGISTRÉ COMME AYANT ÉTÉ DONNÉ.	OUI 1 (INSISTEZ ←) POUR LES VACCINS ET INSCRIVEZ '66' À LA COLONNE CORRESPONDANT AU JOUR À 506). (PASSEZ À 511) ← NON 2 (PASSEZ À 511) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 (INSISTEZ ←) POUR LES VACCINS ET INSCRIVEZ '66' À LA COLONNE CORRESPONDANT AU JOUR À 506). (PASSEZ À 511) ← NON 2 (PASSEZ À 511) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 (INSISTEZ ←) POUR LES VACCINS ET INSCRIVEZ '66' À LA COLONNE CORRESPONDANT AU JOUR À 506). (PASSEZ À 511) ← NON 2 (PASSEZ À 511) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
509	(NOM) a-t-il/elle déjà eu des vaccins pour lui éviter de contracter des maladies, y compris des vaccins reçus le jour d'une campagne nationale de vaccination ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 511) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 511) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 511) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
510	Dites-moi si (NOM) a eu l'un des vaccins suivants :			
510A	Le vaccin du BCG contre la tuberculose, c'est-à-dire une injection dans le bras ou à l'épaule qui laisse habituellement une cicatrice ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8
510B	Le vaccin de la polio, c'est-à-dire des gouttes dans la bouche ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 510E) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 510E) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 510E) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
510C	Le premier vaccin de la polio a-t-il été donné dans les 2 premières semaines après la naissance ou plus tard ?	DEUX 1 ^{RES} SEMAINES 1 PLUS TARD 2	DEUX 1 ^{RES} SEMAINES 1 PLUS TARD 2	DEUX 1 ^{RES} SEMAINES 1 PLUS TARD 2
510D	Combien de fois le vaccin de la polio a-t-il été donné ?	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
510E	Le vaccin du pentavalent, c'est-à-dire une injection faite à la cuisse ou à la fesse, parfois donné en même temps que les gouttes pour la polio ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 510G) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 510G) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 510G) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
510F	Combien de fois le vaccin du pentavalent, a-t-il été donné ?	NOMBRE DE FOIS .. <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS .. <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS .. <input type="text"/>
510G	Le vaccin contre la rougeole ou le ROR, c'est-à-dire une injection dans le bras à l'âge de 9 mois ou plus tard, pour lui éviter la rougeole ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8
510H	Le vaccin contre la fièvre jaune	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE
		NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
511	Au cours des six derniers mois, a-t-on donné à (NOM) une dose de vitamine A comme (celle-ci/l'une de celles-ci) ? MONTREZ DES MODÈLES COURANTS D'AMPOULES/ GÉLULES/SIROP.	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8
512	Au cours des sept derniers jours, a-t-on donné à (NOM) des comprimés de fer, des granules avec du fer ou du sirop contenant du fer comme (celui-ci/l'un de ceux-ci) ? MONTREZ DES MODÈLES COURANTS DE COMPRIMÉS, GRANULES OU SIROP.	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8
513	Au cours des six derniers mois, a-t-on donné à (NOM) des médicaments contre les vers intestinaux ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8
514	(NOM) a-t-il eu la diarrhée au cours des deux dernières semaines ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 525) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 525) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 525) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
515	Y avait-il du sang dans les selles ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8
516	Je voudrais maintenant savoir quelle quantité de liquides a été donnée à (NOM) pendant la diarrhée (y compris le lait maternel). Lui a-t-on donné à boire moins que d'habitude, environ la même quantité ou plus que d'habitude ? SI MOINS, INSISTEZ : Lui a-t-on donné à boire beaucoup moins que d'habitude ou un peu moins ?	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ ... 3 PLUS 4 RIEN À BOIRE ... 5 NE SAIT PAS 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ ... 3 PLUS 4 RIEN À BOIRE ... 5 NE SAIT PAS 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ ... 3 PLUS 4 RIEN À BOIRE ... 5 NE SAIT PAS 8
517	Quand (NOM) avait la diarrhée, lui a-t-on donné à manger moins que d'habitude, environ la même quantité, plus que d'habitude ou rien à manger ? SI MOINS, INSISTEZ: Lui a-t-on donné à manger beaucoup moins que d'habitude ou un peu moins ?	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ ... 3 PLUS 4 A STOPPÉ NOURRITURE ... 5 N'A JAMAIS DONNÉ À MANGER 6 NE SAIT PAS 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ 3 PLUS 4 A STOPPÉ NOURRITURE ... 5 N'A JAMAIS DONNÉ À MANGER 6 NE SAIT PAS 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ 3 PLUS 4 A STOPPÉ NOURRITURE ... 5 N'A JAMAIS DONNÉ À MANGER 6 NE SAIT PAS 8
518	Avez-vous recherché des conseils ou un traitement pour la diarrhée ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 522) ←	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 522) ←	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 522) ←

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE
		NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
523	A-t-on donné quelque chose (d'autre) pour traiter la diarrhée ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 525) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 525) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 525) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
524	Qu'a-t-on donné (d'autre) pour traiter la diarrhée ? Rien d'autre ? ENREGISTREZ TOUS LES TRAITEMENTS DONNÉS.	COMPRIMÉ OU SIROP ANTIBIOTIQUE A ANTIMOTILITÉ B ZINC C AUTRE (PAS ANTI-BIOTIQUE, ANTI-MOTILITÉ OU ZINC) D COMPRIMÉ OU SIROP INCONNU ... E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIQUE F NON ANTI-BIOT G INJECTION INCONNUE ... H (IV) INTRAVEINEUSE I REMÈDE MAISON/ HERBES MÉDICINALES J AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ)	COMPRIMÉ OU SIROP ANTIBIOTIQUE A ANTIMOTILITÉ B ZINC C AUTRE (PAS ANTI-BIOTIQUE, ANTI-MOTILITÉ OU ZINC) D COMPRIMÉ OU SIROP INCONNU ... E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIQUE F NON ANTI-BIOT G INJECTION INCONNUE ... H (IV) INTRAVEINEUSE I REMÈDE MAISON/ HERBES MÉDICINALES J AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ)	COMPRIMÉ OU SIROP ANTIBIOTIQUE A ANTIMOTILITÉ B ZINC C AUTRE (PAS ANTI-BIOTIQUE, ANTI-MOTILITÉ OU ZINC) D COMPRIMÉ OU SIROP INCONNU ... E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIQUE F NON ANTI-BIOT G INJECTION INCONNUE ... H (IV) INTRAVEINEUSE I REMÈDE MAISON/ HERBES MÉDICINALES J AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ)
525	Est-ce que (NOM) a été malade avec de la fièvre à n'importe quel moment au cours des 2 dernières semaines ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8
527	Est-ce que (NOM) a été malade avec de la toux à n'importe quel moment au cours des 2 dernières semaines ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 530) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 530) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 530) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
528	Quand (NOM) a été malade avec de la toux, est-ce qu'il/elle respirait plus vite que d'habitude, avec un souffle court et rapide ou avait-il/elle des difficultés pour respirer ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 531) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 531) ← NE SAIT PAS 8	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 531) ← NE SAIT PAS 8
529	Ces difficultés pour respirer étaient-elles dues à un problème de bronche ou à un nez bouché ou qui coulait ?	BRONCHES SEULES 1 NEZ SEUL 2 LES DEUX 3 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS 8 (PASSEZ À 531) ←	BRONCHES SEULES 1 NEZ SEUL 2 LES DEUX 3 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS 8 (PASSEZ À 531) ←	BRONCHES SEULES 1 NEZ SEUL 2 LES DEUX 3 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS 8 (PASSEZ À 531) ←

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE
		NOM _____	NOM _____	NOM _____
530	VÉRIFIEZ 525 : A-T-IL EU DE LA FIÈVRE ?	OUI NON OU NSP <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (RETOURNEZ À 503 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU, SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)	OUI NON OU NSP <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (RETOURNEZ À 503 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU, SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)	OUI NON OU NSP <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (ALLEZ À 503 À L'AVANT-DERNIÈRE COL. DU NOUVEAU QUESTIONNAIRE OU, SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE ALLEZ À 553)
531	Je voudrais savoir maintenant quelle quantité de boisson a été donné à (NOM) (y compris le lait maternel) pendant sa maladie avec (de la fièvre et de la toux). Lui a-t-on donné à boire moins que d'habitude, environ la même quantité ou plus que d'habitude ? SI MOINS, INSISTEZ : Lui en a-t-on donné beaucoup moins que d'habitude, ou un peu moins ?	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ ... 3 PLUS 4 RIEN À BOIRE 5 NE SAIT PAS 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ ... 3 PLUS 4 RIEN À BOIRE 5 NE SAIT PAS 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ ... 3 PLUS 4 RIEN À BOIRE 5 NE SAIT PAS 8
532	Quand (NOM) a eu de la (fièvre/toux), lui a-t-on donné à manger moins que d'habitude, environ la même quantité, plus que d'habitude ou ne lui a-t-on rien donné à manger ? SI MOINS, INSISTEZ : Lui en a-t-on donné beaucoup moins que d'habitude, ou un peu moins ?	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ 3 PLUS 4 A STOPPÉ NOURRITURE ... 5 N'A JAMAIS DONNÉ À MANGER 6 NE SAIT PAS 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ 3 PLUS 4 A STOPPÉ NOURRITURE ... 5 N'A JAMAIS DONNÉ À MANGER 6 NE SAIT PAS 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS 1 UN PEU MOINS ... 2 ENVIRON LA MÊME QUANTITÉ 3 PLUS 4 A STOPPÉ NOURRITURE ... 5 N'A JAMAIS DONNÉ À MANGER 6 NE SAIT PAS 8
533	Avez-vous recherché des conseils ou un traitement pour la maladie ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 537) ←	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 537) ←	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 537) ←

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____
534	<p>Où êtes-vous allée pour rechercher des conseils ou un traitement ?</p> <p>Quelque part ailleurs ?</p> <p>INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER LE TYPE D'ENDROIT.</p> <p>SI VOUS NE POUVEZ PAS DÉTERMINER SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT.</p> <p>_____ (NOM DE L'ENDROIT/ NOM DES ENDROITS)</p>	<p>SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>HÔPITAL GOUVT. A</p> <p>CENTRE DE SANTÉ GOUVT. B</p> <p>POSTE DE SANTÉ GOUVT. C</p> <p>CASE DE SANTÉ D</p> <p>SOINS À DOMICILE E</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>_____ F (PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</p> <p>HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE PRIVÉ G</p> <p>PHARMACIE ... H</p> <p>MÉDECIN PRIVÉ I</p> <p>CLINIQUE MOBILE J</p> <p>AGENT DE SANTÉ K</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ</p> <p>_____ L (PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>AUTRE ENDROIT</p> <p>BOUTIQUE M</p> <p>PRATICIEN</p> <p>TRADITIONNEL N</p> <p>MARCHÉ O</p> <p>AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ)</p>	<p>SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>HÔPITAL GOUVT. A</p> <p>CENTRE DE SANTÉ GOUVT. B</p> <p>POSTE DE SANTÉ GOUVT. C</p> <p>CASE DE SANTÉ D</p> <p>SOINS À DOMICILE E</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>_____ F (PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</p> <p>HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE PRIVÉ G</p> <p>PHARMACIE ... H</p> <p>MÉDECIN PRIVÉ I</p> <p>CLINIQUE MOBILE J</p> <p>AGENT DE SANTÉ K</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ</p> <p>_____ L (PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>AUTRE ENDROIT</p> <p>BOUTIQUE M</p> <p>PRATICIEN</p> <p>TRADITIONNEL N</p> <p>MARCHÉ O pour le</p> <p>AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ)</p>	<p>SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>HÔPITAL GOUVT. A</p> <p>CENTRE DE SANTÉ GOUVT. B</p> <p>POSTE DE SANTÉ GOUVT. C</p> <p>CASE DE SANTÉ D</p> <p>SOINS À DOMICILE E</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>_____ F (PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</p> <p>HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE PRIVÉ G</p> <p>PHARMACIE ... H</p> <p>MÉDECIN PRIVÉ I</p> <p>CLINIQUE MOBILE J</p> <p>AGENT DE SANTÉ K</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR MED. PRIVÉ</p> <p>_____ L (PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>AUTRE ENDROIT</p> <p>BOUTIQUE M</p> <p>PRATICIEN</p> <p>TRADITIONNEL N</p> <p>MARCHÉ O</p> <p>AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ)</p>
535	VÉRIFIEZ 534 :	<p>2 CODES 1 SEUL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> OU <input type="checkbox"/> CODE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PLUS EN- <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ENCER- CERCLÉ</p> <p>CLÉS</p> <p>↓ (PASSEZ À 536A) ←</p>	<p>2 CODES 1 SEUL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> OU <input type="checkbox"/> CODE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PLUS EN- <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ENCER- CERCLÉ</p> <p>CLÉS</p> <p>↓ (PASSEZ À 53A) ←</p>	<p>2 CODES 1 SEUL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> OU <input type="checkbox"/> CODE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PLUS EN- <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ENCER- CERCLÉ</p> <p>CLÉS</p> <p>↓ (PASSEZ À 536A) ←</p>
536	<p>Où êtes-vous allée en premier pour rechercher des conseils ou un traitement ?</p> <p>UTILISEZ LES CODES DE 534.</p>	1er ENDROIT ... <input type="checkbox"/>	1er ENDROIT ... <input type="checkbox"/>	1er ENDROIT ... <input type="checkbox"/>
536A	<p>À n'importe quel moment au cours de sa maladie, est-ce qu'on a pris à (NOM) du sang de son doigt ou de son talon ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(PASSEZ À 537) ←</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(PASSEZ À 537) ←</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(PASSEZ À 537) ←</p>
536B	<p>Est-ce qu'on a fait à (NOM) un test diagnostique pour le paludisme ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(PASSEZ À 537) ←</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(PASSEZ À 537) ←</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(PASSEZ À 537) ←</p>
536C	<p>Quelle était le résultat ?</p>	<p>POSITIF 1</p> <p>NÉGATIF 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>	<p>POSITIF 1</p> <p>NÉGATIF 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>	<p>POSITIF 1</p> <p>NÉGATIF 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>
537	<p>Est-ce qu'à n'importe quel moment au cours de la maladie, (NOM) a pris des médicaments pour la maladie ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(RETOURNEZ À 503 À COL.SUIVANTE ;</p> <p>OU, SI PLUS DE ←</p> <p>NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(RETOURNEZ À 503 À COL.SUIVANTE ;</p> <p>OU, SI PLUS DE ←</p> <p>NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>(ALLEZ À 503 À L'AVANT-DERNIÈRE COLONNE DU NOUVEAU QUESTIONNAIRE ;</p> <p>OU, SI PLUS DE ←</p> <p>NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553).</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____
538	Quels médicaments (NOM) a-t-il/elle pris ? Aucun autre médicament ? ENREGISTREZ TOUT CE QUI EST MENTIONNÉ.	ANTIPALUDÉENS ACT A QUININE B AMODIAQUINE... C SP/FANSIDAR . . D AUTRE ANTI- PALUDÉEN _____ E (PRÉCISEZ) ANTIBIOTIQUES COMPRIMÉS/ SIROP F INJECTION ... G AUTRE MÉDICAMENT ASPIRINE H ACETA- MINOPHEN ... I IBUPROFEN ... J AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS Z	ANTIPALUDÉENS ACT A QUININE B AMODIAQUINE... C SP/FANSIDAR . . D AUTRE ANTI- PALUDÉEN _____ E (PRÉCISEZ) ANTIBIOTIQUES COMPRIMÉS/ SIROP F INJECTION ... G AUTRE MÉDICAMENT ASPIRINE H ACETA- MINOPHEN ... I IBUPROFEN ... J AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS Z	ANTIPALUDÉENS ACT A QUININE B AMODIAQUINE... C SP/FANSIDAR . . D AUTRE ANTI- PALUDÉEN _____ E (PRÉCISEZ) ANTIBIOTIQUES COMPRIMÉS/ SIROP F INJECTION ... G AUTRE MÉDICAMENT ASPIRINE H ACETA- MINOPHEN ... I IBUPROFEN ... J AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS Z
539	VÉRIFIEZ 538 : Y A-T-IL UN CODE A-E ENCERCLÉ ?	OUI NON <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (RETOURNEZ À 503 À COL. SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553).	OUI NON <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (RETOURNEZ À 503 À COL. SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)	OUI NON <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (ALLEZ À 503 À L'AVANT-DERNIÈRE COL. DU NOUVEAU QUESTIONNAIRE; OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE ALLEZ À 553)
540	VÉRIFIEZ 538 : ACT ('A') DONNÉE	CODE 'A' CODE 'A' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCLERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 542) ←	CODE 'A' CODE 'A' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCLERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 542) ←	CODE 'A' CODE 'A' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCLERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 542) ←
541	Combien de temps après le début de la fièvre, (NOM) a-t-il/elle commencé à prendre des ACT ?	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____	AVANT-AVANT DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE NOM _____
542	VÉRIFIEZ 538 : QUININE ('B') DONNÉE	CODE 'B' CODE 'B' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 544) ←	CODE 'B' CODE 'B' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 544) ←	CODE 'B' CODE 'B' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 544) ←
543	Combien de temps après le début de la fièvre, (NOM) a-t-il/elle commencé à prendre la quinine ?	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8
544	VÉRIFIEZ 538 : AMODIAQUINE ('C') DONNÉE	CODE 'C' CODE 'C' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 546) ←	CODE 'C' CODE 'C' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 546) ←	CODE 'C' CODE 'C' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 546) ←
545	Combien de temps après le début de la fièvre, (NOM) a-t-il/elle commencé à prendre de l'amodiaquine ?	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8
546	VÉRIFIEZ 538 : SP/FANSIDAR ('D') DONNÉE	CODE 'D' CODE 'D' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 550) ←	CODE 'D' CODE 'D' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 550) ←	CODE 'D' CODE 'D' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (PASSEZ À 550) ←
547	Combien de temps après le début de la fièvre, (NOM) a-t-il/elle commencé à prendre de la SP/Fansidar ?	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8
550	VÉRIFIEZ 538 : AUTRE ANTIPALUDÉEN ('E') DONNÉ	CODE 'E' CODE 'E' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (RETOURNEZ À 503 À COL.SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)	CODE 'E' CODE 'E' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (RETOURNEZ À 503 À COL.SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)	CODE 'E' CODE 'E' ENCERCLÉ NON ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ (RETOURNEZ À 503 À L'AVANT-DER. COL. DU NOUVEAU QUEST. OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553)
551	Combien de temps après le début de la fièvre, (NOM) a-t-il/elle commencé à prendre (AUTRE ANTIPALUDÉEN) ?	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8	JOUR MÊME 0 JOUR SUIVANT ... 1 2 JOURS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 2 3 JOURS OU PLUS APRÈS LA FIÈVRE 3 NE SAIT PAS ... 8
552		RETOURNEZ À 503 À COL.SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553.	RETOURNEZ À 503 À COL.SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553.	ALLEZ À 503 À L'AVANT-DERNIÈRE COL. DU NOUVEAU QUESTIONNAIRE OU SI PLUS DE NAISSANCE, ALLEZ À 553.

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
553	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 215 ET 218, TOUTES LES LIGNES :</p> <p>NOMBRE D'ENFANTS NÉS EN 2009 OU PLUS TARD VIVANT AVEC L'ENQUÊTÉE</p> <p>UN OU PLUS <input type="checkbox"/> AUCUN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENFANT LE PLUS JEUNE VIVANT AVEC ELLE ET CONTINUEZ AVEC 554</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NOM)</p>		556
554	<p>La dernière fois que (NOM DE 553) est allé aux toilettes, qu'avez-vous fait des excréments ?</p>	<p>ENFANT A UTILISÉ TOILETTES OU LATRINES 01</p> <p>A JETÉ/RINSÉ DANS TOILETTES OU LATRINES 02</p> <p>A JETÉ/RINCÉ DANS ÉGOUT OU CANIVEAU 03</p> <p>JETÉ AUX ORDURES 04</p> <p>ENTERRÉ 05</p> <p>LAISSÉ À L'AIR 06</p> <p>AUTRE _____ 96</p> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p>	
555	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 522(a) ET 522(b), TOUTES LES COLONNES :</p> <p>AUCUN ENFANT N'A REÇU DE LIQUIDE DE SACHET SRO OU DE LIQUIDE SRO PRÉCONDITIONNÉ <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>UN ENFANT A REÇU DU LIQUIDE DE SACHET SRO OU DU LIQUIDE SRO PRÉCONDITIONNÉ <input type="checkbox"/></p>		557
556	<p>Avez-vous déjà entendu parler d'un produit spécial appelé [NOM LOCAL DES SACHETS SRO OU DU SRO PRÉCONDITIONNÉ] que vous pouvez obtenir pour le traitement de la diarrhée ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p>	
557	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 215 ET 218, TOUTES LES LIGNES :</p> <p>NOMBRE D'ENFANTS NÉS EN 2010 OU PLUS TARD VIVANT AVEC L'ENQUÊTÉE</p> <p>UN OU PLUS <input type="checkbox"/> AUCUN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENFANT LE PLUS JEUNE VIVANT AVEC ELLE ET CONTINUEZ AVEC 558</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NOM)</p>		601

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À		
558	Je voudrais maintenant vous poser des questions sur les liquides et aliments que (NOM DE 557) a consommés hier pendant le jour ou la nuit. J'aimerais, en particulier, savoir si votre enfant a reçu le liquide ou l'aliment que je vais citer, même s'il était mélangé avec d'autres nourritures.				
	Est-ce que (NOM DE 557) (a bu ou mangé) :		OUI	NON	NSP
	a) De l'eau ?	a)	1	2	8
	b) Des jus ou des boissons à base de jus ?	b)	1	2	8
	c) De la soupe ?	c)	1	2	8
	d) Du lait tel que du lait en boîte, en poudre ou du lait frais d'animal ?	d)	1	2	8
	SI OUI : Combien de fois (NOM) a -t-il/elle bu du lait ? SI 7 FOIS OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '7'.	NOMBRE DE FOIS QU'IL/ELLE A BU DU LAIT	<input type="text"/>		
	e) Du lait en poudre pour bébé ?	e)	1	2	8
	SI OUI : Combien de fois (NOM) a-t-il/elle bu du lait en poudre pour bébé ? SI 7 FOIS OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '7'.	NOMBRE DE FOIS QU'IL/ELLE A BU DU LAIT EN POUDRE	<input type="text"/>		
	f) D'autres liquides ?	f)	1	2	8
	g) Du yaourt ?	g)	1	2	8
	SI OUI : Combien de fois (NOM) a-t-il/elle mangé du yaourt ? SI 7 FOIS OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '7'.	NOMBRE DE FOIS QU'IL/ELLE A MANGÉ DU YAOURT	<input type="text"/>		
	h) Une préparation [NOM D'UNE MARQUE COMMERCIALE D'ALIMENTS ENRICHIS POUR BÉBÉS COMME Cerelac] ?	h)	1	2	8
	i) Du pain, du riz, des pâtes, bouillie d'avoine ou autres préparations à base de céréales ?	i)	1	2	8
	j) Des citrouilles, carottes, courges ou pommes de terre douces qui sont jaunes ou oranges à l'intérieur ?	j)	1	2	8
	k) Des pommes de terre, ignames blanches, manioc, cassava, ou préparations à base de tubercules ?	k)	1	2	8
	l) Des légumes à feuilles vert foncé ?	l)	1	2	8
	m) Des mangues, papayes mûres ou [INSÉREZ D'AUTRES FRUITS LOCAUX RICHES EN VITAMINE A ET QUI SONT DISPONIBLES] ?	m)	1	2	8
	n) D'autres fruits ou légumes ?	n)	1	2	8
	o) Du foie, rognons, cœur ou autres abats ?	o)	1	2	8
	p) De la viande de bœuf, de porc, d'agneau, de chèvre, du poulet ou du canard ?	p)	1	2	8
	q) Des œufs ?	q)	1	2	8
	r) Du poisson frais ou séché ou des crustacés ?	r)	1	2	8
	s) N'importe quelle préparation à base de haricots, pois, lentilles ou noix ?	s)	1	2	8
	t) Du fromage ou d'autres aliments à base de lait ?	t)	1	2	8
	u) N'importe quelle préparation à base d'aliments solides, semi solides, ou mous ?	u)	1	2	8

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
559	VÉRIFIEZ 558 (CATÉGORIES "g" À "u") : PAS UN SEUL "OUI" <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ AU MOINS UN 'OUI' <input type="checkbox"/> → OU TOUT NE SAIT PAS		561
560	Est-ce que hier durant le jour ou la nuit (NOM) a mangé des aliments solides, semi solides ou mous ? SI 'OUI' INSISTEZ : Quel type d'aliments solide, semi solide ou mou (NOM DE 557) a-t-il/elle mangé hier durant le jour ou la nuit ?	OUI 1 (RETOURNEZ À 558 POUR ENREGISTRER LES ALIMENTS CONSOMMÉS HIER.) ← NON 2 →	601
561	Combien de fois (NOM DE 557) a-t-il mangé des aliments solides, semi solides ou mous hier durant le jour ou la nuit ? SI 7 FOIS OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '7'.	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="checkbox"/> NE SAIT PAS 8	

SECTION 6. MARIAGE ET ACTIVITÉ SEXUELLE

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSER À
601	Êtes-vous actuellement mariée ou vivez-vous avec un homme comme si vous étiez mariés ?	OUI, ACTUELLEMENT MARIÉE 1 OUI, VIT AVEC UN HOMME 2 NON, PAS EN UNION 3	→ 604
602	Avez-vous déjà été mariée ou avez-vous déjà vécu avec un homme comme si vous étiez mariés ?	OUI, A ÉTÉ MARIÉE 1 OUI, A VÉCU AVEC UN HOMME 2 NON 3	→ 612
603	Quel est votre état matrimonial actuel : êtes-vous veuve, divorcée ou séparée ?	VEUVE 1 DIVORCÉE 2 SÉPARÉE 3	→ 609
604	Est-ce que votre (mari/partenaire) vit actuellement avec vous ou vit-il ailleurs ?	VIT AVEC ELLE 1 VIT AILLEURS 2	
605	ENREGISTRER LE NOM ET N° DE LIGNE DU MARI/PARTENAIRE DU QUESTIONNAIRE MÉNAGE. S'IL N'EST PAS LISTÉ DANS LE QUESTIONNAIRE MÉNAGE, ENREGISTREZ '00'.	NOM _____ N° LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
606	Est-ce que votre (mari/partenaire) a d'autres épouses ou vit-il avec d'autres femmes comme s'il était marié ?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	→ 609
607	En tout, y compris vous-même, combien a-t-il d'épouses ou de partenaires avec qui il vit comme s'il était marié ?	NOMBRE TOTAL D'ÉPOUSES ET DE FEMMES AVEC QUI IL VIT COMME MARIÉ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	
608	Êtes-vous la première, deuxième,.....épouse ?	RANG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
609	Avez-vous été mariée ou avez-vous vécu avec un homme une seule fois ou plus d'une fois ?	SEULEMENT UNE FOIS 1 PLUS D'UNE FOIS 2	
610	VÉRIFIEZ 609 : MARIÉE/A VÉCU AVEC UN HOMME UNE SEULE FOIS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ En quel mois et quelle année avez-vous commencé à vivre avec votre (mari/partenaire) ? MARIÉE/A VÉCU AVEC UN HOMME PLUS D'UNE FOIS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Je voudrais maintenant vous parler de votre premier (mari/partenaire). En quel mois et quelle année avez-vous commencé à vivre avec lui ?	MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE CONNAÎT PAS LE MOIS 98 ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE CONNAÎT PAS L'ANNÉE 9998	→ 612
611	Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous avez commencé à vivre avec lui pour la première fois ?	ÂGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
612	VÉRIFIEZ LA PRÉSENCE D'AUTRES PERSONNES. AVANT DE CONTINUER, FAITES TOUT VOTRE POSSIBLE POUR VOUS TROUVER EN PRIVÉ.		
613	Je voudrais maintenant vous poser des questions sur votre activité sexuelle pour mieux comprendre certains aspects importants de la vie. Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous avez eu, pour la première fois, des rapports sexuels ?	N'A JAMAIS EU DE RAPPORTS SEXUELS 00 ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 1 ^{ère} FOIS EN COMMENÇANT À VIVRE AVEC (PREMIER) MARI/PARTENAIRE 95	→ 628
613A	Quel âge avait ton partenaire?	ÂGE EN ANNÉES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	
613B	Aviez-vous utilisé un préservatif (masculin ou féminin)?	OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8	

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSER À								
614	Je voudrais maintenant vous poser des questions sur votre activité sexuelle récente. Je voudrais vous assurer de nouveau que toutes vos réponses sont absolument confidentielles et qu'elles ne seront divulguées à personne. S'il arrivait que je pose une question à laquelle vous ne voulez pas répondre, dites-le moi et je passerai à la question suivante.										
615	<p>Quand avez-vous eu des rapports sexuels pour la <u>dernière</u> fois ?</p> <p>S'IL Y A MOINS DE 12 MOIS, LA RÉPONSE DOIT ÊTRE ENREGISTRÉE EN JOURS, SEMAINES OU MOIS. S'IL Y A 12 MOIS (UN AN) OU PLUS, LA RÉPONSE DOIT ÊTRE ENREGISTRÉE EN ANNÉES.</p>	<p>IL Y A JOURS 1</p> <p>IL Y A SEMAINES 2</p> <p>IL Y A MOIS 3</p> <p>IL Y A ANNÉES 4</p>	<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> <p>→ 627</p>								

		DERNIER PARTENAIRE SEXUEL	AVANT-DERNIER PARTENAIRE SEXUEL	AVANT AVANT-DERNIER PARTENAIRE SEXUEL
616	Quand avez-vous eu des rapports sexuels avec cette personne pour la dernière fois ?		IL Y A... JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... SEMAINE 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... MOIS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IL Y A... JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... SEMAINE 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... MOIS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
617	La dernière fois que vous avez eu des rapports sexuels (avec cette seconde/troisième personne), un condom a-t-il été utilisé ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 619) ←	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 619) ←	OUI 1 NON 2 (PASSEZ À 619) ←
618	Un condom a-t-il été utilisé chaque fois que vous avez eu des rapports sexuels avec cette personne au cours des 12 derniers mois ?	OUI 1 NON 2	OUI 1 NON 2	OUI 1 NON 2
619	Quelle était votre relation avec cette personne avec qui vous avez eu des rapports sexuels ? SI PETIT AMI : Viviez-vous ensemble comme si vous étiez mariés ? SI OUI, ENCERCLER '2' SI NON, ENCERCLER '3'	MARI 1 PARTENAIRE VIVANT AVEC L'ENQUÊTÉE ... 2 PETIT AMI NE VIVANT PAS AVEC L'ENQUÊTÉE ... 3 RENCONTRE OCCASIONNELLE 4 PROSTITUÉE 5 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISEZ) (PASSEZ À 622) ←	MARI 1 PARTENAIRE VIVANT AVEC L'ENQUÊTÉE ... 2 PETIT AMI NE VIVANT PAS AVEC L'ENQUÊTÉE ... 3 RENCONTRE OCCASIONNELLE 4 PROSTITUÉE 5 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISEZ) (PASSEZ À 622) ←	MARI 1 PARTENAIRE VIVANT AVEC L'ENQUÊTÉE ... 2 PETIT AMI NE VIVANT PAS AVEC L'ENQUÊTÉE ... 3 RENCONTRE OCCASIONNELLE 4 PROSTITUÉE 5 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISEZ) (PASSEZ À 622) ←
620	VÉRIFIEZ 609 :	MARIÉE MARIÉE UNE PLUS SEULE D'UNE FOIS FOIS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ) ← À 622)	MARIÉE MARIÉE UNE PLUS SEULE D'UNE FOIS FOIS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ) ← À 622)	MARIÉE MARIÉE UNE PLUS SEULE D'UNE FOIS FOIS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ) ← À 622)
621	VÉRIFIEZ 613 :	1 ^{re} FOIS QUAND ELLE A COMMENCÉ À VIVRE AVEC 1 ^{er} MARI AUTRE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ À 623)	1 ^{re} FOIS QUAND ELLE A COMMENCÉ À VIVRE AVEC 1 ^{er} MARI AUTRE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ À 623)	1 ^{re} FOIS QUAND ELLE A COMMENCÉ À VIVRE AVEC 1 ^{er} MARI AUTRE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (PASSEZ À 623)
622	Il y a combien de temps que vous avez eu vos premiers rapports sexuels avec cette (seconde/troisième) personne ?	IL Y A... JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... SEMAINE 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... MOIS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... ANNÉES 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IL Y A... JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... SEMAINE 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... MOIS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... ANNÉES 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IL Y A... JOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... SEMAINE 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... MOIS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IL Y A... ANNÉES 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
623	Aucours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous eu des rapports sexuels avec cette personne ?	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
624	Quel âge a cette personne ?	ÂGE DU PARTENAIRE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	ÂGE DU PARTENAIRE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	ÂGE DU PARTENAIRE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98
625	À part (cette personne/ces deux personnes), avez-vous eu des rapports sexuels avec une autre personne au cours des 12 derniers mois ?	OUI 1 (RETOURNEZ À 616 ← À COL.SUIVANTE) NON 2 (PASSEZ À 627) ←	OUI 1 (RETOURNEZ À 616 ← À COL.SUIVANTE) NON 2 (PASSEZ À 627) ←	
626	En tout, avec combien de personnes différentes avez-vous eu des rapports sexuels au cours des 12 derniers mois ? SI LA RÉPONSE N'EST PAS NUMÉRIQUE, INSISTEZ POUR OBTENIR UNE ESTIMATION. SI LE NBRE DE PARTENAIRE EST 95 OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '95'.			NOMBRE DE PARTENAIRE AU COURS DES 12 DERNIERS MOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ A												
627	<p>En tout, durant votre vie, avec combien de personnes différentes avez-vous eu des rapports sexuels ?</p> <p>SI LA RÉPONSE EST NON NUMÉRIQUE, INSISTEZ POUR OBTENIR UNE ESTIMATION. SI LE NOMBRE DE PARTENIARES EST 95 OU PLUS, INSCRIVEZ '95'.</p>	<p>NOMBRE DE PARTENAIRES SUR LA DURÉE DE VIE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>													
628	PRÉSENCE D'AUTRES PERSONNES DANS CETTE SECTION	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>OUI</th> <th>NON</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ENFANTS <10</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOMMES ADULTES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMMES ADULTES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		OUI	NON	ENFANTS <10	1	2	HOMMES ADULTES	1	2	FEMMES ADULTES	1	2	
	OUI	NON													
ENFANTS <10	1	2													
HOMMES ADULTES	1	2													
FEMMES ADULTES	1	2													
629	<p>Connaissez-vous un endroit où une personne peut se procurer des condoms masculins ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p>	→ 632												
630	<p>Où est-ce ?</p> <p>Pas d'autre endroit ?</p> <p>INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER CHAQUE TYPE D'ENDROIT.</p> <p>SI VOUS NE POUVEZ PAS DÉTERMINER SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NOM DE L'ENDROIT/ NOM DES ENDROITS)</p>	<p>SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>HÔPITAL GOUV. A</p> <p>CENTRE SANTÉ GOUV. B</p> <p>POSTE SANTÉ C</p> <p>CENTRE DE PF GOUV. D</p> <p>MATERNITÉ RURALE E</p> <p>CASE DE SANTÉ F</p> <p>PHARMACIE COMMUNAUTAIRE . G</p> <p>STRAT. AVANCÉE/EQU. MOBILE H</p> <p>AUTRE PUBLIC I</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</p> <p>HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE/CABINET</p> <p>PRIVÉ J</p> <p>PHARMACIE K</p> <p>MÉDECIN PRIVÉ L</p> <p>DISPENSARE RELIG M</p> <p>AUTRE MEDICAL PRIVÉ N</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>AUTRE SOURCE</p> <p>BOUTIQUE O</p> <p>ÉGLISE P</p> <p>PARENTS/AMIS Q</p> <p>BAR R</p> <p>AUTRE X</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p>													
631	<p>Est-ce que vous pouvez vous procurer des condoms masculins si vous le souhaitez ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS/PAS SÛRE 8</p>													
632	<p>Connaissez-vous un endroit où une personne peut se procurer des condoms féminins ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p>	→ 701												

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ A
633	<p>Où est-ce ?</p> <p>Pas d'autre endroit ?</p> <p>INSISTEZ POUR DÉTERMINER CHAQUE TYPE D'ENDROIT.</p> <p>SI VOUS NE POUVEZ PAS DÉTERMINER SI L'ENDROIT EST DU SECTEUR PUBLIC OU PRIVÉ, INSCRIVEZ LE NOM DE L'ENDROIT.</p> <hr/> <p>(NOM DE L'ENDROIT/ NOM DES ENDROITS)</p>	<p>SECTEUR PUBLIC</p> <p>HÔPITAL GOUV. A</p> <p>CENTRE SANTÉ GOUV. B</p> <p>POSTE SANTÉ C</p> <p>CENTRE DE PF GOUV. D</p> <p>MATERNITÉ RURALE E</p> <p>CASE DE SANTÉ F</p> <p>PHARMACIE COMMUNAUTAIRE . G</p> <p>STRAT. AVANCÉE/EQU. MOBILE H</p> <p>AUTRE PUBLIC I</p> <hr/> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</p> <p>HÔPITAL/CLINIQUE/CABINET</p> <p>PRIVÉ J</p> <p>PHARMACIE K</p> <p>MÉDECIN PRIVÉ L</p> <p>DISPENSARE RELIG M</p> <p>AUTRE MEDICAL PRIVÉ N</p> <hr/> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>AUTRE SOURCE</p> <p>BOUTIQUE O</p> <p>ÉGLISE P</p> <p>PARENTS/AMIS Q</p> <p>BAR R</p> <p>AUTRE X</p> <hr/> <p>(PRÉCISEZ)</p>	
634	<p>Est-ce que vous pouvez vous procurer des condoms féminins si vous le souhaitez ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS/PAS SÛRE 8</p>	

SECTION 7. PRÉFÉRENCES EN MATIÈRE DE FÉCONDITÉ

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
701	VÉRIFIEZ 304 : NI LUI, NI ELLE STÉRILISÉ <input type="checkbox"/> IL OU ELLE STÉRILISÉ <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 712
702	VÉRIFIEZ 226 : ENCEINTE <input type="checkbox"/> PAS ENCEINTE OU PAS SÛRE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 704
703	Je voudrais maintenant vous poser des questions sur l'avenir. Après l'enfant que vous attendez maintenant, souhaiteriez-vous un autre enfant ou préféreriez-vous ne plus avoir d'enfants ?	AVOIR UN AUTRE ENFANT 1 PAS D'AUTRE 2 INDÉCISE/NE SAIT PAS 8	→ 705 → 711
704	Je voudrais maintenant vous poser des questions sur l'avenir. Voudriez-vous avoir (un/un autre) enfant ou préféreriez-vous ne pas (plus) avoir d'enfant ?	AVOIR (UN/UN AUTRE) ENFANT ... 1 PAS D'AUTRE/AUCUN 2 DIT QU'ELLE NE PEUT PAS TOMBER ENCEINTE 3 INDÉCISE/NE SAIT PAS 8	→ 707 → 712 → 710
705	VÉRIFIEZ 226 : PAS ENCEINTE OU PAS SÛRE <input type="checkbox"/> ENCEINTE <input type="checkbox"/> Combien de temps voudriez-vous attendre à partir de maintenant avant la naissance (d'un/un autre) enfant ? Après la naissance de l'enfant que vous attendez, combien de temps voudriez-vous attendre avant la naissance d'un autre enfant ?	MOIS 1 ANNÉE 2 BIENTÔT/MAINTENANT 993 DIT QU'ELLE NE PEUT PAS TOMBER ENCEINTE 994 APRÈS LE MARIAGE 995 AUTRE 996 (PRÉCISEZ) NE SAIT PAS 998	→ 710 → 712 → 710
706	VÉRIFIEZ 226 : PAS ENCEINTE OU PAS SÛRE <input type="checkbox"/> ENCEINTE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 711
707	VÉRIFIEZ 303 : UTILISE UNE MÉTHODE CONTRACEPTIVE ? N'UTILISE PAS ACTUELLEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> UTILISE ACTUELLEMENT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 712
708	VÉRIFIEZ 705 : PAS POSÉE <input type="checkbox"/> 24 MOIS OU PLUS OU 02 ANS OU PLUS <input type="checkbox"/> 00-23 MOIS OU 00-01 AN <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 711

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
709	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 703 ET 704 :</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>VEUT UN/UN AUTRE ENFANT</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NE VEUT PLUS D'ENFANT/AUCUN</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <p>Vous avez dit que dans l'immédiat, vous ne souhaitiez pas (un/un autre) enfant. Pouvez-vous me dire pourquoi vous n'utilisez pas une méthode pour éviter une grossesse ?</p> <p>Vous avez dit que vous ne vouliez pas (plus) d'enfant. Pouvez-vous me dire pourquoi vous n'utilisez pas une méthode pour éviter une grossesse ?</p> <p>Y a-t-il une autre raison ? Y a-t-il une autre raison ?</p> <p>ENREGISTREZ TOUTES LES RAISONS MENTIONNÉES.</p>	<p>PAS MARIÉE A</p> <p>RAISONS RELATIVES À LA FÉCONDITÉ</p> <p>PAS DE RAPPORTS SEXUELS ... B</p> <p>RAP. SEXUELS PEU FRÉQUENTS C</p> <p>MÉNOPAUSEL/HYSTÉRECTOMIE D</p> <p>NE PEUT PAS TOMBER ENCEINTE E</p> <p>PAS DE RÉGLES DEPUIS DERNIÈRE NAISSANCE F</p> <p>ALLAITE G</p> <p>FATALISTE H</p> <p>OPPOSITION À L'UTILISATION</p> <p>ENQUÊTÉE OPPOSÉE I</p> <p>MARI/PARTENAIRE OPPOSÉ ... J</p> <p>AUTRES OPPOSÉS K</p> <p>INTERDITS RELIGIEUX L</p> <p>MANQUE DE CONNAISSANCE</p> <p>NE CONNAÎT AUCUNE MÉTHODE M</p> <p>NE CONNAÎT AUCUNE SOURCE N</p> <p>RAISONS LIÉES AUX MÉTHODES</p> <p>EFFETS SECONDAIRES/PROBLÈMES DE SANTÉ O</p> <p>PAS ACCESSIBLE /TROP LOIN ... P</p> <p>TROP CHÈRE Q</p> <p>MÉTHODE PRÉFÉRÉE</p> <p>NON DISPONIBLE R</p> <p>AUCUNE MÉTHODE DISPONIBLE S</p> <p>PAS PRATIQUE À UTILISER ... T</p> <p>INTERFÈRE AVEC LES FONCTIONS NORMALES DU CORPS U</p> <p>AUTRE _____ X (PRÉCISEZ)</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS Z</p>	
710	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 303 : UTILISE UNE MÉTHODE CONTRACEPTIVE ?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>PAS POSÉE</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NON, N'UTILISE PAS ACTUELLEMENT</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>OUI, UTILISE ACTUELLEMENT</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>		→ 712
711	<p>Pensez-vous que vous utiliserez, à un certain moment dans le futur, une méthode contraceptive pour retarder ou éviter une grossesse ?</p>	<p>OUI 1</p> <p>NON 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 8</p>	
712	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 216 :</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A DES ENFANTS VIVANTS</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>PAS D'ENFANTS VIVANTS</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <p>Si vous pouviez revenir à l'époque où vous n'aviez pas d'enfant et que vous pouviez choisir exactement le nombre d'enfants à avoir dans votre vie, combien auriez-vous voulu en avoir ?</p> <p>Si vous pouviez choisir exactement le nombre d'enfants à avoir dans votre vie, combien en voudriez-vous ?</p> <p>INSISTEZ POUR OBTENIR UNE RÉPONSE NUMÉRIQUE.</p>	<p>AUCUN 00 → 714</p> <p>NOMBRE <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>AUTRE _____ 96 → 714 (PRÉCISEZ)</p>	

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À															
713	Parmi ces enfants, combien souhaiteriez-vous de garçons, combien souhaiteriez-vous de filles et pour combien d'entre eux, le sexe n'aurait-il pas d'importance ?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">GARÇONS</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">FILLES</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">N'IMPORTE</td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOMBRE</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>AUTRE</td> <td colspan="3" style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">(PRÉCISEZ)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">96</td> </tr> </table>		GARÇONS	FILLES	N'IMPORTE		NOMBRE					AUTRE	(PRÉCISEZ)			96	
	GARÇONS	FILLES	N'IMPORTE															
NOMBRE																		
AUTRE	(PRÉCISEZ)			96														
714	Au cours des derniers mois, avez-vous : Entendu parler de la planification familiale à la radio ? Vu quelque chose sur la planification familiale à la télévision ? Lu quelque chose sur la planification familiale dans les journaux ou magazines ?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">OUI</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NON</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TÉLÉVISION</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JOURNAUX OU MAGAZINES ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		OUI	NON	RADIO	1	2	TÉLÉVISION	1	2	JOURNAUX OU MAGAZINES ...	1	2				
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JOURNAUX OU MAGAZINES ...	1	2																
715	QUESTIONS SPÉCIFIQUES AU PAYS SUR LES MESSAGES SUR LA PLANIFICATION FAMILIALE DANS LES MÉDIA																	
716	VÉRIFIEZ 601 : <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">OUI, ACTUELLEMENT MARIÉE</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">OUI, VIT AVEC UN HOMME</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">NON, PAS EN UNION</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	OUI, ACTUELLEMENT MARIÉE	OUI, VIT AVEC UN HOMME	NON, PAS EN UNION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 801										
OUI, ACTUELLEMENT MARIÉE	OUI, VIT AVEC UN HOMME	NON, PAS EN UNION																
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																
717	VÉRIFIEZ 303 : UTILISE UNE MÉTHODE CONTRACEPTIVE ? N'UTILISE PAS ACTUELLEMENT OU PAS POSÉE	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 720															
718	Diriez-vous que l'utilisation de la contraception est principalement votre décision, principalement celle de votre (mari/partenaire) ou est-ce une décision commune que vous avez prise ensemble ?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">DÉCISION DE L'ENQUÊTÉE</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DÉCISION DU MARI/PARTENAIRE ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DÉCISION COMMUNE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AUTRE _____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(PRÉCISEZ)</td> </tr> </table>	DÉCISION DE L'ENQUÊTÉE	1	DÉCISION DU MARI/PARTENAIRE ...	2	DÉCISION COMMUNE	3	AUTRE _____	6	(PRÉCISEZ)							
DÉCISION DE L'ENQUÊTÉE	1																	
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AUTRE _____	6																	
(PRÉCISEZ)																		
719	VÉRIFIEZ 304 : <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">NI LUI, NI ELLE STÉRILISÉ</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">LUI OU ELLE STÉRILISÉ</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	NI LUI, NI ELLE STÉRILISÉ	LUI OU ELLE STÉRILISÉ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 801												
NI LUI, NI ELLE STÉRILISÉ	LUI OU ELLE STÉRILISÉ																	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
720	Est-ce que votre (mari/partenaire) veut le même nombre d'enfants que vous ou en veut-il plus ou moins que vous ?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">MÊME NOMBRE</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLUS D'ENFANTS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOINS D'ENFANTS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NE SAIT PAS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	MÊME NOMBRE	1	PLUS D'ENFANTS	2	MOINS D'ENFANTS	3	NE SAIT PAS	8								
MÊME NOMBRE	1																	
PLUS D'ENFANTS	2																	
MOINS D'ENFANTS	3																	
NE SAIT PAS	8																	

SECTION 8. CARACTÉRISTIQUES DU MARI ET TRAVAIL DE LA FEMME

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
801	VÉRIFIEZ 601 ET 602 : ACTUELLEMENT MARIÉE/ VIVANT AVEC UN HOMME <input type="checkbox"/> A ÉTÉ MARIÉE/ A VÉCU AVEC UN HOMME <input type="checkbox"/>	JAMAIS MARIÉE ET N'A JAMAIS VÉCU AVEC UN HOMME <input type="checkbox"/>	803 807
802	Quel âge avait votre (mari/partenaire) à son dernier anniversaire ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
803	Est-ce que votre (dernier) (mari/partenaire) a fréquenté l'école ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 806
804	Quel est le plus haut niveau d'étude qu'il a atteint: élémentaire, secondaire ou supérieur ?	ELEMENTAIRE 1 MOYEN 2 SECONDAIRE 3 SUPÉRIEUR 4 NE SAIT PAS 8	→ 806
805	Quelle est la (classe/année) la plus élevée qu'il a achevée à ce niveau ? SI MOINS D'1 CLASSE/ANNÉE A ÉTÉ ACHEVÉE À CE NIVEAU, INSCRIVEZ '00'.	CLASSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	
806	VÉRIFIEZ 801 : ACTUELLEMENT MARIÉE/MIT AVEC UN HOMME <input type="checkbox"/> A ÉTÉ MARIÉE/ A VÉCU AVEC UN HOMME <input type="checkbox"/> Quelle est l'occupation de votre(mari/ partenaire) ? C'est-à-dire quel genre de travail fait-il principalement ? Quelle était l'occupation de votre (dernier) (mari/ partenaire) ? C'est-à-dire quel genre de travail faisait-il principalement ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ _____ _____	
807	En dehors de votre travail domestique, avez-vous travaillé au cours des sept derniers jours ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 811
808	Comme vous le savez, certaines femmes font un travail pour lequel elles sont payées en argent ou en nature. Certaines ont un petit commerce ou une petite affaire ou travaillent sur les terres ou dans l'affaire de la famille. Au cours des sept derniers jours, avez-vous fait quelque chose de ce genre ou un autre travail ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 811
809	Bien que vous n'ayez pas travaillé au cours des sept derniers jours, est-ce que vous avez un travail ou une affaire dont vous avez dû vous absenter pour vacances, maladie, maternité ou pour une autre raison ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 811
810	Avez-vous fait un travail quelconque au cours des 12 derniers mois ?	OUI 1 NON 2	→ 815
811	Quelle est votre occupation, c'est-à-dire quel genre de travail faites-vous principalement ?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ _____ _____	
812	Faites-vous ce travail pour un membre de votre famille, pour quelqu'un d'autre ou êtes-vous à votre compte ?	MEMBRE DE LA FAMILLE 1 QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE 2 A SON COMPTE 3	

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À
813	Travaillez-vous habituellement toute l'année, ou de manière saisonnière ou travaillez-vous seulement de temps en temps ?	TOUTE L'ANNÉE 1 SAISONNIER/PARTIE DE L'ANNÉE 2 DE TEMPS EN TEMPS 3	
814	Êtes-vous payée en argent ou en nature pour ce travail ou n'êtes-vous pas payée du tout ?	ARGENT SEULEMENT 1 ARGENT ET NATURE 2 NATURE SEULEMENT 3 PAS PAYÉE 4	
815	VÉRIFIEZ 601 : ACTUELLEMENT MARIÉE/VIVANT <input type="checkbox"/> AVEC UN HOMME ↓ PAS EN UNION <input type="checkbox"/> →		823
816	VÉRIFIEZ 814 : CODE 1 OU 2 ENCERCLÉ <input type="checkbox"/> AUTRE <input type="checkbox"/> →		819
817	Habituellement, qui décide comment l'argent que vous gagnez va être utilisé : c'est vous, votre (mari/partenaire), ou conjointement vous et votre (mari/partenaire) ?	ENQUÊTÉE 1 MARI/PARTENAIRE 2 CONJOINTEMENT ENQUÊTÉE ET MARI/PARTENAIRE 3 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISEZ)	
818	Diriez-vous que vous gagnez plus que votre (mari/partenaire), moins ou à peu près la même chose ?	PLUS QUE LUI 1 MOINS QUE LUI 2 À PEU PRÈS LA MÊME CHOSE 3 MARI/PARTENAIRE NE RAPPORTE PAS D'ARGENT 4 → 820 NE SAIT PAS 8	
819	Habituellement, qui décide comment l'argent que votre (mari/partenaire) gagne va être utilisé: vous, votre (mari/partenaire), ou conjointement vous et votre (mari/partenaire) ?	ENQUÊTÉE 1 MARI/PARTENAIRE 2 CONJOINTEMENT ENQUÊTÉE ET MARI/PARTENAIRE 3 MARI/PARTENAIRE NE RAPPORTE PAS D'ARGENT 4 AUTRE 6 (PRÉCISEZ)	
820	Habituellement, qui prend les décisions en ce qui concerne vos propres soins de santé: vous, votre (mari/partenaire), conjointement vous et votre (mari/partenaire) ou quelqu'un d'autre ?	ENQUÊTÉE 1 MARI/PARTENAIRE 2 CONJOINTEMENT ENQUÊTÉE ET MARI/PARTENAIRE 3 QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE 4 AUTRE 6	
821	Qui prend habituellement les décisions concernant les achats importants pour le ménage ?	ENQUÊTÉE 1 MARI/PARTENAIRE 2 CONJOINTEMENT ENQUÊTÉE ET MARI/PARTENAIRE 3 QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE 4 AUTRE 6	
822	Qui prend habituellement les décisions concernant les visites à votre famille ou parents ?	ENQUÊTÉE 1 MARI/PARTENAIRE 2 CONJOINTEMENT QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE ET MARI/PARTENAIRE ... 3 QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE 4 AUTRE 6	

N°	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CODES	PASSEZ À																								
823	Est-ce que vous possédez cette maison ou une autre maison seule ou conjointement avec quelqu'un d'autre ?	SEULE 1 CONJOINTEMENT 2 SEULE ET CONJOINTEMENT 3 N'EN POSSÈDE PAS 4																									
824	Est-ce que vous possédez de la terre, seule ou conjointement avec quelqu'un d'autre ?	SEULE 1 CONJOINTEMENT 2 SEULE ET CONJOINTEMENT 3 N'EN POSSÈDE PAS 4																									
825	PRÉSENCE D'AUTRES PERSONNES À CE POINT DE L'INTERVIEW (PERSONNES PRÉSENTES ET QUI ÉCOUTENT, PERSONNES PRÉSENTES MAIS QUI N'ÉCOUTENT PAS OU PAS PRÉSENTES).	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PRES./ ÉCOUTE</th> <th>PRES./ ÉCOUTE</th> <th>PAS PRES.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>PAS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENFANTS < 10</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MARI</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AUTRES HOMMES</td> <td>... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AUTRES FEMMES</td> <td>... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PRES./ ÉCOUTE	PRES./ ÉCOUTE	PAS PRES.				PAS	ENFANTS < 10 1	2	3	MARI 1	2	3	AUTRES HOMMES	... 1	2	3	AUTRES FEMMES	... 1	2	3	
	PRES./ ÉCOUTE	PRES./ ÉCOUTE	PAS PRES.																								
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MARI 1	2	3																								
AUTRES HOMMES	... 1	2	3																								
AUTRES FEMMES	... 1	2	3																								
826	<p>Selon vous, est-il justifié qu'un mari frappe ou batte sa femme dans les situations suivantes :</p> <p>Si elle sort sans le lui dire ?</p> <p>Si elle néglige les enfants ?</p> <p>Si elle argumente avec lui ?</p> <p>Si elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui ?</p> <p>Si elle brûle la nourriture ?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>OUI</th> <th>NON</th> <th>NSP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SORT SANS LUI DIRE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NÉGLIGE ENFANTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARGUMENTE</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSES RAPP. SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BRÛLE NOURRITURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		OUI	NON	NSP	SORT SANS LUI DIRE	1	2	8	NÉGLIGE ENFANTS	1	2	8	ARGUMENTE 1	2	8	REFUSES RAPP. SEX	1	2	8	BRÛLE NOURRITURE	1	2	8	
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BRÛLE NOURRITURE	1	2	8																								

SECTION 9. EXCISION

900	<p>VÉRIFIEZ 213, 215 ET 216: INSCRIVEZ DANS LE TABLEAU LE NUMÉRO DE L'HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES ET LE NOM DE CHAQUE FILLE VIVANTE NÉE EN 1998 OU PLUS TARD. POSEZ LES QUESTIONS POUR TOUTES CES FILLES. COMMENCEZ PAR LA PLUS JEUNE. (S'IL Y A PLUS DE 6 FILLES, UTILISEZ DES QUESTIONNAIRES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES).</p>			
	<p>A AU MOINS UNE FILLE VIVANTE NÉE EN 1998 OU PLUS TARD</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>N'A AUCUNE FILLE VIVANTE NÉE EN 1998 OU PLUS TARD</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p align="right">→ 915</p>	
<p align="center">Je voudrais maintenant vous poser des questions sur (votre/vos filles) âgée(s) de moins de 15 ans .</p>				
910	<p>NUMÉRO DE L'HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES ET NOM DE CHAQUE FILLE VIVANTE NÉE EN 1998 OU PLUS TARD.</p>	<p>FILLE VIVANTE LA PLUS JEUNE (1^{ère} FILLE LA PLUS JEUNE) NUMÉRO HISTORIQUE NAISSANCES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NOM _____</p>	<p>AVANT-DERNIÈRE FILLE VIVANTE LA PLUS JEUNE (2^e FILLE LA PLUS JEUNE) NUMÉRO HISTORIQUE NAISSANCES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NOM _____</p>	<p>AVANT AVANT-DERNIÈRE FILLE VIVANTE LA PLUS JEUNE (3^e FILLE LA PLUS JEUNE) NUMÉRO HISTORIQUE NAISSANCES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NOM _____</p>
911	<p>Est-ce que (NOM DE LA FILLE) est excisée ?</p>	<p>OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 911 ← À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE FILLES ALLEZ À 915</p>	<p>OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 911 ← À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE FILLES ALLEZ À 915</p>	<p>OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 911 ← À LA PREMIÈRE COLONNE DU NOUVEAU QUESTIONNAIRE; OU S'IL N'Y A PLUS DE FILLES ALLEZ À 915</p>
912	<p>Quel âge avait (NOM DE LA FILLE) quand elle a été excisée ?</p> <p>SI L'ENQUÊTÉE NE CONNAÎT PAS L'ÂGE, ESSAYEZ D'EN OBTENIR UNE ESTIMATION.</p>	<p>ÂGE EN ANNÉES RÉVOLUES .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>	<p>ÂGE EN ANNÉES RÉVOLUES . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>	<p>ÂGE EN ANNÉES RÉVOLUES . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NE SAIT PAS 98</p>
913	<p>Lui a-t-on fermé la zone génitale par une couture ? INSISTEZ : la zone génitale a-t-été fermée ?</p>	<p>OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8</p>	<p>OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8</p>	<p>OUI 1 NON 2 NE SAIT PAS 8</p>
914	<p>RETOURNEZ À 911 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU S'IL N'Y A PLUS DE FILLES, ALLEZ À 915</p>			
<p>SI IL N Y A PLUS AUCUNE FILLE ALLER À 915</p>				

910	NUMÉRO DE L'HISTORIQUE DES NAISSANCES ET NOM DE CHAQUE FILLE VIVANTE NÉE EN 1998 OU PLUS TARD.	AVANT AVANT AVANT-DERNIÈRE FILLE VIVANTE LA PLUS JEUNE (4 ^e FILLE LA PLUS JEUNE) NUMÉRO HISTORIQUE NAISSANCES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOM _____	AVANT AVANT AVANT AVANT-DERNIÈRE FILLE VIVANTE LA PLUS JEUNE (5 ^e FILLE LA PLUS JEUNE) NUMÉRO HISTORIQUE NAISSANCES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOM _____	AVANT AVANT AVANT AVANT AVANT-DERNIÈRE FILLE VIVANTE LA PLUS JEUNE (6 ^e FILLE LA PLUS JEUNE) NUMÉRO HISTORIQUE NAISSANCES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOM _____
911	Est-ce que (NOM DE LA FILLE) est excisée ?	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 911 ←) À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE FILLES ALLEZ À 915	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 911 ←) À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU SI PLUS DE FILLES ALLEZ À 915	OUI 1 NON 2 (ALLEZ À 911 ←) À LA PREMIÈRE COLONNE DU NOUVEAU QUESTIONNAIRE; OU S'IL N'Y A PLUS DE FILLES ALLEZ À 915
912	Quel âge avait (NOM DE LA FILLE) quand elle a été excisée ? SI L'ENQUÊTÉE NE CONNAÎT PAS L'ÂGE, ESSAYEZ D'EN OBTENIR UNE ESTIMATION.	ÂGE EN ANNÉES RÉVOLUES .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	ÂGE EN ANNÉES RÉVOLUES . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98	ÂGE EN ANNÉES RÉVOLUES . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS 98
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914		RETOURNEZ À 911 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU S'IL N'Y A PLUS DE FILLES, ALLEZ À 915	RETOURNEZ À 911 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU S'IL N'Y A PLUS DE FILLES, ALLEZ À 915	RETOURNEZ À 911 À LA COLONNE SUIVANTE OU S'IL N'Y A PLUS DE FILLES, ALLEZ À 915
SI IL N'Y A PLUS AUCUNE FILLE, ALLER À 915				
915	ENREGISTRER L'HEURE	HEURES..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

OBSERVATIONS DE L'ENQUÊTRICE

À REMPLIR UNE FOIS L'INTERVIEW TERMINÉE

COMMENTAIRES CONCERNANT L'ENQUÊTÉE

COMMENTAIRES SUR DES QUESTIONS PARTICULIÈRES

AUTRES COMMENTAIRES

OBSERVATION DU CHEF D'ÉQUIPE

NOM DU CHEF D'ÉQUIPE : _____ DATE : _____

OBSERVATION DE LA CONTRÔLEUSE

NOM DE LA CONTRÔLEUSE : _____ DATE : _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

UN SEUL CODE DOIT FIGURER DANS CHAQUE CASE.
UN CODE DOIT ÊTRE INSCRIT À CHAQUE MOIS À LA COLONNE 1.

CODES À UTILISER POUR CHAQUE COLONNE

COLUMN 1: NAISSANCES, GROSSESSES, UTILIS. CONTRACEP **

N NAISSANCES
G GROSSESSES
F FIN DE GROSSESSE

0 AUCUNE MÉTHODE
1 STÉRILISATION FÉMININE
2 STÉRILISATION MASCULINE
3 DIU
4 INJECTABLES
5 IMPLANTS
6 PILULE
7 CONDOM
8 CONDOM FÉMININ
9 DIAPHRAGME
J MOUSSE OU GELÉE
K MAMA
L METHODE DU COLLIER
M RYTHME
P RETRAIT
X AUTRE MÉTHODE MODERNE
Y AUTRE MÉTHODE TRADITIONNELLE

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OU UTILIS. CONTRACEPTIVE

0 RAPPORTS SEX. PEU FRÉQUENTS/MARI ABSENT
1 TOMBÉE ENCEINTE ALORS QU'ELLE UTILISAIT
2 SOUHAITAIT TOMBER ENCEINTE
3 MARI/PARTENAIRE DÉSAPPROUVE
4 VOULAIT MÉTHODE PLUS EFFICACE
5 PEUR DES EFFETS SECONDAIRES
6 MANQUE D'ACCESSIBILITÉ/TROP ÉLOIGNÉ
7 COÛTE TROP CHER
8 PAS PRATIQUE À UTILISER
F FATALISTE
A DIFFICULTÉS POUR TOMBER ENCEINTE/MÉNOPAUSE
D DISSOLUTION DU MARIAGE/SÉPARATION
X AUTRE _____ (PRÉCISEZ)
Z NE SAIT PAS

			1	2	
12	DEC	01			
11	NOV	02			
10	OCT	03			
2	09	SEP	04		2
0	08	AOUT	05		0
1	07	JUILLET	06		1
3	06	JUIN	07		3
*	05	MAI	08		*
	04	AVRIL	09		
	03	MARS	10		
	02	FEV	11		
	01	JAN	12		
<hr/>					
12	DEC	13			
11	NOV	14			
10	OCT	15			
09	SEP	16			
2	08	AOUT	17		2
0	07	JUILLET	18		0
1	06	JUIN	19		1
2	05	MAI	20		2
*	04	AVRIL	21		*
	03	MARS	22		
	02	FEV	23		
	01	JAN	24		
<hr/>					
12	DEC	25			
11	NOV	26			
10	OCT	27			
09	SEP	28			
2	08	AOUT	29		2
0	07	JUILLET	30		0
1	06	JUIN	31		1
1	05	MAI	32		1
*	04	AVRIL	33		*
	03	MARS	34		
	02	FEV	35		
	01	JAN	36		
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12	DEC	37			
11	NOV	38			
10	OCT	39			
09	SEP	40			
2	08	AOUT	41		2
0	07	JUILLET	42		0
1	06	JUIN	43		1
0	05	MAI	44		0
*	04	AVRIL	45		*
	03	MARS	46		
	02	FEV	47		
	01	JAN	48		
<hr/>					
12	DEC	49			
11	NOV	50			
10	OCT	51			
09	SEP	52			
2	08	AOUT	53		2
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0	06	JUIN	55		0
9	05	MAI	56		9
*	04	AVRIL	57		*
	03	MARS	58		
	02	FEV	59		
	01	JAN	60		
<hr/>					
12	DEC	61			
11	NOV	62			
10	OCT	63			
09	SEP	64			
2	08	AOUT	65		2
0	07	JUILLET	66		0
0	06	JUIN	67		0
8	05	MAI	68		8
*	04	AVRIL	69		*
	03	MARS	70		
	02	FEV	71		
	01	JAN	72		
<hr/>					
12	DEC	73			
11	NOV	74			
10	OCT	75			
09	SEP	76			
2	08	AOUT	77		2
0	07	JUILLET	78		0
0	06	JUIN	79		0
7	05	MAI	80		7
*	04	AVRIL	81		*
	03	MARS	82		
	02	FEV	83		
	01	JAN	84		

* On suppose que l'année de l'enquête sera 2012.
Pour le terrain commençant
en 2012 ou 2013, les années devront être adaptées.

** Des codes peuvent être ajoutés pour d'autres méthodes,
comme celles basées sur la connaissance de la fécondité.