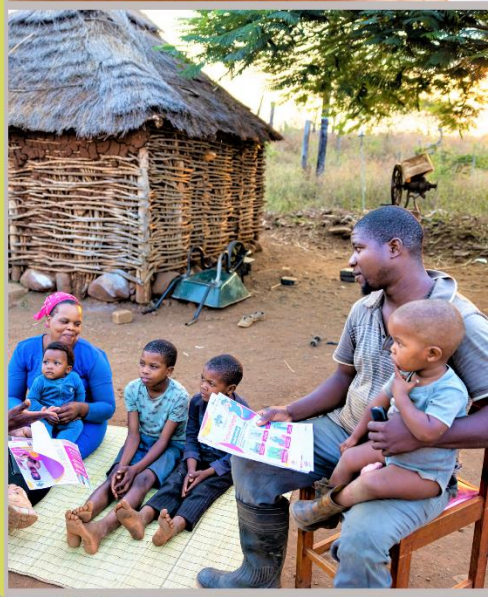
Eswatini
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2021-2022



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MICS

Eswatini

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2021-2022

Survey Findings Report

January, 2024

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MICS

The Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2021-2022 by Central Statistical Office (CSO), as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF, United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS (NERCHA).

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Eswatini launched national commitments, strategies and frameworks like the National Development Strategy (NDS), Vision 2022 for Swaziland, Swaziland Poverty Reduction Strategy Action Plan (SPRSAP), National Health Sector Strategic Plan NHSSP), National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) and Eswatini Development Index (EDI).

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

Collaborating Institutions & Financial support

The survey was supported technically and financially by the following collaborators:

- National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS (NERCHA)
- Eswatini World Health Organisation (WHO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

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

Suggested citation:

Central Statistical Office (CSO). 2024. *Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2021-2022, Survey Findings Report*. Mbabane, Eswatini: Central Statistical Office (CSO).

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame - Updated	2017 Population and Housing Census August 2019 - March 2020	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	July-August 2021	**Fieldwork**	September 2021-March 2022

Survey sample			
Households		Water Quality Testing	
- Sampled	5,265	- Sampled[1]	1,404
- Occupied	4,891	- Occupied	1,299
- Interviewed	4,675	- Response rate (Per cent)	
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.6	- Household	94.2
		- Source	89.9
Women (age 15-49)		Children under five	
- Eligible for interviews	4,575	- Eligible	2,310
- Interviewed	4,294	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,251
- Response rate (Per cent)	93.9	- Response rate (Per cent)	97.4
Men (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Number in interviewed households	4,401	- Number in interviewed households	5,890
- Eligible for interviews[2]	2,003	- Eligible[3]	2,251
- Interviewed	1,658	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,490
- Response rate (Per cent)	82.8	- Response rate (Per cent)	97.6

Survey population			
Average household size	3.7	**Percentage of population living in**	
		- Urban areas	24.4
Percentage of population under:		- Rural areas	75.6
- Age 5	12.1		
- Age 18	41.8	- Hhohho	29.9
		- Manzini	31.9
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	20.1	- Shiselweni	17.9
		- Lubombo	20.3

[1] The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to four randomly selected households in each cluster.

[2] The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second household

[3] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In 2021 - 2022, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) conducted the sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), an international household survey developed by UNICEF to monitor progress towards the goals and targets of the Plan of Action for the World Fit For Children (WFFC) Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 was implemented in collaboration with various ministries and agencies, including the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS (NERCHA), and United Nations agencies. This report presents results of the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022.

CSO wishes to acknowledge the expert contributions of the MICS Technical and Steering Committees and the UNICEF Country Office for their invaluable guidance in all the phases of this work. We greatly appreciate the contribution and commitment made by CSO staff throughout the survey process. Special recognition is due to all field teams for working tirelessly to bring the survey to a successful conclusion. Lastly, sincere appreciation goes to all interviewed households for their time and cooperation, without which the survey could have not taken place. We are indebted to the UNICEF Global and Regional Offices for the technical backstopping for the survey. We are also grateful for the full financial support from the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini, as well as technical assistance and financial assistance from other partners like UNICEF, UNFPA, and NERCHA. It is hoped that the findings will contribute to informed policies and programmes that help improve the lives of the Swazi population.

Thembinkosi Shabalala

Director, Central Statistical Office

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2021-2022 by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Government of Eswatini is committed to implementing the Sustainable development goals and has prioritized and ranked the SDGs giving due attention and consideration to domestic contextual realities and future development potentials. The priority is on the following goals: Goal 1: No poverty; Goal 2: Zero hunger; Goal 3: Good health and well-being; Goal 4: Quality education; Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation; Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy; Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth; Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure and Goal 13: Climate action.

The National Development Strategy (NDS) has been the main framework for the achievement of sustainable development in Eswatini. Since the adoption of the SDGs, government has put in place polices that takes into consideration three dimensions for sustainable development namely; economic, social and environment. For instance, policies relating to decent work such as the Eswatini National Social Security Policy (2020) show how SDG 8 is an enabler for achieving goals SDG 16, SDG 3, SDG 1, SDG 10 and SDG 5.

The SDG assessment conducted in 2022 highlighted a number of challenges which include lack of timely and quality data for adequate monitoring of SDG targets, limited capacity for effective implementation of the goals at different levels and inadequate involvement of the private sector in the development agenda. (Eswatini VNR, 2022[4]).

The assessment also focused on child well-being from the child's rights-based approach to ensure no child in Eswatini is left behind. The assessment was centred around five (5) overarching areas of well-being for every child namely; (a) Survive and Thrive, (b) Learning (c) Social Protection (d) Environment and (e) Fair Chance. These five (5) areas are grounded in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, the analysis was challenged by unavailability of updated data. In this regard, the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 44 global SDG indicators and 32 SDG indicators adopted by the Government of Eswatini, either in their entirety or partially.

The Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 has as its primary objectives:

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

[4] **https://eswatini.un.org/en/219477-second-voluntary-national-review-report-2022**

This report presents the results of the 2021-2022 Eswatini MICS. Following Chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care and HIV, and ends with male circumcision and other health conditions.

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

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

The next chapter, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence, decision making and violence against girls and women.

Chapter 10, "Live In a safe and clean environment", covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled "Equitable chance in life", the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 was implemented by a Survey Management Team formed and led by the Social Statistics Unit of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). Oversight was provided by a Steering Committee and technical decisions and processes were guided and supported by a Technical Committee.[5] The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between the CSO and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for four regions: Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo. The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 15 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. A total of 351 sample enumeration areas and 5,265 households were selected. All of the selected enumeration areas were visited because they were accessible due to proximity during the fieldwork period. As the sample is not self-weighting sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

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

[5] Membership of the Survey Management Team, Steering and Technical Committees are listed in Appendix B.

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

Household Questionnaire

List of Household Members
Education
Household Characteristics
Social Transfers Covid - 19
Household Energy Use
Water and Sanitation
Handwashing
Snakebite
Salt Iodisation

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men

Woman's Background[M]
Mass Media and ICT [M]
Fertility[M]/Birth History
Desire for Last Birth
Maternal and Newborn Health
Post-natal Health Checks
Contraception[M]
Unmet Need
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence[M]
Victimisation[M]
Marriage/Union[M]
Adult Functioning[M]
Sexual Behaviour[M]
HIV/AIDS[M]
Circumcision [only M]
Tobacco and Alcohol Use[M]
Non – Communicable Diseases [M]
Covid - 19[M]
Mental Health/Suicide[M]
Life Satisfaction[M]
Domestic Violence

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years

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

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

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

[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.

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

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.[8] Non-standard modules were included: snakebite, non-communicable diseases, women taking own decisions, violence against girls and women. From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Siswati language and were pre-tested in Siphocosini and Nkwalini Zone 2 of the pre-test during November-December 2020. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E in English and Siswati language.

2.4 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by Ethics Committee in August, 2021. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

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

[7] Weight was measured using the Seca 874 U Electronic Scale. The survey piloted the use of a digital device for length or height measurements. See Section 7.7 Malnutrition for further information.

[8] **http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design**.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[9] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Ezulwini in February 2021. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 29 days in July - August 2021. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent four days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Ezulwini and Mvutshini. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.[10]

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of seven days, including four days in field practice and pilot survey[11].

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

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by eight teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in September 2021 and concluded in March 2022. There were several challenges that delayed and interrupted data collection at various times. Although fieldwork teams were prioritized and got vaccinated during the training period, COVID-19 was spread out very fast among the team because teams stay in collective residencies. COVID affected more than 50% of fieldwork staff including drivers. There were 2 waves in August 2021 and January 2022 respectively. Infected people and close contacts had to be isolated for 10 days. It delayed the process for 3-4 weeks. Civil unrests disturbed the beginning of data collection. It had also some impact on fuel availability, so some teams were obliged to suspend the data collection for about 1-2 weeks. In 2022, the rainy season started early and caused damage on roads and bridges. This had also an impact on data collection schedule.

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

[9] **http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing**

[10] **http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design**

[11] The training of Measurers was preceded by a separate training and test protocol to determine whether the digital measurement board could be recommended for use in the survey. The quantitative test results and qualitative assessment by the Central Statistics Office were positive and the main fieldwork training included training on both the digital measurement board and the standard analogue board. See Section 7.7 Malnutrition for further information.

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[12]

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

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

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.[13]

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[14]

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme[15]. These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held in Happy Valley Hotel on 28th July 2003. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the Technical Committee and the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

[12] **http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection**

[13] **http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing**

[14] **http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis**

[15] **http://mics.unicef.org/tools#reporting**

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on https://ndcc.eswatinistats.org.sz and on the MICS website[16] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

Geocode, i.e., latitude, longitude and altitude, was collected/is available for each survey cluster. To ensure respondent protection, these data are not publicly available. Anonymised geocodes can be requested by contacting the Central Statistical Office, as indicated in the readme file included with the data. Specific terms of use will apply.

[16] **http://mics.unicef.org/surveys**

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[17]	Module[18]	Definition[19]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	82.7
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	93.1 89.0
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	12.0 15.3
SR.S1	Eswatini radio listenership		HC	Percentage of households where a member listens to the Eswatini Broadcasting and Information Services (EBIS) radio station	65.5
SR.S2	Eswatini radio signal coverage		HC	Percentage of households that reported receiving good signal for the Eswatini Broadcasting and Information Services (EBIS) radio station	77.2
SR.S3	Eswatini TV viewership		HC	Percentage of households where a member watches the Eswatini Television station	20.9
SR.S4	Eswatini TV signal coverage		HC	Percentage of households that reported receiving good signal for the Eswatini Television station	30.6
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	59.2

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

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[17]	Module[18]	Definition[19]	Value
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	63.8
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	98.6
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	17.3
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	62.7
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months Women Men	 16.7 18.1
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone Women Men	 90.0 91.1
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months Women Men	 93.6 92.6
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet Women (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months Men (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 54.6 50.4 50.1 47.5
SR.S5 SR.S6	Use of social media		MT	Percentage of women and men who Women (a) used any social media platform everyday during the last 3 months (b) used any of the four common social media platforms at least once in the last 3 months[20] Men (c) used any social media platform everyday during the last 3 months (d) used any of the four common social media platforms at least once in the last 3 months[4]	 52.5 65.6 53.8 64.7

[20] According to the survey the 4 common social media platforms were defined as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[17]	Module[18]	Definition[19]	Value
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (c) age 15-24 (d) age 15-49	 17.2 14.6 18.0 16.6
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	27.7
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	11.4
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	11.7
SR.S7 SR.S8	Use of tobacco products		TA	Percentage of women and men who Women (a) currently use tobacco products (b) use tobacco products daily Men (c) currently use tobacco products (d) use tobacco products daily	 2.6 1.0 17.4 13.7
SR.S9 SR.S10 SR.S11	Alcohol consumption		TA	Percentage of women and men who Women (a) ever consumed any alcohol (b) consumed any alcohol in the past 12 months (c) consumed any alcohol in the past 30 days Men (d) ever consumed any alcohol (e) consumed any alcohol in the past 12 months (f) consumed any alcohol in the past 30 days	 26.6 16.5 10.4 47.3 39.9 32.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
SURVIVE [21]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	21
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	15
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	35
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	6
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	41

[21] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 10-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	78
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	11.8
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	57.7
TM.S1	Source of contraceptive method		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method which they received from health facility or health personnel	95.8
TM.S2	Partner aware use of contraceptive method		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union whose partner is aware that she is currently using a contraceptive method	41.3
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[22]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	73.0
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	98.6 73.5 5.0
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	93.3
TM.S3	Content of antenatal care all 8		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure, weight and height measured and gave urine and blood sample and took iron and folic acid supplements as part of antenatal care	32.2
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval[23] prior to the most recent birth	74.9
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	92.7

[22] See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

[23] See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	93.4
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	16.5
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	97.4
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	81.5
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	90.3
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	74.7
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	43.5
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	59.5
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	44.7
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	88.3
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[24]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	71.9
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	79.8
TM.S4	Provision of care-seeking information for mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received information on the post-delivery symptoms requiring care-seeking for herself after delivery of their most recent live birth	49.3
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months Women Men	 3.8 18.0

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	 62.2 69.7
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	 3.3 3.2
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex Women Men	 47.9 52.0
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	17.2
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner Women Men	 85.6 98.2
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	 72.0 87.3
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[25], who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	 50.9 46.5
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[26] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	 67.6 51.4

[25] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[26] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[27] toward people living with HIV Women Men	 9.6 8.0
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	 98.0 96.3
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	 66.1 52.5
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	 80.8 56.4
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV[28] (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	 83.9 81.4
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	91.8
TM.37	Male circumcision		MMC	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	44.1
TM.S5	Informed about Covid-19		CV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report being well or somewhat informed about Covid-19 Women Men	 95.9 94.8

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TM.S6	Knowledge of prevention of Covid-19		CV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who know the three most common ways of preventing the spread of Covid-19[29] Women Men	 53.2 69.6
TM.S7	Covid-19 misconceptions		CV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify the three popular misconceptions regarding the prevention or treatment of Covid-19[30] Women Men	 5.7 13.5
TM.S8	Discriminatory attitudes for Covid-19		CV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting that they would be afraid of associating with a survivor of Covid-19 Women Men	 12.3 7.4
TM.S9	Access to medical services during Covid-19 restrictions		CV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report that they could not receive medical treatment when needed at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic due to Covid-19 related reasons Women Men	 58.3 37.5
TM.S10 TM.S11	Ever examined for Non-Communicable Disease		ND	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have ever been medically examined for Non-Communicable Disease[31] (NCD) Women (a) Hypertension (b) Diabetes Men (c) Hypertension (d) Diabetes	 81.5 26.7 54.7 25.2

[29] The 3 common ways of Covid-19 prevention have been defined as regular washing or sanitizing of hands, covering of mouth when sneezing and maintaining a safe distance with people in public places.

[30] The 3 three popular misconceptions on covid prevention have been defined as use of home-made remedies, living in hot climate conditions, prevented/treated through body steaming

[31] Respondents were either asked about diabetes, hypertension, cervical and breast cancer if female or diabetes, hypertension and prostate cancer if male

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TM.S12 TM.S13	Diagnosed with Non-Communicable Disease in past 12 months		ND	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have been medically diagnosed with Non-Communicable Disease[32] in the past 12 months (NCD) Women (a) Hypertension (b) Diabetes Men (c) Hypertension (d) Diabetes	 4.5 0.2 3.2 0.1
TM.S14 TM.S15	Currently on medical treatment for Non-Communicable Disease		ND	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who took medical treatment for Non-Communicable Disease[33] (NCD) in the last 2 weeks Women (a) Hypertension (b) Diabetes Men (c) Hypertension (d) Diabetes	 3.3 0.6 1.1 1.1
TM.S16	Currently taking insulin treatment		ND	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who took insulin treatment during the time of survey Women Men	 0.2 0.1
TM.S17	Took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months		ND	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months Women Men	 3.9 0.8
TM.S18	Ever screened for cervical cancer		ND	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever been screened for cervical cancer	39.8
TM.S19	Ever screened for breast cancer		ND	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever been screened for breast cancer	25.0
TM.S20	Ever attempted suicide		ND	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have ever attempted suicide Women Men	 7.4 2.8

[32] Respondents were either asked about diabetes, hypertension and asthma

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TM.S21	Attempted suicide in the last 12 months		ND	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have attempted suicide in the past 12 months Women Men	 14.2 8.3
TM.S22	Close family member died from suicide		ND	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who reported that a close family member has died from suicide Women Men	 6.9 3.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	94.8
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	84.3
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	87.9
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	87.9
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	87.9
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	87.8
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2) at any time before the survey	80.1
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	89.6
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	79.9
TC.S1	Vitamin A supplementation coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second dose of Vitamin A supplement at any time before the survey	75.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.S2	Deworming coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second dose of Albendazole at any time before the survey	66.8
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[34]		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	 77.0 66.1
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	42.5
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	 67.9 27.1
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	37.1
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	43.0
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	16.6
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	81.6
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[35]	34.5
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	(43.6)[36]

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

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

[36] Due to very low prevalence of ARI, this figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Therefore, no disaggregate is presented in this report. In addition to that, the percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics (indicator TC.20) is not presented

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	40.7
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	13.0
TC.28	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	2.8
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	94.0
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	46.7
TC.S3	Exclusively breastfed for the first three days after birth		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were exclusively breastfed for the first three days after birth	88.8
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[37]	54.3
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[38] during the previous day	57.8
TC.S4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received mixed milk feeding	10.0
TC.S5	Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months		BD	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	33.7
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	56.4
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	13.8
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	14.7
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[39] during the previous day	49.1

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

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	95.2
TC.39a TC.S6b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	24.5 1.3
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	75.8
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[40] during the previous day	30.0
TC.S7	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[41] or more during the previous day	68.5
TC.S8	Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	14.4
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	39.4
TC.S9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day	49.7
TC.S10	Sweet beverage consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed sweet beverage during the previous day	38.6
TC.S11	Unhealthy food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed unhealthy food during the previous day	34.6
TC.S12	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who did not consume any vegetable or fruit during the previous day	35.3
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	5.0 1.3

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	20.0 4.9
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.8 0.5
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	9.8 2.2
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	87.5
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	30.7 1.4 14.6
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	2.4
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	63.2
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	13.7
TC.53	Early childhood development index 2030	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	48.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	9.3
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	79.9
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	67.1
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	81.6
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	94.6 50.8 28.9
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	4.4 6.4 15.3
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	122.7 94.4
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	79.7 57.3 36.5
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	90.3
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	20.3 47.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) lower secondary school (d) upper secondary school Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years Foundational learning skills for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years Foundational learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties (e) reading age 7-14 years (f) numeracy age 7-14 years	1.02 1.00 1.39 1.64 0.68 0.94 0.54 0.37 0.83 0.99 0.71 0.58 1.37 1.18 0.59 0.63 0.78 0.71 0.80 0.84
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	16.5
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	95.7
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	64.1
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	58.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	24.7
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	13.7
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	11.0
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	41.1
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	28.3
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	89.9
LN.S1	Participation in home learning during covid-19		ED	Percentage of children currently attending primary or secondary school who participated in any learning activity at home during the school closure due to Covid-19	34.1
LN.S2	Participation in school organised home learning during covid-19		ED	Percentage of children currently attending primary or secondary school who participated in any learning activity at home which was organised by the school during the school closure due to Covid-19	18.7
LN.S3	Participation in government organised learning during covid-19		ED	Percentage of children currently attending primary or secondary school who participated in any learning activity at home which was organised by the Ministry of Education during the school closure due to Covid-19	24.0
LN.S4	Return to school		ED	Percentage of children previously attending primary or secondary school who have not returned to school in the current school year due to pregnancy, marriage or starting work (a) Girls (b) Boys	25.6 0.8
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks in English or Siswati (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7-14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	49.2 16.9 15.9 28.9 8.2 8.0
LN.S5 LN.S6 LN.S7	Children with foundational reading skills in either language	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks in English (g) Age 7-14 (h) Age for grade 2/3 (i) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks in Siswati (j) Age 7-14 (k) Age for grade 2/3 (l) Attending grade 2/3	30.4 8.4 8.3 18.7 8.5 7.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	65.7
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	79.4
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[42]	13.6
PR.S1	Animal herding		CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in animal herding activities	41.2
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 0.1 1.9 0.0 0.0
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	 3.0 0.0
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union Women Men	 8.3 6.9

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	5.1 6.4
PR.13	Crime reporting[43]	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	55.7 56.0
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	33.8 76.7
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Women Men	8.1 5.7
PR.S2	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food, (6) she rejects or ends the relationship with him, (7) she sleeps with another man, (8) she initiates sex, (9) she refuses to give food Women Men	12.1 8.1

[43] Due a low percentage of men and women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, this indicator is presented only here and no disaggregate is available

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PR.S3	Women empowerment		CP, SB	Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	25.7
PR.S4	Marital control		GV	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years whose husbands or partners have ever demonstrated 3 or more of the specific behaviours	34.5
PR.S5a PR.S5b	Experience of physical violence		GV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence (a) since age 15 (b) Past 12 months	 25.3 6.0
PR.S6a PR.S6b	Experience of sexual violence		GV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence (a) Ever (b) Past 12 months	 7.0 0.5
PR.S7	Experience of different forms of violence		GV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence	28.4
PR.S8	Help seeking for sexual violence		GV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence and who sought help	34.5
PR.S9	Experience of sexual violence by exact age 18	16.2.3	GV	Percentage of women 18-29 who ever experienced sexual violence by age 18	3.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	81.2
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	78.2
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	77.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water	63.8
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water	78.2
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed	22.1
WS.S1	Persons meeting the minimum water consumption requirement		WS	Percentage of persons meeting the minimum water consumption requirement of 15 litres per day	72.9
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	55.1
WS.S2	Availability of water and soap for handwashing during Covid-19 restrictions		HW	Percentage of households which had both water and soap for handwashing available in sufficient quantities when needed during Covid-191	66.5
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	85.5
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	59.4
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste never emptied or emptied and buried in a covered pit	98.7
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste removed by a service provider for treatment off-site	0.6
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	92.6
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	5.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	13.0
EQ.S1	Population covered by social transfers for Covid-19		ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits during the Covid-19 outbreak	33.7
EQ.S2	External economic support to the poorest households for Covid-19		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers during the Covid-19 outbreak	40.1
EQ.S3	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers for Covid-19		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers during the Covid-19 outbreak	17.4
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	17.1
EQ.S4	Coverage of school feeding program		ED	Percentage of children currently attending primary or secondary school who participated in the school feeding program before schools closed in March 2020 due to Covid-19	79.4
EQ.S5	Children deprived of food		ED	Percentage of children currently attending primary or secondary school who participated in the school feeding program before school closure who were forced to skip a meal during Covid-19 because there was not enough food at home or elsewhere	12.7
EQ.S6 EQ.S7	Supplementary meal coverage		ED	Percentage of children currently attending primary or secondary school who ever received a supplementary meal during the school closure from March to December 2020 due to Covid-19 (a) From any source (b) From Neighbourhood Care Point (NCP)	 7.0 53.7
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	 18.2 11.8
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (c) age 15-24 (d) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 5.8 5.5 5.4 5.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 52.4 48.2 59.3 49.8
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 42.1 40.2 37.8 34.5

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 5,265 households selected for the sample, 4,891 were found occupied. Of these, 4,675 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 95.6 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 1,404 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 1,224 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 94.2 percent. Also, 1,168 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 89.9 percent.

In the interviewed households, 4,575 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 4,294 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 93.9 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every second household. 4,401 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,658 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 82.8 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 2,310 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,251 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 97.4 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 5,890 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 2,551 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 2,490 which corresponds to a response rate of 97.6 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 89.7, 79.1, 93.1, 93.3 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

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

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Area		Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo
Households							
Sampled	5,265	1,395	3,870	1,485	1,590	1,035	1,155
Occupied	4,891	1,292	3,599	1,394	1,482	955	1,060
Interviewed	4,675	1,194	3,481	1,338	1,359	934	1,044
Household completion rate	88.8	85.6	89.9	90.1	85.5	90.2	90.4
Household response rate	95.6	92.4	96.7	96.0	91.7	97.8	98.5
Water quality testing[A]							
Sampled	1,404	372	1,032	396	424	276	308
Occupied	1,299	344	955	369	393	254	283
Household water quality test							
Completed	1,224	314	910	342	358	247	277
Completion rate	87.2	84.4	88.2	86.4	84.4	89.5	89.9
Response rate	94.2	91.3	95.3	92.7	91.1	97.2	97.9
Source water quality test	1,168	310	858	315	349	230	274
Completed	83.2	83.3	83.1	79.5	82.3	83.3	89.0
Response rate	89.9	90.1	89.8	85.4	88.8	90.6	96.8
Women age 15-49 years[B]							
Eligible	4,575	854	3,721	1,260	1,173	1,122	1,020
Interviewed	4,294	776	3,518	1,167	1,055	1,077	995
Women's response rate	93.9	90.9	94.5	92.6	89.9	96.0	97.5
Women's overall response rate	89.7	84.0	91.4	88.9	82.5	93.9	96.1
Men age 15-49 years							
Number of men in interviewed households	4,401	870	3,531	1,240	1,213	957	991
Eligible	2,003	374	1,629	567	531	467	438
Interviewed	1,658	251	1,407	461	355	432	410
Men's response rate	82.8	67.1	86.4	81.3	66.9	92.5	93.6
Men's overall response rate	79.1	62.0	83.5	78.0	61.3	90.5	92.2
Children under 5 years							
Eligible	2,310	293	2,017	622	524	586	578
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,251	275	1,976	610	497	572	572
Under-5's response rate	97.4	93.9	98.0	98.1	94.8	97.6	99.0
Under-5's overall response rate	93.1	86.7	94.8	94.1	87.0	95.5	97.5
Children age 5-17 years[C]							
Number of children in interviewed households	5,890	615	5,275	1,412	1,471	1,540	1,467
Eligible	2,551	361	2,190	654	666	598	633
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,490	345	2,145	640	636	592	622
Children age 5-17's response rate	97.6	95.6	97.9	97.9	95.5	99.0	98.3
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	93.3	88.3	94.7	93.9	87.6	96.8	96.8

[A] The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 4 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

[B] The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second household

[C] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Area		Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity							
Yes, interconnected grid	79.8	81.0	79.1	83.8	79.9	72.2	79.0
Yes, off-grid	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
No	19.5	18.2	20.3	15.5	19.3	27.3	20.4
Missing/DK	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home[A]							
Yes	62.8	69.4	58.8	53.8	69.2	66.4	61.4
No	36.8	30.1	40.9	45.3	30.6	33.6	38.3
DK/Missing	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Main material of flooring[B]							
Natural floor	2.4	0.9	3.3	4.3	0.7	1.6	3.3
Rudimentary floor	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Finished floor	97.2	98.3	96.5	95.3	98.8	97.6	96.7
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof[B]							
Natural roofing	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.8	0.6	1.8	4.7
Rudimentary roofing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Finished roofing	98.1	99.3	97.4	98.9	99.2	98.1	94.8
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls[B]							
Natural walls	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.1
Rudimentary walls	4.4	2.6	5.5	5.1	2.2	6.5	6.1
Finished walls	94.2	96.0	93.1	93.1	96.8	91.6	92.8
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping							
1	44.1	67.2	29.8	38.1	57.8	33.3	33.9
2	27.3	19.9	31.9	29.8	21.9	28.0	34.0
3 or more	28.6	12.9	38.3	32.1	20.3	38.8	32.1
Number of households	4,675	1,785	2,890	1,387	1,765	661	862
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
Energy use for cooking[C]							
Clean fuels and technologies	56.5	85.0	39.0	61.2	64.9	38.1	46.2
Other fuels	41.4	13.6	58.6	38.0	30.6	61.6	53.7
No cooking done in the household	1.9	1.2	2.4	0.5	4.5	0.3	0.2
DK/Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	82.7	86.1	81.6	86.5	84.8	74.8	80.9
Number of household members	17,110	4,177	12,933	5,116	5,452	3,067	3,475

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

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

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

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

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Area		Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo
Percentage of households that own a							
Television	62.3	63.6	61.5	64.7	64.0	54.0	61.2
Refrigerator	68.5	67.8	69.0	72.6	68.4	63.4	66.2
Electric stove	23.7	28.7	20.6	31.2	20.8	16.4	23.0
Geyser	13.2	22.0	7.8	19.3	10.4	5.7	14.8
Fan	23.3	31.3	18.3	20.3	25.4	13.8	31.2
Food blender	11.0	15.5	8.2	16.5	9.1	6.0	9.9
Electric kettle	66.6	71.6	63.5	71.4	69.5	56.8	60.2
Electric iron	66.6	71.9	63.4	71.2	69.3	55.8	62.1
Hot plate	42.8	52.6	36.8	37.7	51.2	35.6	39.5
Water heater element/ bucket	15.8	17.9	14.5	14.9	18.0	13.1	14.8
Percentage of households that own							
Agricultural land	55.0	24.2	74.0	54.2	47.0	72.0	59.4
Farm animals/Livestock	51.5	21.5	70.1	44.8	45.3	69.0	61.6
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a							
Wristwatch	40.5	45.7	37.4	38.4	43.9	40.3	37.3
Bicycle	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	4.7	5.2	9.0
Motorcycle or scooter	2.9	2.8	2.9	5.1	1.9	1.1	2.7
Animal-drawn cart	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.3
Car, truck, or van	27.5	27.1	27.7	33.6	24.7	25.1	25.1
Boat with a motor	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7
Tractor	2.2	0.3	3.3	1.4	1.8	4.5	2.5
Animal drawn plough	7.9	1.6	11.8	7.7	6.8	12.9	6.8
Wheelbarrow	43.3	16.9	59.7	42.4	37.2	55.9	47.7
Hoe	54.4	21.3	74.8	52.1	44.4	71.6	65.2
Computer or tablet[A]	17.8	22.8	14.7	21.9	16.4	15.6	15.5
Mobile telephone[A]	97.2	97.8	96.8	96.4	98.3	97.5	96.0
Bank account	69.9	81.5	62.7	72.1	72.9	59.3	68.4
Ownership of dwelling							
Owned by a household member	60.6	22.5	84.2	66.0	46.7	77.6	67.5
Not owned	39.3	77.4	15.8	33.7	53.3	22.4	32.5
Rented	31.6	65.8	10.5	24.6	44.4	18.1	27.1
Other	7.7	11.6	5.3	9.1	8.9	4.4	5.4
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Number of households	4,675	1,785	2,890	1,387	1,765	661	862

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

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Wealth index quintile						
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	Number of household members
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**17,110**
Area							
Urban	10.7	10.6	14.4	20.0	44.3	100.0	4,177
Rural	23.0	23.0	21.8	20.0	12.2	100.0	12,933
Region							
Hhohho	15.9	20.1	21.9	19.8	22.3	100.0	5,116
Manzini	16.5	18.5	20.8	22.1	22.1	100.0	5,452
Shiselweni	29.2	20.5	18.6	20.0	11.8	100.0	3,067
Lubombo	23.4	21.8	17.3	17.0	20.6	100.0	3,475

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and mean household size[44]. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[45]

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

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized[45]. The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

[44] This was determined by asking the total number of household members in each household and the total number of households with completed interviews. These variables were chosen because were easily obtained. The mean household size indicator is a key determinant of underlying demand for housing.

[45] See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**4,675**	**4,675**
Sex of household head			
Male	56.0	2,616	2,499
Female	44.0	2,059	2,176
Age of household head			
<18	0.4	19	19
18-34	27.0	1,261	1,076
35-64	57.1	2,669	2,706
65-84	14.4	675	809
85+	1.1	51	65
Area			
Urban	38.2	1,785	1,194
Rural	61.8	2,890	3,481
Region			
Hhohho	29.7	1,387	1,338
Manzini	37.8	1,765	1,359
Shiselweni	14.1	661	934
Lubombo	18.4	862	1,044
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	12.3	576	646
Primary	24.6	1,149	1,231
Secondary	44.9	2,100	1,995
Higher	17.1	801	756
Vocational	0.6	28	24
DK/Missing	0.5	22	23
Number of household members			
1	29.7	1,387	1,141
2	14.3	666	628
3	13.0	607	615
4	12.4	581	617
5	9.4	438	486
6	6.5	305	361
7+	14.8	691	827
Households with [A]			
At least one child under age 5 years	31.9	1,493	1,648
At least one child age 5-17 years	48.7	2,277	2,551
At least one child age <18 years	56.8	2,656	2,919
At least one woman age 15-49 years	62.4	2,916	3,018
At least one man age 15-49 years	62.3	2,911	2,907
No member age <50	8.6	403	403
No adult (18+) member	0.4	18	18
Mean household size	3.7	4,675	4,675

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

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 17,110 household members were listed. Of these, 8,317 were males, and 8,793 were females.[46]

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population[A] in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**8,317**	**100.0**	**8,793**	**100.0**	**17,110**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	1,041	12.5	1,031	11.7	2,071	12.1
5-9	1,048	12.6	992	11.3	2,040	11.9
10-14	946	11.4	1,008	11.5	1,954	11.4
15-19	935	11.2	848	9.6	1,783	10.4
15-17	577	6.9	509	5.8	1,087	6.4
18-19	358	4.3	338	3.8	697	4.1
20-24	806	9.7	766	8.7	1,571	9.2
25-29	699	8.4	715	8.1	1,414	8.3
30-34	584	7.0	631	7.2	1,215	7.1
35-39	522	6.3	614	7.0	1,136	6.6
40-44	420	5.0	409	4.7	829	4.8
45-49	268	3.2	264	3.0	532	3.1
50-54	296	3.6	416	4.7	712	4.2
55-59	207	2.5	305	3.5	512	3.0
60-64	195	2.3	233	2.7	428	2.5
65-69	139	1.7	182	2.1	320	1.9
70-74	90	1.1	134	1.5	225	1.3
75-79	55	0.7	118	1.3	173	1.0
80-84	47	0.6	70	0.8	117	0.7
85+	20	0.2	57	0.6	76	0.4
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	3,612	43.4	3,540	40.3	7,152	41.8
Adults age 18+ years	4,705	56.6	5,254	59.7	9,958	58.2

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

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized)[45]. Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

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

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education[47], marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, functional difficulties (for age 18-49) and wealth index quintiles.[48, 49]

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

[48] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Eswatini MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: type of floor, roof, wall, Household assets – 1 (Fixed telephone line, Radio, Table, Chair, Wardrobe, Bed, sofa, Cupboard, Manual grinding machine, non-Electric iron, Paraffin stove, Cooking stand, Bush knife, Sleeping mat (Licansi)), Electricity, Household assets – 2 (Television, Refrigerator, Electric stove, Geyser, Fan, Food blender, Electric kettle, Electric iron, Hot plate, Water heater element/bucket), Household members assets (Wristwatch, Bicycle, Motorcycle/scooter, Animal drawn cart, Car/truck/van, Boat with motor, Tractor, Animal drawn plough, Wheelbarrow, Hoe),Computer / Mobile / Internet, Land ownership, Ownership of livestock, Bank account. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;
Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. **https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf**.;
Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. **https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf**.

[49] When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual

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

household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**4,294**	**4,294**
Area			
Urban	28.9	1,242	776
Rural	71.1	3,052	3,518
Region			
Hhohho	30.1	1,294	1,167
Manzini	32.7	1,403	1,055
Shiselweni	18.2	783	1,077
Lubombo	19.0	815	995
Age			
15-19	19.8	850	940
15-17	11.9	509	574
18-19	7.9	341	366
20-24	18.1	779	795
25-29	16.5	710	661
30-34	14.9	640	602
35-39	14.6	626	593
40-44	9.9	427	429
45-49	6.1	262	274
Education			
Pre-primary or none	3.0	128	123
Primary	16.5	709	736
Secondary	65.4	2,808	2,862
Higher	14.8	637	559
Vocational	0.3	11	14
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	35.9	1,542	1,505
Widowed	2.2	96	102
Divorced	1.0	43	39
Separated	3.4	147	142
Never married/in union	57.2	2,456	2,500
DK/Missing	0.2	10	6
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	31.5	1,351	1,420
Ever gave birth	68.5	2,943	2,874
Gave birth in last two years	20.1	865	844
No birth in last two years	48.4	2,078	2,030
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	7.9	299	307
Has no functional difficulty	92.1	3,486	3,413
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.1	777	871
Second	17.7	761	825
Middle	21.2	910	905
Fourth	21.0	900	855
Richest	22.0	946	838

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**1,658**	**1,658**
Area			
Urban	32.2	534	251
Rural	67.8	1,124	1,407
Region			
Hhohho	30.2	500	461
Manzini	35.8	593	355
Shiselweni	15.2	253	432
Lubombo	18.8	312	410
Age			
15-19	22.9	380	450
15-17	15.4	255	297
18-19	7.5	125	153
20-24	17.6	292	301
25-29	17.6	292	270
30-34	12.0	199	201
35-39	12.4	205	181
40-44	10.7	177	155
45-49	6.8	113	100
Education			
Pre-primary or none	2.5	41	44
Primary	21.9	363	376
Secondary	64.2	1,065	1,072
Higher	10.7	178	152
Vocational	0.7	11	14
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	25.9	430	364
Widowed	0.4	7	8
Divorced	0.2	4	4
Separated	3.4	57	58
Never married/in union	69.9	1,159	1,223
DK/Missing	0.1	1	1
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	44.9	745	671
Has no living children	55.1	913	987
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	3.5	49	52
Has no functional difficulty	96.5	1,354	1,309
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.7	326	337
Second	18.9	313	341
Middle	18.9	313	325
Fourth	20.7	344	346
Richest	21.9	362	309

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**2,251**	**2,251**
Sex			
Male	50.4	1,135	1,132
Female	49.6	1,116	1,119
Area			
Urban	20.6	464	275
Rural	79.4	1,787	1,976
Region			
Hhohho	30.7	690	610
Manzini	27.9	629	497
Shiselweni	19.2	432	572
Lubombo	22.2	501	572
Age in months			
0-5	9.4	212	209
6-11	11.2	252	242
12-23	18.6	419	422
24-35	20.1	452	446
36-47	21.4	481	494
48-59	19.3	435	438
Mother's education[A]			
Pre-primary or none	6.6	149	157
Primary	24.0	541	560
Secondary	58.4	1,315	1,322
Higher	10.6	239	203
Vocational	0.2	6	7
DK/Missing	0.1	2	2
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	78.8	1,775	1,731
Other primary caretaker	21.2	476	520
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B,C]			
Has functional difficulty	14.1	193	213
Has no functional difficulty	85.9	1174	1,165
Mother's functional difficulties[D]			
Has functional difficulty	6.0	134	136
Has no functional difficulty	74.7	1,681	1,655
No information	19.3	436	460
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.8	512	570
Second	22.4	504	531
Middle	20.4	460	457
Fourth	18.3	411	394
Richest	16.2	364	299

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

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

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

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**5,564**	**2,490**	**2,490**
Sex				
Male	50.9	2,829	1,257	1,270
Female	49.1	2,734	1,233	1,220
Area				
Urban	16.8	936	548	345
Rural	83.2	4,627	1,942	2,145
Region				
Hhohho	27.6	1,538	724	640
Manzini	29.7	1,651	778	636
Shiselweni	20.4	1,133	443	592
Lubombo	22.3	1,242	545	622
Age				
5-9	39.0	2,170	1,012	991
10-14	38.4	2,137	917	907
15-17	22.6	1,257	561	592
Mother's education[B]				
Pre-primary or none	11.3	630	257	270
Primary	30.3	1,686	670	707
Secondary	46.9	2,610	1,193	1,180
Higher	10.1	565	324	283
Vocational	0.3	15	9	10
DK/Missing	0.3	18	8	7
Emancipated[C]	0.7	40	28	33
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	56.6	3,147	1,485	1,428
Other primary caretaker	42.7	2,376	976	1,029
Emancipated[C]	0.7	40	28	33
Child's functional difficulties[D]				
Has functional difficulty	12.7	705	307	303
Has no functional difficulty	87.3	4,859	2,183	2,187
Mother's functional difficulties[E]				
Has functional difficulty	5.4	301	134	132
Has no functional difficulty	54.8	3,048	1,386	1,357
No information	39.8	2,215	970	1,001
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	20.7	1,151	506	566
Second	21.9	1,216	482	501
Middle	20.0	1,114	490	505
Fourth	19.7	1,097	486	471
Richest	17.7	985	526	447

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

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

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

[D] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

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

4.6 LITERACY

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

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

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

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

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Secondary or higher[A]	Vocational		Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate		Literate	Illiterate			
Total	**0.8**	**2.1**	**11.8**	**4.7**	**80.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**93.1**	**4,294**
Area										
Urban	0.7	2.2	9.3	2.9	84.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.9	1,242
Rural	0.9	2.1	12.8	5.5	78.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	92.4	3,052
Region										
Hhohho	1.1	2.5	8.9	6.3	81.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.2	1,294
Manzini	0.7	2.0	12.0	3.3	82.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	1,403
Shiselweni	0.5	1.2	10.9	3.8	82.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.0	783
Lubombo	1.1	2.8	16.6	5.8	73.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.4	815
Age										
15-24[1]	0.0	0.4	10.1	2.7	86.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.0	1,629
15-19	0.0	0.3	13.8	2.8	83.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	850
15-17	0.0	0.2	17.6	3.1	79.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	509
18-19	0.0	0.6	8.2	2.3	88.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	341
20-24	0.0	0.4	5.9	2.5	90.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.1	779
25-34	0.8	2.6	10.2	4.9	81.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	92.5	1,350
35-49	1.9	3.9	15.5	7.1	71.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	88.9	1,315
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	2.4	3.9	15.8	11.5	65.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	84.5	299
Has no functional difficulty	0.8	2.3	10.6	4.4	81.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.3	3,486
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.6	4.6	21.0	10.5	62.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	84.9	777
Second	0.5	2.0	14.9	5.4	77.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.7	761
Middle	1.0	2.6	12.1	4.6	79.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	92.8	910
Fourth	0.9	1.1	8.3	3.1	86.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.8	900
Richest	0.3	0.9	4.8	1.2	92.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.9	946

[1] MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Secondary or higher[A]	Vocational		Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of men
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate		Literate	Illiterate			
Total	**0.6**	**1.9**	**12.7**	**9.2**	**75.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**89.0**	**1,658**
Area										
Urban	1.0	2.0	5.6	10.4	80.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	87.6	534
Rural	0.4	1.8	16.1	8.6	72.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	89.6	1,124
Region										
Hhohho	1.3	1.3	14.5	4.3	77.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.4	500
Manzini	0.0	1.4	11.6	11.6	75.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	87.0	593
Shiselweni	0.7	1.8	16.1	9.5	70.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	88.7	253
Lubombo	0.6	3.7	9.2	12.1	73.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	84.2	312
Age										
15-24[1]	0.2	0.0	15.3	4.9	79.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.1	672
15-19	0.4	0.0	20.7	7.4	71.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	380
15-17	0.6	0.0	26.3	7.4	65.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	255
18-19	0.0	0.0	9.2	7.4	83.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	125
20-24	0.0	0.0	8.4	1.7	89.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.3	292
25-34	1.3	1.5	7.7	8.1	80.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	90.4	491
35-49	0.5	4.8	14.2	16.0	63.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	79.2	495
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	4.6	20.5	24.4	49.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	71.1	49
Has no functional difficulty	0.6	2.1	9.9	9.0	77.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	88.9	1,354
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.3	5.2	20.6	20.7	52.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.1	326
Second	0.9	1.4	17.4	7.5	72.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	91.1	313
Middle	0.0	1.5	10.1	9.8	78.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	88.7	313
Fourth	0.9	1.3	10.2	4.2	82.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	94.6	344
Richest	0.0	0.2	6.2	4.4	88.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	95.4	362

[1] MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:							
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Outside Eswatini	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Total	**33.4**	**8.1**	**22.3**	**15.9**	**20.4**	**100.0**	**4,294**	**30.3**	**20.1**	**48.4**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**30.8**	**33.7**	**19.5**	**13.6**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2,862**
Area																				
Urban	14.9	14.9	36.3	19.8	14.2	100.0	1,242	38.8	24.6	35.8	0.9	100.0	29.8	42.2	15.8	10.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,058
Rural	40.9	5.4	16.5	14.3	22.9	100.0	3,052	25.3	17.5	55.8	1.4	100.0	31.4	28.7	21.7	15.6	2.5	0.2	100.0	1,804
Region																				
Hhohho	32.3	9.7	21.7	15.3	21.0	100.0	1,294	46.3	13.0	39.8	0.9	100.0	70.3	15.8	6.3	5.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	876
Manzini	24.5	10.1	27.3	17.9	20.2	100.0	1,403	30.7	28.2	40.3	0.8	100.0	16.0	61.8	12.2	8.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,059
Shiselweni	40.0	5.8	19.0	15.8	19.5	100.0	783	8.9	21.7	67.6	1.8	100.0	6.2	14.1	68.5	6.5	4.6	0.1	100.0	470
Lubombo	44.0	4.5	17.6	13.4	20.5	100.0	815	20.7	13.6	63.8	1.9	100.0	14.8	22.9	11.4	49.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	456
Age																				
15-19	56.8	6.7	16.4	11.8	8.3	100.0	850	27.7	20.4	49.5	2.4	100.0	27.9	32.4	18.6	18.3	2.2	0.6	100.0	367
15-17	59.4	5.4	15.3	11.6	8.3	100.0	509	29.9	16.0	52.0	2.1	100.0	28.2	30.9	19.7	18.0	2.1	1.0	100.0	207
18-19	53.0	8.7	18.0	12.0	8.2	100.0	341	24.9	26.0	46.3	2.8	100.0	27.4	34.3	17.3	18.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	160
20-24	44.9	10.1	27.3	9.8	7.9	100.0	779	29.5	20.7	47.7	2.1	100.0	32.0	30.5	18.2	16.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	429
25-29	30.7	12.2	31.0	18.9	7.2	100.0	710	34.0	22.9	42.4	0.8	100.0	32.7	33.4	19.7	11.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	492
30-34	22.6	10.4	25.5	21.7	19.8	100.0	640	35.7	17.2	46.7	0.4	100.0	33.6	35.0	18.9	10.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	495
35-39	19.6	5.5	19.8	21.7	33.5	100.0	626	27.1	20.8	50.8	1.3	100.0	28.8	36.5	19.2	13.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	503
40-44	16.5	4.9	13.4	18.3	46.9	100.0	427	28.4	21.7	49.4	0.5	100.0	27.8	33.4	22.7	14.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	357
45-49	17.0	1.4	15.0	7.3	59.4	100.0	262	26.2	14.8	58.2	0.8	100.0	32.4	33.8	19.9	12.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	218
Education [A]																				
Pre-primary or none	22.6	11.8	15.8	9.0	40.7	100.0	128	23.7	9.2	67.1	0.0	100.0	30.9	18.8	28.1	21.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	99
Primary	30.4	7.9	20.2	12.7	28.8	100.0	709	28.0	13.3	57.8	0.9	100.0	28.2	32.6	19.4	18.7	0.8	0.3	100.0	494
Secondary	37.1	7.6	21.1	16.1	18.1	100.0	2,808	27.0	20.6	50.9	1.5	100.0	30.9	33.1	20.0	13.5	2.4	0.1	100.0	1,765
Higher	22.4	10.0	31.2	19.4	17.0	100.0	637	45.8	26.9	26.7	0.6	100.0	33.2	40.3	15.6	7.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	494

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:							Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Outside Eswatini	Missing	Total	
Marital status																				
Ever married/in union	11.0	7.6	26.3	20.3	34.8	100.0	1,838	27.9	17.8	53.3	1.0	100.0	31.3	32.9	20.1	14.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,636
Never married/in union	50.1	8.5	19.3	12.6	9.6	100.0	2,456	33.5	23.2	41.8	1.4	100.0	30.1	34.7	18.8	13.1	3.1	0.2	100.0	1,226
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																				
Has functional difficulty	30.3	7.4	19.2	15.7	27.4	100.0	299	27.3	16.0	55.5	1.2	100.0	42.4	25.7	16.7	14.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	209
Has no functional difficulty	29.8	8.6	23.5	16.5	21.5	100.0	3,486	30.6	20.8	47.5	1.1	100.0	30.0	34.6	19.7	13.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	2,446
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	38.2	8.0	19.9	15.4	18.5	100.0	777	22.7	11.7	64.1	1.5	100.0	26.7	25.5	29.9	16.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	480
Second	40.9	8.6	18.6	11.7	20.2	100.0	761	17.5	18.4	63.1	0.9	100.0	28.0	30.5	21.6	18.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	450
Middle	36.1	5.4	21.7	16.2	20.6	100.0	910	29.1	19.9	49.6	1.4	100.0	33.0	33.5	18.8	11.9	2.6	0.2	100.0	581
Fourth	31.3	6.2	23.0	16.9	22.6	100.0	900	30.4	23.7	44.6	1.3	100.0	29.4	40.4	17.3	10.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	618
Richest	22.7	12.2	26.9	18.4	19.8	100.0	946	44.0	23.9	31.3	0.9	100.0	34.7	35.5	13.9	13.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	731

[A] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:						
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of men	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Outside Eswatini	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Total	**53.5**	**4.9**	**19.1**	**11.8**	**10.8**	**100.0**	**1,658**	**35.9**	**20.0**	**43.5**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**23.5**	**39.7**	**17.4**	**16.3**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**772**
Area																			
Urban	22.7	8.2	36.0	19.3	13.8	100.0	534	41.9	17.5	40.2	0.4	100.0	19.6	50.3	13.0	14.9	2.2	100.0	413
Rural	68.1	3.4	11.0	8.2	9.4	100.0	1,124	28.9	22.9	47.3	0.9	100.0	28.0	27.6	22.4	18.0	4.1	100.0	359
Region																			
Manzini	59.5	2.9	13.5	10.8	13.3	100.0	500	44.3	19.5	35.6	0.5	100.0	64.7	17.3	7.0	6.9	4.1	100.0	203
Hhohho	44.7	8.4	27.2	12.9	6.7	100.0	593	40.9	20.5	38.3	0.3	100.0	10.6	67.5	14.0	6.9	1.0	100.0	328
Shiselweni	63.6	1.2	15.1	11.6	8.4	100.0	253	17.2	26.4	53.3	3.1	100.0	5.7	15.3	66.7	5.6	6.7	100.0	92
Lubombo	52.1	4.3	15.8	11.2	16.6	100.0	312	25.1	15.8	59.2	0.0	100.0	7.0	24.2	8.3	56.5	3.9	100.0	149
Age																			
15-19	66.4	4.4	12.1	10.2	6.8	100.0	380	31.2	22.7	46.0	0.0	100.0	19.8	38.4	21.5	18.5	1.8	100.0	127
15-17	63.3	5.0	14.4	11.7	5.5	100.0	255	33.3	21.7	45.0	0.0	100.0	19.0	39.6	22.4	17.8	1.2	100.0	93
18-19	72.8	3.1	7.5	7.2	9.5	100.0	125	(25.6)	(25.6)	(48.8)	0.0	100.0	(22.2)	(35.1)	(19.0)	(20.5)	(3.2)	100.0	34
20-24	59.1	3.6	21.0	7.0	9.2	100.0	292	37.3	15.8	46.9	0.0	100.0	19.2	41.8	18.6	17.5	2.9	100.0	119
25-29	52.4	9.5	23.2	8.3	6.6	100.0	292	38.4	26.0	34.4	1.2	100.0	18.6	42.6	19.8	13.8	5.3	100.0	139
30-34	49.3	3.8	18.3	18.7	9.9	100.0	199	36.2	19.6	44.2	0.0	100.0	37.7	20.6	18.1	20.0	3.6	100.0	101
35-39	46.3	3.2	19.0	17.3	14.1	100.0	205	32.8	11.5	54.9	0.8	100.0	18.8	51.9	9.3	18.7	1.3	100.0	110
40-44	41.0	2.3	24.0	11.2	21.6	100.0	177	34.3	21.7	42.0	2.0	100.0	30.0	39.4	15.0	11.3	4.3	100.0	105
45-49	37.5	7.0	20.8	16.8	17.9	100.0	113	43.9	22.2	33.9	0.0	100.0	24.5	41.8	18.2	14.1	1.5	100.0	71
Education [A]																			
Pre-primary or none	(51.0)	(3.1)	(22.1)	(13.3)	(10.4)	100.0	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Primary	55.0	5.5	18.4	12.7	8.3	100.0	363	26.0	22.0	51.4	0.5	100.0	18.4	39.7	23.7	15.1	3.1	100.0	163
Secondary	55.5	4.5	18.2	11.9	9.9	100.0	1,065	35.2	20.1	44.0	0.8	100.0	22.8	41.1	16.3	17.1	2.7	100.0	474
Higher	39.2	6.1	25.3	8.9	20.6	100.0	178	57.9	18.7	23.4	0.0	100.0	33.4	37.0	13.2	11.1	5.3	100.0	108

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:						
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of men	City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Outside Eswatini	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Marital status																			
Ever married/in union	43.8	5.0	18.1	15.8	17.2	100.0	499	37.9	21.2	39.8	1.1	100.0	25.2	39.8	12.8	18.4	3.8	100.0	281
Never married/in union	57.6	4.9	19.5	10.0	8.1	100.0	1,159	34.7	19.4	45.5	0.3	100.0	22.5	39.6	20.0	15.2	2.7	100.0	491
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	52.4	4.8	12.8	18.5	11.5	100.0	49	(35.3)	(27.2)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	(13.9)	(48.0)	(22.6)	(13.6)	(1.9)	100.0	23
Has no functional difficulty	51.6	4.9	20.2	11.5	11.8	100.0	1,354	36.3	19.5	43.4	0.7	100.0	24.5	39.4	16.5	16.2	3.4	100.0	655
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	53.4	7.0	16.9	11.5	11.1	100.0	326	19.1	26.8	54.1	0.0	100.0	18.5	41.7	18.7	18.7	2.4	100.0	152
Second	67.4	2.6	17.7	7.5	4.9	100.0	313	26.4	20.8	50.9	1.9	100.0	23.4	34.8	26.4	11.4	4.1	100.0	102
Middle	58.1	4.1	15.9	13.4	8.5	100.0	313	43.2	11.7	44.6	0.4	100.0	29.2	36.9	15.1	15.2	3.6	100.0	131
Fourth	51.1	4.1	22.3	11.1	11.4	100.0	344	38.2	20.0	41.4	0.4	100.0	23.7	43.5	18.6	12.3	1.8	100.0	168
Richest	39.6	6.4	21.9	14.9	17.1	100.0	362	45.8	20.0	33.5	0.7	100.0	23.5	39.4	12.6	20.8	3.7	100.0	219

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the "short set" of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.[50]

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.[51]

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.[52]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Com-munication	Remem-bering						
Total	**10.0**	**0.4**	**4.7**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**2.1**	**7.9**	**3,785**	**10.7**	**378**	**(*)**	**16**
Area														
Urban	11.6	0.2	4.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	5.0	1,158	11.2	134	(*)	2
Rural	9.3	0.5	5.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.8	9.2	2,627	10.5	244	(*)	14
Region														
Hhohho	11.4	0.5	7.2	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.2	3.6	12.1	1,154	17.8	132	(*)	6
Manzini	10.7	0.6	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.1	4.4	1,270	11.1	136	(*)	7
Shiselweni	8.2	0.1	4.3	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	7.3	667	1.1	55	(*)	1
Lubombo	7.9	0.4	4.6	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.1	8.0	693	2.4	55	(*)	2
Age														
18-19	5.0	0.7	3.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.0	341	(*)	17	(*)	2
20-24	7.1	0.4	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	5.4	779	5.4	55	(*)	3
25-29	7.3	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.2	710	(5.5)	52		
30-34	8.8	0.3	4.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.9	7.0	640	(1.9)	56	(*)	2
35-39	11.5	0.7	6.2	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.0	2.0	10.0	626	25.2	72	(*)	4
40-44	14.0	0.6	6.7	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.7	11.0	427	4.4	60	(*)	3
45-49	24.9	0.6	9.5	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	17.3	262	18.5	65	(*)	2
Education [B]														
Pre-primary or none	3.8	0.5	4.4	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	14.9	127	(*)	5	(*)	1
Primary	7.3	0.8	5.8	2.2	1.7	0.3	0.6	5.8	13.6	604	(15.8)	44	(*)	5
Secondary	8.5	0.3	4.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	6.8	2,405	10.7	205	(*)	8
Higher	19.1	0.4	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	4.9	637	7.0	122	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	5.7	1.0	5.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	3.3	11.1	672	(12.2)	38	(*)	7
Second	6.4	0.2	6.3	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.5	10.9	650	(25.8)	41	(*)	1
Middle	7.6	0.3	3.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	2.5	7.1	789	11.8	60	(*)	2
Fourth	10.6	0.2	5.8	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.9	8.2	825	6.0	87	(*)	2
Richest	17.8	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.5	849	8.5	151	(*)	4

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of 0 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

[B] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Com-munication	Remem-bering						
Total	**5.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**3.5**	**1,403**	**0.7**	**70**	**(*)**	**17**
Area														
Urban	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	486	(*)	30	(*)	1
Rural	4.4	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.0	4.6	918	(1.3)	40	(*)	16
Region														
Hhohho	6.4	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.9	422	(0.0)	27	(*)	4
Manzini	4.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.5	3.2	513	(*)	25	(*)	7
Shiselweni	2.9	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	4.1	202	(*)	6	(*)	0
Lubombo	4.7	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	266	(*)	12	(*)	6
Age														
18-19	4.0	2.7	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.0	125	(*)	5	(*)	3
20-24	3.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.6	292	(*)	11	(*)	3
25-29	4.0	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	292	(*)	12	(*)	3
30-34	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	199	(*)	9	(*)	1
35-39	6.4	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.8	4.0	205	(*)	13	(*)	2
40-44	8.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.9	177	(*)	15	(*)	3
45-49	4.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.1	0.5	0.0	5.7	10.7	113	(*)	5	(*)	2
Education [B]														
Pre-primary or none	(5.8)	(3.6)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(5.6)	40	(*)	2	(*)	1
Primary	1.8	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	5.3	8.0	277	(*)	5	(*)	1
Secondary	3.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.3	898	(1.4)	35	(*)	11
Higher	15.7	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	178	(*)	28	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	2.4	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	5.0	7.7	280	(*)	7	(*)	2
Second	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	260	(*)	7	(*)	4
Middle	7.8	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.0	267	(*)	21	(*)	5
Fourth	4.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.3	291	(*)	12	(*)	3
Richest	7.5	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	305	(*)	23	(*)	3

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of 37 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

[B] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

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

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone[53] and computer) and access to internet.

Table SR.9.CS1 presents household coverage of radio and television

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months. Tables SR.9.CS2W and SR.9.2M present the exposure to social media for women and men age 15-49 years.

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
Total	**27.2**	**52.2**	**66.9**	**12.0**	**86.3**	**2,007**
Area						
Urban	31.3	46.7	76.3	13.2	89.4	582
Rural	25.5	54.5	63.0	11.5	85.1	1,425
Region						
Hhohho	33.0	49.7	68.6	15.8	86.5	613
Manzini	24.4	53.8	75.1	10.3	90.2	659
Shiselweni	22.5	57.4	52.0	10.3	83.0	362
Lubombo	27.0	48.4	63.9	10.5	82.5	373
Age						
15-19	25.0	47.2	67.9	8.8	86.5	409
15-17	25.4	45.1	64.9	9.4	83.7	252
18-19	24.3	50.5	72.7	8.0	90.9	157
20-24	25.8	49.0	64.7	11.4	83.3	346
25-29	32.9	52.1	67.6	14.8	89.1	369
30-34	29.2	51.5	71.2	11.0	89.5	272
35-39	25.9	55.1	67.2	12.4	85.0	281
40-44	27.6	59.6	68.0	16.1	85.8	207
45-49	19.1	60.7	55.4	10.2	83.0	123
Education [A]						
Pre-primary or none	5.1	50.6	50.1	0.0	71.8	53
Primary	8.4	51.5	49.5	2.7	74.1	324
Secondary	26.2	54.2	68.3	12.0	88.0	1,321
Higher	54.7	43.9	81.9	23.2	94.4	303
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	20.7	60.5	58.7	8.4	87.6	121
Has no functional difficulty	27.9	52.7	67.8	12.7	86.7	1,634
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	12.5	50.5	19.1	3.6	61.1	353
Second	19.9	58.7	53.1	8.3	83.6	332
Middle	24.5	56.8	72.3	8.5	92.4	423
Fourth	30.4	54.4	87.2	16.2	94.3	439
Richest	43.0	42.4	89.1	20.3	94.6	460

[1] MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
Total	**30.3**	**55.6**	**63.8**	**15.3**	**84.7**	**1,658**
Area						
Urban	41.8	59.0	75.4	22.4	91.7	534
Rural	24.9	54.0	58.2	11.9	81.3	1,124
Region						
Hhohho	27.9	51.1	62.2	12.9	80.3	500
Manzini	33.6	60.9	68.0	16.7	91.6	593
Shiselweni	34.9	68.5	59.0	21.9	87.3	253
Lubombo	24.4	42.3	62.1	11.3	76.4	312
Age						
15-19	14.2	47.6	64.4	5.7	81.7	380
15-17	11.2	45.2	65.4	5.3	80.3	255
18-19	20.5	52.5	62.5	6.7	84.6	125
20-24	30.3	49.2	68.4	14.3	84.9	292
25-29	35.0	54.6	61.6	16.0	85.5	292
30-34	42.7	57.3	65.5	20.5	85.2	199
35-39	31.5	62.0	64.8	17.6	84.9	205
40-44	36.2	72.6	59.2	24.1	90.0	177
45-49	39.3	60.2	57.5	21.6	81.9	113
Education [A]						
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(68.5)	(39.9)	(0.0)	(77.5)	41
Primary	8.2	58.7	46.5	5.6	76.5	363
Secondary	32.0	55.8	67.8	16.0	87.0	1,065
Higher	71.2	43.9	78.1	33.4	88.1	178
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	11.8	49.5	42.4	3.0	63.6	49
Has no functional difficulty	34.6	57.8	64.2	17.7	86.2	1,354
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	14.5	58.2	23.3	2.4	70.2	326
Second	21.1	56.9	56.0	14.2	78.0	313
Middle	30.4	61.3	69.7	16.7	86.8	313
Fourth	34.0	56.1	80.1	18.4	94.2	344
Richest	49.0	46.7	86.3	23.8	92.5	362

[1] MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Computer[4]		
Total	**59.2**	**63.8**	**5.1**	**98.6**	**98.6**	**17.3**	**62.7**	**2,172**
Area								
Urban	60.2	65.3	7.6	99.5	99.5	22.9	69.6	831
Rural	58.5	62.9	3.6	98.0	98.0	13.8	58.4	1,341
Region								
Hhohho	63.0	67.4	6.7	98.2	98.2	21.5	53.7	647
Manzini	59.8	64.4	3.5	99.4	99.4	15.9	69.5	818
Shiselweni	55.7	59.5	5.0	98.7	98.7	15.1	66.6	308
Lubombo	54.2	60.3	6.0	97.3	97.3	15.3	60.6	399
Education of household head [A]								
Pre-primary or none	55.2	45.3	1.3	96.5	96.5	3.4	37.9	250
Primary	57.6	48.5	1.5	97.9	97.9	6.7	49.9	542
Secondary	59.6	68.7	3.1	99.0	99.0	13.0	66.9	998
Higher	64.1	85.1	18.3	99.6	99.6	54.7	86.9	359
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	35.7	4.4	0.4	95.9	95.9	1.3	37.3	462
Second	53.0	45.0	0.9	97.9	97.9	3.1	50.0	372
Middle	62.1	80.3	0.5	99.2	99.2	8.4	58.1	432
Fourth	69.5	91.5	3.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	80.2	427
Richest	74.6	96.2	19.1	99.8	99.8	49.3	85.7	480

[1] MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

[2] MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

[3] MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

[4] MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

[5] MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

[A] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table SR.9.CS1: Household coverage of radio and television

Percentage of households by signal coverage and listenership of national radio service and percentage of households by signal coverage and viewership of national television services, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Access to national radio station:						Access to national television station:						
	Percentage of households where a member listens to the Eswatini radio station[1]:	Percentage of households who report that their Eswatini Radio Station signal coverage is:					Percentage of households where a member watches the Eswatini television station[3]:	Percentage of households who report that their Eswatini Television Station signal coverage is:					
		Good[2]	Weak	Not available at all	DK/Missing	Total		Good[4]	Weak	Not available at all	DK/Missing	Total	Number of households
Total	**65.5**	**77.2**	**14.9**	**2.5**	**5.4**	**100.0**	**20.9**	**30.6**	**10.8**	**28.8**	**29.8**	**100.0**	**4,675**
Area													
Urban	63.2	79.5	9.0	1.6	9.9	100.0	21.6	34.2	6.5	21.7	37.7	100.0	1,785
Rural	66.9	75.7	18.6	3.1	2.7	100.0	20.5	28.3	13.5	33.4	24.9	100.0	2,890
Region													
Hhohho	60.0	79.8	14.1	2.9	3.2	100.0	20.1	33.0	10.8	28.4	27.9	100.0	1,387
Manzini	71.0	79.7	11.1	0.4	8.8	100.0	27.8	38.0	11.0	13.0	37.9	100.0	1,765
Shiselweni	76.1	71.5	22.1	4.5	1.8	100.0	13.8	13.3	10.4	56.9	19.4	100.0	661
Lubombo	54.9	71.3	18.9	4.8	5.0	100.0	13.5	22.2	10.6	44.3	22.9	100.0	862
Education of household head [A]													
Pre-primary or none	62.8	81.8	13.3	3.4	1.5	100.0	17.9	33.5	14.8	32.1	19.6	100.0	576
Primary	69.2	77.1	18.7	1.4	2.8	100.0	19.7	29.3	14.6	30.7	25.4	100.0	1,149
Secondary	66.5	77.5	14.5	2.1	5.9	100.0	22.4	31.5	10.3	28.9	29.3	100.0	2,100
Higher	58.9	73.5	12.1	4.6	9.9	100.0	20.9	28.7	6.8	25.5	39.0	100.0	801
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	62.4	81.1	14.7	1.2	2.9	100.0	11.7	24.4	17.0	35.2	23.4	100.0	994
Second	64.6	78.2	17.2	3.6	1.1	100.0	15.7	25.4	10.7	37.4	26.5	100.0	873
Middle	67.9	76.3	17.6	1.6	4.5	100.0	22.1	29.3	13.1	29.9	27.8	100.0	923
Fourth	70.7	74.7	16.0	2.8	6.6	100.0	28.2	32.1	10.6	27.1	30.1	100.0	907
Richest	62.3	77.6	10.3	3.0	9.1	100.0	27.0	32.6	8.9	25.8	32.8	100.0	979

[1] Country specific indicator SR.S1 - Eswatini radio listenership

[2] Country specific indicator SR.S2 - Eswatini radio signal coverage

[3] Country specific indicator SR.S3 - Eswatini television viewership

[4] Country specific indicator SR.S4 - Eswatini television signal coverage

[A] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Total	**36.4**	**16.7**	**13.0**	**90.0**	**93.6**	**90.8**	**62.5**	**54.6**	**50.4**	**2,007**
Area										
Urban	46.0	26.4	20.8	96.9	96.9	96.1	74.3	67.0	63.9	582
Rural	32.5	12.8	9.7	87.2	92.2	88.6	57.6	49.6	44.9	1,425
Region										
Hhohho	37.9	16.8	12.5	90.6	92.2	89.4	57.8	50.6	44.6	613
Manzini	35.4	18.1	13.7	93.7	96.4	95.2	70.9	61.5	58.1	659
Shiselweni	36.5	13.3	10.5	86.2	94.2	90.4	55.4	49.0	45.7	362
Lubombo	35.9	17.7	14.9	86.3	90.1	85.5	62.2	54.5	51.0	373
Age										
15-19	39.5	18.4	12.9	71.5	84.4	78.3	63.1	55.4	51.0	409
15-17	35.7	16.0	10.9	63.0	80.5	73.0	55.5	48.1	44.0	252
18-19	45.7	22.3	16.2	85.2	90.6	87.0	75.4	67.2	62.2	157
20-24	46.1	22.2	15.9	91.7	97.3	95.5	70.8	64.1	59.3	346
25-29	45.2	22.1	17.8	95.4	94.9	93.0	70.5	61.3	57.0	369
30-34	40.0	15.2	12.5	95.3	97.5	95.0	64.6	57.8	53.0	272
35-39	25.7	10.1	8.5	95.5	95.4	93.8	56.8	48.7	45.2	281
40-44	23.6	12.3	11.5	96.4	95.5	92.3	55.3	46.1	41.4	207
45-49	10.8	5.4	4.0	95.9	93.6	93.2	33.2	26.1	25.4	123
Education [A]										
Pre-primary or none	2.4	0.0	0.0	87.3	82.2	78.2	19.0	17.5	16.1	53
Primary	4.7	1.5	1.0	80.1	87.0	81.7	31.0	24.8	22.3	324
Secondary	35.0	12.0	8.4	90.6	94.2	91.6	64.8	55.1	49.8	1,321
Higher	82.1	55.9	47.6	98.6	99.4	98.6	93.3	90.8	88.5	303

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	32.6	11.7	9.6	91.4	95.5	91.2	53.2	45.1	43.0	121
Has no functional difficulty	36.8	17.2	13.5	94.1	95.4	93.5	64.2	56.3	52.0	1,634
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	16.3	3.4	2.0	81.2	86.4	82.8	38.2	30.6	26.4	353
Second	25.6	7.5	5.2	86.9	92.0	89.1	53.9	44.9	40.4	332
Middle	32.1	12.3	8.8	88.8	93.3	89.4	57.5	48.5	44.5	423
Fourth	39.8	18.2	14.8	95.1	96.2	94.7	72.8	63.2	59.9	439
Richest	60.5	36.3	29.1	95.3	97.9	95.6	82.0	77.5	72.4	460

[1] MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

[3] MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

[4] MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

[5] MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:									
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of men
Total	**40.3**	**18.1**	**14.8**	**91.1**	**92.6**	**91.6**	**57.9**	**50.1**	**47.5**	**1,658**
Area										
Urban	47.1	20.8	16.7	97.2	96.4	95.0	71.6	62.8	60.6	534
Rural	37.0	16.8	13.9	88.2	90.8	90.1	51.4	44.1	41.3	1,124
Region										
Hhohho	45.4	22.6	19.6	92.8	93.2	92.3	44.1	37.9	35.3	500
Manzini	34.4	12.4	10.6	92.5	93.2	92.6	69.3	59.7	58.0	593
Shiselweni	43.7	19.4	14.8	82.2	87.8	86.6	64.3	55.9	52.9	253
Lubombo	40.6	20.6	15.1	93.0	94.3	92.9	53.3	46.7	42.9	312
Age										
15-19	36.8	17.4	13.2	77.0	81.4	79.8	54.4	48.2	46.1	380
15-17	34.0	14.1	11.9	72.0	76.6	74.4	52.9	47.7	45.2	255
18-19	42.7	24.0	15.7	87.4	91.1	90.6	57.4	49.1	48.1	125
20-24	47.3	23.7	21.3	94.7	97.1	96.2	67.8	61.3	58.1	292
25-29	55.7	26.2	21.5	97.0	98.5	97.6	66.6	58.8	55.5	292
30-34	45.0	20.5	14.1	95.0	95.4	95.4	57.7	49.6	45.3	199
35-39	30.1	7.0	6.5	93.8	91.5	90.3	51.9	42.2	41.8	205
40-44	32.0	13.0	11.4	96.0	95.9	95.4	52.6	43.1	40.7	177
45-49	17.1	9.1	7.9	94.3	95.2	94.3	41.7	31.8	29.6	113
Education [A]										
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.0)	(87.2)	(87.2)	(11.4)	(9.9)	(8.1)	41
Primary	5.7	2.4	1.2	80.9	85.2	83.5	29.4	20.7	18.6	363
Secondary	45.4	17.2	13.8	93.5	94.1	93.4	63.5	55.7	52.9	1,065
Higher	88.5	58.9	51.7	98.3	99.4	98.8	92.2	84.0	82.1	178
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	33.4	13.0	7.0	92.5	92.5	92.5	32.2	26.5	25.7	49
Has no functional difficulty	41.7	19.0	15.6	94.7	95.6	94.9	59.8	51.4	48.8	1,354
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	19.0	4.0	4.0	86.4	87.8	86.1	40.2	28.8	26.0	326
Second	26.1	6.5	4.9	88.9	90.7	90.0	42.5	36.0	33.6	313
Middle	34.9	14.8	11.8	91.5	91.2	90.9	55.0	46.5	45.6	313
Fourth	49.3	22.2	16.8	91.4	93.8	93.5	65.4	59.2	57.9	344
Richest	67.9	39.8	33.8	96.6	98.7	96.9	82.7	76.0	70.8	362

[1] MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

[3] MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

[4] MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

[5] MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table SR.9.CS2W: Exposure to social media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used any social media platforms almost everyday and percentage who used any of the four common social media platforms at least once in the last 3 months, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who used any social media platform everyday during the last 3 months[1]	Percentage of women who used any of the four common social media platforms at least once in the last 3 months[2]	Used social media platform in last 3 months:					Number of women
			Facebook	Whatsapp	Twitter	Instagram	Other	
Total	**52.5**	**65.6**	**45.8**	**64.1**	**3.9**	**10.1**	**2.8**	**2,007**
Area								
Urban	67.5	78.8	58.6	78.2	8.0	18.4	3.8	582
Rural	46.4	60.2	40.6	58.4	2.2	6.8	2.4	1,425
Region								
Hhohho	48.0	62.1	42.2	60.9	5.5	12.0	3.7	613
Manzini	60.8	72.8	53.9	71.8	3.7	13.0	3.3	659
Shiselweni	53.2	65.7	42.5	63.3	1.9	5.3	1.2	362
Lubombo	44.6	58.3	40.8	56.8	3.6	6.6	2.1	373
Age								
15-19	47.7	63.4	43.5	60.6	2.9	12.3	3.5	409
15-17	42.3	60.0	39.3	56.9	4.0	10.1	2.9	252
18-19	56.6	69.0	50.2	66.6	1.1	16.0	4.4	157
20-24	63.3	77.2	58.0	75.1	5.8	15.8	3.4	346
25-29	61.3	71.9	58.6	70.5	5.0	13.2	3.2	369
30-34	56.7	69.5	50.0	68.6	4.3	10.5	3.6	272
35-39	47.0	62.5	40.4	61.7	2.8	3.7	1.2	281
40-44	44.9	55.8	29.1	55.5	3.0	4.3	1.6	207
45-49	27.4	35.9	12.5	35.9	1.7	1.3	2.0	123
Education [A]								
Pre-primary or none	21.2	25.8	5.3	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Primary	17.1	31.1	14.9	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	324
Secondary	52.9	67.8	46.6	65.9	2.4	7.6	1.8	1,321
Higher	93.5	99.0	82.3	98.4	15.0	33.7	10.1	303
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	42.8	53.0	32.1	51.7	3.1	5.9	3.2	121
Has no functional difficulty	54.8	67.4	47.9	66.2	4.0	10.5	2.8	1,634
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	23.4	37.7	21.4	35.7	0.5	1.9	0.6	353
Second	39.0	53.9	36.9	52.0	1.4	5.2	0.7	332
Middle	48.3	62.8	41.7	61.5	1.7	5.8	1.2	423
Fourth	63.6	76.4	55.9	74.4	4.0	9.3	3.7	439
Richest	77.9	87.7	65.3	87.3	10.3	24.9	6.7	460

[1] Country specific indicator SR.S5 - Use of any social media platforms

[2] Country specific indicator SR.S6 - Use of any four common social media platforms

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.9.CS2W: Exposure to social media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who used any social media platforms almost everyday, used any of the four common social media platforms at least once in the last 3 months, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who used any social media platform everyday during the last 3 months[1]	Percentage of men who used any of the four common social media platforms at least once in the last 3 months[2]	Used social media platform in last 3 months:					Number of men
			Facebook	Whatsapp	Twitter	Instagram	Other	
Total	**53.8**	**64.7**	**53.1**	**62.9**	**4.9**	**8.8**	**1.7**	**1,658**
Area								
Urban	60.5	68.4	58.2	67.4	8.5	13.8	2.4	534
Rural	50.6	63.0	50.7	60.8	3.1	6.4	1.3	1,124
Region								
Hhohho	59.2	69.3	56.5	66.8	6.2	12.4	1.6	500
Manzini	57.0	63.3	53.9	62.1	5.4	9.4	1.9	593
Shiselweni	49.0	60.5	43.5	58.1	2.0	2.7	0.8	253
Lubombo	43.1	63.6	53.8	62.1	3.9	6.7	2.1	312
Age								
15-19	50.9	65.4	54.3	63.5	2.8	8.0	1.2	380
15-17	44.2	60.3	49.7	58.0	2.3	7.8	0.5	255
18-19	64.4	76.0	63.7	74.7	3.9	8.2	2.5	125
20-24	71.5	83.0	71.5	79.8	4.3	10.7	1.8	292
25-29	64.1	77.6	65.3	76.1	8.7	16.2	0.9	292
30-34	53.1	59.5	46.8	57.7	8.2	8.8	3.9	199
35-39	43.8	52.1	43.0	51.2	3.7	6.1	2.6	205
40-44	42.5	50.3	34.9	49.3	3.3	2.4	0.8	177
45-49	28.7	36.3	27.9	35.2	1.6	1.8	0.9	113
Education [A]								
Pre-primary or none	(8.3)	(13.0)	(9.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
Primary	20.7	28.4	18.0	26.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	363
Secondary	61.2	74.8	61.8	72.9	3.4	8.1	1.5	1,076
Higher	87.5	90.0	82.4	89.4	24.4	30.2	6.3	178
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	31.3	45.0	42.0	35.3	2.1	4.9	0.0	49
Has no functional difficulty	56.4	66.3	54.1	64.8	5.4	9.1	1.9	1,354
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	25.5	40.4	32.6	35.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	326
Second	48.8	59.7	44.2	59.0	1.4	1.8	1.7	313
Middle	54.3	64.4	55.0	62.9	2.8	4.4	4.2	313
Fourth	60.9	72.3	60.2	71.2	5.9	9.5	0.6	344
Richest	76.5	84.1	70.9	82.8	12.9	25.1	1.8	362

[1] Country specific indicator SR.S5 - Use of any social media platforms

[2] Country specific indicator SR.S6 - Use of any four common social media platforms

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	**9.6**	**10.7**	**9.8**	**7.3**	**5.0**	**7.4**	**4.7**	**7.6**	**3.3**	**14.6**	**2,007**
Area											
Urban	17.5	18.6	19.5	12.7	9.0	13.4	8.3	12.2	6.1	23.9	582
Rural	6.4	7.5	5.9	5.1	3.4	5.0	3.2	5.7	2.1	10.8	1,425
Region											
Hhohho	11.5	12.6	10.8	8.2	8.2	10.1	7.4	9.6	4.8	15.7	613
Manzini	10.7	11.1	11.6	7.8	3.5	6.5	3.1	5.7	2.7	16.0	659
Shiselweni	6.1	6.9	5.3	5.7	3.2	1.8	2.2	6.1	1.2	10.6	362
Lubombo	8.0	10.4	9.5	6.5	4.1	10.1	5.5	9.0	3.8	14.3	373
Age											
15-24[1]	10.0	13.1	9.3	7.7	5.8	8.9	4.5	7.9	3.6	17.2	755
15-19	8.1	10.0	6.6	5.8	4.8	7.1	3.5	4.9	3.4	14.8	409
15-17	7.1	9.1	5.0	6.0	4.3	6.1	4.0	4.7	2.5	13.4	252
18-19	9.8	11.5	9.0	5.3	5.5	8.7	2.7	5.1	4.9	17.0	157
20-24	12.3	16.7	12.6	10.1	7.1	11.0	5.7	11.5	3.8	20.1	346
25-29	11.1	10.9	14.0	8.5	6.2	9.0	5.2	8.6	3.4	18.1	369
30-34	11.5	13.1	12.4	10.0	6.6	8.4	8.1	10.0	4.4	14.9	272
35-39	6.9	5.8	5.9	5.0	2.4	4.8	2.7	5.6	2.9	9.6	281
40-44	9.4	9.4	10.2	5.8	3.3	4.2	4.2	6.4	1.9	11.1	207
45-49	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	1.6	3.0	1.6	3.5	1.6	4.7	123
Education [A]											
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Primary	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	324
Secondary	4.7	6.0	4.4	3.9	2.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	1.9	9.8	1,321
Higher	42.4	43.2	45.2	31.5	20.9	29.6	21.4	33.8	13.3	52.7	303
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.3	3.6	4.0	2.1	5.7	2.3	9.4	121
Has no functional difficulty	10.2	11.3	10.9	7.8	5.2	7.9	5.0	8.1	3.4	15.2	1,634

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.2	353
Second	1.8	3.2	2.2	1.4	0.6	3.3	0.0	2.4	0.9	5.8	332
Middle	4.7	5.8	4.8	5.0	1.9	4.7	2.2	4.5	1.1	9.9	423
Fourth	10.8	11.6	9.8	7.5	5.0	8.3	5.2	8.6	2.8	15.6	439
Richest	24.9	26.9	27.0	17.8	13.8	17.0	12.8	18.2	8.9	33.9	460

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

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of men
Total	**13.8**	**14.0**	**8.7**	**7.1**	**8.3**	**11.4**	**5.9**	**9.9**	**3.5**	**16.6**	**1,658**
Area											
Urban	17.3	17.2	11.9	11.1	12.2	15.8	9.1	13.8	4.8	20.1	534
Rural	12.1	12.5	7.2	5.2	6.5	9.3	4.3	8.0	2.9	15.0	1,124
Region											
Hhohho	18.7	19.5	12.8	11.2	14.3	15.4	10.2	14.6	4.0	21.8	500
Manzini	7.4	7.9	5.3	3.5	3.5	6.9	3.7	5.0	4.9	9.8	593
Shiselweni	16.0	15.0	6.8	5.1	4.2	10.1	1.9	4.7	1.3	19.0	253
Lubombo	16.3	15.9	10.1	8.9	11.2	14.4	6.1	15.6	2.0	19.4	312
Age											
15-24[1]	14.8	15.4	5.7	6.0	7.5	10.8	5.0	10.4	3.9	18.0	672
15-19	11.6	11.9	3.4	4.3	5.7	7.8	2.9	7.0	1.8	14.7	380
15-17	9.6	9.4	2.0	3.6	4.9	6.9	1.8	4.7	1.8	11.5	255
18-19	15.7	17.1	6.1	5.7	7.3	9.6	5.2	11.8	2.0	21.2	125
20-24	19.0	19.8	8.7	8.3	9.8	14.8	7.6	14.7	6.6	22.3	292
25-29	21.1	20.7	12.8	10.6	13.1	18.7	9.0	14.6	6.2	25.5	292
30-34	13.8	14.6	13.2	8.0	9.5	12.7	8.9	9.3	2.9	17.5	199
35-39	6.0	6.0	6.7	5.1	4.4	5.4	3.5	6.3	2.1	7.0	205
40-44	10.6	10.5	11.5	7.6	8.6	9.5	4.6	8.0	1.1	12.4	177
45-49	8.0	7.4	7.2	5.3	5.5	6.8	4.1	5.4	1.8	8.0	113
Education [A]											
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
Primary	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	363
Secondary	12.3	12.7	5.6	4.6	6.7	9.1	3.1	8.4	3.0	15.3	1,065
Higher	50.6	50.9	44.8	37.0	35.3	46.9	34.0	39.4	13.4	57.2	178
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	11.0	8.8	6.7	0.0	3.3	6.5	3.7	7.2	0.0	11.0	49
Has no functional difficulty	14.7	15.1	10.0	8.0	9.1	12.4	6.7	10.9	4.0	17.8	1,354

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of men
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.2	2.9	0.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.4	1.7	0.2	3.4	326
Second	4.2	4.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	3.6	1.2	2.8	0.5	6.3	313
Middle	10.3	10.5	6.7	5.8	5.6	7.8	3.5	6.0	2.0	13.9	313
Fourth	16.4	15.7	7.5	5.6	8.0	11.9	3.6	9.2	2.7	18.5	344
Richest	33.1	33.4	25.1	20.2	22.8	29.0	19.0	27.3	11.3	38.0	362

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

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

4.10 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.[54] If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.[55] Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.[56]

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

Table SR.10.CS1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.CS1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

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

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

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

Table SR.10CS1W: Current use of tobacco, ever consumed alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco and consumption of alcohol, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Tobacco products use		Alcohol consumption			
	Currently smoke any tobacco products[1]	Currently smoke tobacco products daily[2]	Ever consumed any alcohol[3]	Consumed any alcohol within the past 12 months[4]	Consumed any alcohol within the past 30 days[5]	Number of women
Total	**2.6**	**1.0**	**26.6**	**16.5**	**10.4**	**2,287**
Area						
Urban	3.9	1.2	31.5	21.4	16.1	658
Rural	2.0	0.9	24.6	14.5	8.1	1,629
Region						
Hhohho	3.3	0.8	23.3	14.1	8.3	681
Manzini	1.8	1.4	26.5	17.1	11.8	742
Shiselweni	0.2	0.2	28.1	14.0	6.5	421
Lubombo	4.9	1.4	30.4	21.5	14.9	442
Age						
15-19	1.7	0.5	25.5	16.1	8.2	439
15-17	1.0	0.0	22.3	14.5	6.6	256
18-19	2.7	1.3	30.1	18.2	10.4	183
20-24	3.4	0.2	34.0	23.0	13.6	435
25-29	2.7	1.7	30.3	20.9	13.9	340
30-34	2.0	0.8	27.3	17.1	10.8	370
35-39	4.4	2.2	21.7	11.2	8.1	345
40-44	0.3	0.3	20.6	10.0	8.5	220
45-49	2.7	1.8	17.3	8.2	6.1	140
Education [A]						
Pre-primary or none	6.9	0.8	30.5	22.6	19.8	75
Primary	1.8	1.0	21.8	10.4	5.5	386
Secondary	2.0	0.8	25.7	15.8	9.5	1,487
Higher	4.8	1.9	35.5	25.2	17.8	333
Under-5s in the same household						
At least one	2.5	0.6	25.6	15.0	8.9	1,221
None	2.6	1.4	27.7	18.2	12.0	1,066
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	0.7	0.3	20.8	13.3	8.0	179
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	1.2	27.7	17.1	11.1	1,852
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.1	1.0	24.8	15.2	7.9	425
Second	2.7	1.1	24.0	15.4	8.7	432
Middle	1.3	0.2	22.8	11.9	7.3	485
Fourth	3.1	1.3	27.4	15.9	10.0	460
Richest	4.4	1.4	33.4	23.6	17.5	484

[1] Country indicator SR.S7; Currently smoke any tobacco products

[2] Country specific indicator SR.S8; Smoke tobacco products daily

[3] Country specific indicator SR.S9; Ever consumed any alcohol

[4] Country specific indicator SR.S10; Consumed any alcohol within the past 12 months

[5] Country specific indicator SR.S11; Consumed any alcohol within the past 30 days

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table SR.10CS1M: Current use of tobacco, ever consumed alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco and consumption of alcohol, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Tobacco products use		Alcohol consumption			
	Currently smoke any tobacco products[1]	Currently smoke tobacco products daily[2]	Ever consumed any alcohol[3]	Consumed any alcohol within the past 12 months[4]	Consumed any alcohol within the past 30 days[5]	Number of men
Total	**17.4**	**13.7**	**47.3**	**39.9**	**32.0**	**1,658**
Area						
Urban	21.9	18.0	52.4	47.3	41.2	534
Rural	15.3	11.6	44.9	36.4	27.6	1,124
Region						
Hhohho	19.8	16.0	52.3	45.2	35.5	500
Manzini	17.5	14.6	39.6	36.9	30.9	593
Shiselweni	16.7	13.5	46.3	34.0	25.8	253
Lubombo	14.1	8.4	54.9	42.2	33.4	312
Age						
15-19	3.5	2.4	23.3	17.7	10.6	380
15-17	3.4	2.3	16.7	10.9	6.1	255
18-19	3.8	2.6	36.8	31.5	19.7	125
20-24	17.5	12.5	49.8	44.0	32.9	292
25-29	19.9	16.1	54.9	46.1	38.9	292
30-34	23.8	18.4	61.4	53.5	43.8	199
35-39	20.9	15.6	54.7	45.1	38.7	205
40-44	27.5	22.5	54.8	46.3	39.1	177
45-49	24.0	22.8	52.1	45.1	39.1	113
Education [A]						
Pre-primary or none	(21.9)	(18.8)	(50.6)	(38.2)	(31.8)	41
Primary	21.4	17.1	45.8	37.3	28.4	363
Secondary	16.1	12.4	45.0	38.1	31.2	1,065
Higher	15.5	13.5	62.9	55.6	42.6	178
Under-5s in the same household						
At least one	14.2	10.3	44.9	38.0	29.1	569
None	19.1	15.5	48.6	40.9	33.5	1,089
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	29.3	26.8	55.3	51.4	36.8	49
Has no functional difficulty	19.6	15.3	52.8	45.0	36.6	1,354
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	25.5	21.3	54.2	44.5	32.8	326
Second	15.1	11.3	40.1	33.4	26.0	313
Middle	14.5	11.0	41.2	33.4	27.2	313
Fourth	14.0	11.6	46.4	39.8	35.3	344
Richest	17.9	13.2	53.4	47.3	37.3	362

[1] Country indicator SR.S7; Currently smoke any tobacco products

[2] Country specific indicator SR.S8; Smoke tobacco products daily

[3] Country specific indicator SR.S9; Ever consumed any alcohol

[4] Country specific indicator SR.S10; Consumed any alcohol within the past 12 months

[5] Country specific indicator SR.S11; Consumed any alcohol within the past 30 days

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

The Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

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

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

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**25.1**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**21.8**	**1.1**	**33.1**	**4.4**	**6.5**	**0.7**	**2.4**	**100.0**	**36.5**	**27.7**	**11.4**	**7,152**
Sex															
Male	25.0	2.0	3.0	22.2	1.2	31.9	4.1	7.5	0.8	2.4	100.0	37.9	28.3	11.4	3,612
Female	25.2	2.2	2.5	21.5	0.9	34.4	4.6	5.5	0.7	2.4	100.0	35.0	27.2	11.4	3,540
Area															
Urban	36.1	0.6	0.7	10.6	0.6	35.6	5.4	7.4	0.4	2.7	100.0	20.9	12.4	7.8	1,278
Rural	22.7	2.5	3.2	24.3	1.2	32.6	4.1	6.3	0.8	2.3	100.0	39.9	31.1	12.2	5,874
Region															
Hhohho	29.3	2.3	3.3	18.0	1.2	31.3	5.2	6.7	0.5	2.1	100.0	33.0	24.9	12.6	2,041
Manzini	27.2	2.1	2.0	23.0	0.9	30.6	4.4	6.4	0.6	2.9	100.0	36.5	27.9	10.4	2,082
Shiselweni	19.0	2.2	2.8	23.6	1.3	37.1	4.5	5.7	1.2	2.5	100.0	38.8	30.0	12.5	1,433
Lubombo	22.4	1.8	3.0	23.6	0.8	35.1	3.2	7.1	0.9	2.0	100.0	38.8	29.3	10.3	1,595
Age															
0-4	29.6	0.4	0.3	15.7	0.1	47.8	1.1	3.8	0.1	1.2	100.0	21.1	16.5	2.2	2,071
5-9	24.4	1.6	1.8	25.6	0.5	31.7	3.4	7.5	0.4	3.1	100.0	38.7	29.6	8.1	2,040
10-14	23.4	3.3	3.9	23.5	1.6	26.0	6.0	7.7	1.3	3.3	100.0	43.8	32.2	16.5	1,954
15-17	20.9	4.1	7.2	23.5	3.0	20.6	9.5	7.8	1.6	1.8	100.0	48.6	37.7	25.9	1,087
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	24.8	2.6	3.2	21.6	1.0	31.5	5.9	6.3	0.6	2.5	100.0	36.8	28.3	13.6	1,515
Second	19.8	2.5	3.5	26.3	1.3	34.2	2.9	5.9	0.8	2.9	100.0	42.0	33.5	11.3	1,568
Middle	23.4	2.2	2.6	24.4	1.0	34.2	4.0	5.8	0.3	2.0	100.0	37.5	30.3	10.6	1,449
Fourth	24.3	1.8	2.7	21.5	0.5	34.3	4.0	7.1	1.2	2.6	100.0	36.6	26.5	10.6	1,383
Richest	34.9	1.2	1.4	13.8	1.6	31.2	5.1	7.8	0.8	2.1	100.0	27.7	18.1	10.7	1,237

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

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

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

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	Mother living elsewhere[A]	Father living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**10.5**	**34.5**	**20.2**	**65.2**	**3.0**	**7.5**	**1.2**	**11.7**	**7,152**
Sex									
Male	11.4	33.4	20.6	65.4	3.2	7.5	1.4	12.0	3,612
Female	9.6	35.6	19.7	65.0	2.9	7.5	1.0	11.4	3,540
Area									
Urban	8.7	35.6	9.6	53.9	2.0	6.1	0.7	8.8	1,278
Rural	10.9	34.3	22.4	67.6	3.3	7.8	1.3	12.4	5,874
Region									
Hhohho	11.1	32.9	16.3	60.3	2.7	5.4	0.9	8.9	2,041
Manzini	9.7	32.0	21.1	62.8	2.2	5.5	0.9	8.6	2,082
Shiselweni	9.9	39.3	22.2	71.4	4.3	14.4	2.5	21.2	1,433
Lubombo	11.3	35.5	21.9	68.7	3.4	6.7	0.9	11.0	1,595
Age									
0-4	4.7	46.9	14.8	66.4	1.8	7.6	0.9	10.3	2,071
5-9	10.7	33.3	23.3	67.3	3.4	7.6	1.1	12.2	2,040
10-14	13.6	28.6	21.3	63.4	4.0	8.1	1.4	13.4	1,954
15-17	15.6	23.9	22.2	61.7	2.9	6.2	1.5	10.6	1,087
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	8.3	37.3	23.3	68.9	2.9	8.1	1.4	12.4	6,196
Only mother alive	36.9	0.0	0.0	36.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	508
Only father alive	0.0	69.1	0.0	69.1	0.0	14.0	0.0	14.0	204
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76
Unknown	30.2	8.4	0.0	38.7	6.1	3.4	0.0	9.5	167
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	10.3	33.4	20.4	64.1	2.5	7.2	1.5	11.3	1,515
Second	11.7	35.5	24.3	71.5	4.9	6.9	1.3	13.0	1,568
Middle	9.9	35.2	21.9	67.0	3.2	9.4	1.7	14.4	1,449
Fourth	10.9	36.3	19.8	67.0	2.2	8.7	0.8	11.7	1,383
Richest	9.5	31.8	13.0	54.3	2.0	5.2	0.5	7.7	1,237

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

[A] Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live- in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	**27.7**	**7,152**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**73.0**	**3.2**	**15.4**	**2.6**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**4.1**	**100.0**	**94.3**	**1,985**
Sex														
Male	28.3	3,612	1.2	0.0	73.5	3.4	14.5	2.2	0.1	0.5	4.5	100.0	93.6	1,023
Female	27.2	3,540	0.7	0.0	72.5	3.1	16.3	3.0	0.3	0.6	3.6	100.0	94.9	962
Area														
Urban	12.4	1,278	4.6	0.0	50.1	5.8	22.5	6.3	0.5	0.0	10.2	100.0	84.7	159
Rural	31.1	5,874	0.6	0.0	75.0	3.0	14.8	2.3	0.1	0.6	3.5	100.0	95.1	1,826
Region														
Hhohho	24.9	2,041	0.9	0.0	71.6	3.2	16.0	3.2	0.2	0.2	4.7	100.0	94.0	507
Manzini	27.9	2,082	1.6	0.0	71.8	1.8	15.8	2.6	0.0	1.5	4.9	100.0	91.9	581
Shiselweni	30.0	1,433	0.5	0.0	78.2	3.0	12.9	1.4	0.5	0.2	3.4	100.0	95.4	430
Lubombo	29.3	1,595	0.6	0.0	71.4	5.3	16.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	100.0	96.4	467
Age														
0-4	16.5	2,071	0.0	0.0	83.8	0.4	12.1	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	97.8	342
5-9	29.6	2,040	0.0	0.0	79.4	1.9	14.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	604
10-14	32.2	1,954	0.0	0.0	70.9	4.2	14.7	3.5	0.2	0.5	6.0	100.0	93.3	630
15-17	37.7	1,087	4.6	0.0	57.9	6.1	20.0	3.6	0.5	1.0	6.3	100.0	87.6	410
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	25.2	6,196	0.9	0.0	76.8	1.9	14.3	1.8	0.2	0.4	3.6	100.0	94.9	1,561
Only mother alive	38.5	508	1.8	0.0	61.9	7.3	19.2	3.2	0.4	2.0	4.3	100.0	91.6	196
Only father alive	74.0	204	0.6	0.0	60.0	6.2	17.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	100.0	90.8	151
Both parents deceased	100.0	76	1.0	0.0	49.8	13.1	24.7	7.5	0.0	0.9	3.0	100.0	95.1	76
Unknown	0.0	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	28.3	1,515	2.7	0.0	74.6	4.6	11.8	1.8	0.0	0.9	3.7	100.0	92.8	429
Second	33.5	1,568	0.7	0.0	75.6	2.4	15.0	2.8	0.0	0.6	2.9	100.0	95.8	526
Middle	30.3	1,449	0.4	0.0	76.4	3.8	14.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	3.7	100.0	95.7	439
Fourth	26.5	1,383	0.2	0.0	75.0	1.3	13.9	2.1	0.1	0.5	6.8	100.0	92.3	367
Richest	18.1	1,237	0.7	0.0	54.1	4.6	28.3	6.7	1.3	0.7	3.6	100.0	93.7	224

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

5 SURVIVE

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

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

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life[57]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

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

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent ten-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 30 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 10-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

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

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for ten-year periods preceding the survey, Eswatini, 2021-2022

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-9	21	15	35	6	41
10-19	15	36	51	18	68
20-29	18	28	46	18	64

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

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

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

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

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

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the ten-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022.

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**21**	**15**	**35**	**6**	**41**
Area					
Urban	26	12	38	6	44
Rural	18	16	34	6	40
Region					
Hhohho	14	9	23	5	28
Manzini	28	17	46	9	55
Shiselweni	22	17	39	5	43
Lubombo	18	18	36	2	38
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	26	20	47	9	55
Secondary	17	13	31	6	37
Higher	(23)	(9)	(32)	(0)	(32)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	21	24	45	7	51
Second	15	19	33	5	39
Middle	32	13	45	9	53
Fourth	16	10	27	5	32
Richest	18	6	23	(3)	(26)

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

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

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

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

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

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

(*) based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the ten-year period preceding the survey, by socio-economic characteristics, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022.

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**21**	**15**	**35**	**6**	**41**
Sex					
Male	18	16	35	7	42
Female	23	13	36	5	41
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	18	15	33	15	48
20-34	19	15	35	5	39
35-49	(31)	(13)	(44)	(0)	(44)
Birth order					
1	19	13	33	7	40
2-3	16	13	29	4	33
4-6	31	21	52	9	61
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval[B]					
First birth	19	14	33	7	40
< 2 years	(24)	(16)	(40)	(5)	(45)
2 years	28	22	50	11	61
3 years	(8)	(8)	(16)	(5)	(21)
4+ years	22	15	37	2	39

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

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

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

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

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

[B] Excludes first order births

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

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

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

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

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age[A]			
15-19[1]	74	79	78
20-24	140	176	165
25-29	116	139	131
30-34	121	148	138
35-39	109	86	94
40-44	17	38	32
45-49	10	2	4
TFR (15-49 years)[B]	2.9	3.3	3.2
GFR[C]	102.7	109.2	107.3
CBR[D]	29.4	25.0	26.0

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

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

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

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

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

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[58]

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

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

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

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

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Total	**78**	**3.2**
Area		
Urban	(74)	2.9
Rural	79	3.3
Region		
Hhohho	79	3.2
Manzini	81	3.1
Shiselweni	62	3.1
Lubombo	85	3.6
Education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)
Primary	(106)	4.2
Secondary	75	3.1
Higher	(*)	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	97	3.3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(122)	4.0
Second	(88)	3.8
Middle	65	3.4
Fourth	84	2.8
Richest	(29)	2.3

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

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

( ) Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

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

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
Total	**13.6**	**3.2**	**16.8**	**0.8**	**850**	**11.8**	**779**
Area							
Urban	11.9	2.8	14.7	1.4	156	5.8	198
Rural	14.0	3.3	17.2	0.6	694	13.9	581
Region							
Hhohho	16.9	3.6	20.5	0.9	242	12.0	247
Manzini	14.3	2.3	16.6	1.0	231	9.5	242
Shiselweni	8.5	3.4	11.9	0.4	181	14.9	149
Lubombo	13.4	3.6	17.0	0.8	196	12.3	141
Education [A]							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3
Primary	18.1	5.1	23.2	2.7	142	37.1	66
Secondary	12.8	2.9	15.7	0.4	692	10.9	600
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	0.6	108
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(13.0)	42
Has no functional difficulty	25.6	4.5	30.0	1.4	320	11.8	737
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	20.5	4.3	24.8	0.4	167	21.7	148
Second	15.9	5.4	21.3	0.0	178	12.9	148
Middle	11.0	2.0	13.0	0.5	197	14.3	167
Fourth	17.6	3.7	21.3	3.3	148	6.7	157
Richest	3.2	0.6	3.8	0.0	159	4.1	159

[1] MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

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

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:				
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
Total	**1.0**	**0.0**	**380**	**0.6**	**292**
Area					
Urban	(0.0)	(0.0)	54	(0.0)	80
Rural	1.1	0.0	326	0.8	212
Region					
Hhohho	2.2	0.0	113	0.0	90
Manzini	0.0	0.0	119	0.0	97
Shiselweni	0.7	0.0	75	2.0	43
Lubombo	0.8	0.0	73	1.4	62
Education [A]					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	1	-	0
Primary	1.6	0.0	107	(2.6)	29
Secondary	0.7	0.0	269	0.4	239
Higher	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	22
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	2.0	0.0	119	0.6	281
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.0	0.0	68	1.5	52
Second	1.4	0.0	78	0.0	62
Middle	1.0	0.0	77	1.5	58
Fourth	2.0	0.0	84	0.2	50
Richest	0.0	0.0	73	0.0	71

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

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

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence and age group, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**1.7**	**1,242**	**14.9**	**1,086**	**1.8**	**3,052**	**20.6**	**2,358**	**1.8**	**4,294**	**18.8**	**3,444**
Age												
15-19	1.4	156	na	na	0.6	694	na	na	0.8	850	na	na
15-17	0.0	84	na	na	0.5	425	na	na	0.4	509	na	na
18-19	3.1	72	na	na	0.9	269	na	na	1.4	341	na	na
20-24	0.0	198	5.8	198	0.8	581	13.9	581	0.6	779	11.8	779
25-29	1.6	254	13.5	254	1.2	456	16.1	456	1.4	710	15.2	710
30-34	1.4	230	15.1	230	2.5	410	19.8	410	2.1	640	18.1	640
35-39	2.3	221	17.6	221	2.1	405	27.2	405	2.1	626	23.8	626
40-44	4.1	126	29.2	126	2.9	301	25.2	301	3.3	427	26.4	427
45-49	(1.7)	58	(9.8)	58	6.2	204	31.8	204	5.2	262	27.0	262

na: not applicable

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

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

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence and age group, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**0.0**	**534**	**6.2**	**481**	**0.1**	**1,124**	**1.3**	**798**	**0.1**	**1,658**	**3.2**	**1,278**
Age												
15-19	(0.0)	54	na	na	0.0	326	na	na	0.0	380	na	na
15-17	(0.0)	49	na	na	0.0	206	na	na	0.0	255	na	na
18-19	(*)	5	na	na	0.0	120	na	na	0.0	125	na	na
20-24	(0.0)	80	(0.0)	80	0.0	212	0.8	212	0.0	292	0.6	292
25-29	(0.0)	106	(0.0)	106	0.0	186	0.6	186	0.0	292	6.2	292
30-34	(0.0)	71	(0.0)	71	0.8	128	3.2	128	0.5	199	2.1	199
35-39	(0.0)	89	(0.0)	89	0.0	116	1.4	116	0.0	205	2.7	205
40-44	(0.0)	85	(0.0)	85	0.0	92	1.5	92	0.0	177	2.7	177
45-49	(*)	51	(*)	51	0.0	62	1.1	62	0.0	113	5.5	113

na: not applicable

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

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

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.[59]

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

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

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

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic[60] and iii) fecund[61] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[62] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, who sought the most recent source of method from health facility, and whose partner is aware that she is currently using a contraceptive method, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																			
		Modern method										Traditional method								
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injec-tables	Imp-lants	Pill	Male condom	Fe-male con-dom	Diaph-ragm/ Foam/ Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	With draw al	Other	Any mo-dern me-thod	Any tradi-tional method	Any me-thod[1]	Percentage of women 15-49 currently married or in union who sought their most recent modern contracept-tive method from health facility[2]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union whose partner is aware that she is currently using a contra-ceptive method[3]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	**42.3**	**2.8**	**0.3**	**1.8**	**10.7**	**10.5**	**18.5**	**11.8**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**57.0**	**0.7**	**57.7**	**95.8**	**41.3**	**1,542**
Area																				
Urban	39.9	1.4	0.4	2.9	11.1	14.0	17.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	59.5	0.6	60.1	94.0	43.4	460
Rural	43.3	3.4	0.3	1.4	10.5	9.0	19.1	11.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	55.9	0.7	56.7	96.6	40.4	1,082
Region																				
Hhohho	44.5	2.1	0.0	2.6	10.9	9.4	16.8	12.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	54.4	1.2	55.5	96.9	39.2	461
Manzini	43.1	0.4	0.0	1.8	10.0	12.6	19.7	11.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	56.4	0.5	56.9	95.6	42.1	529
Shiselweni	39.4	6.9	1.9	1.3	9.2	12.2	17.9	9.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	60.3	0.3	60.6	94.6	43.9	245
Lubombo	40.1	4.8	0.0	1.2	12.9	7.2	19.7	13.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	59.3	0.6	59.9	95.6	41.1	308
Age																				
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
20-24	54.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	8.0	11.2	21.3	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	45.7	95.3	39.4	118
25-29	38.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	13.7	15.2	24.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	60.8	1.2	62.0	97.2	50.8	255
30-34	41.1	2.2	0.0	2.6	9.3	11.8	20.7	11.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	58.6	0.3	58.9	96.5	44.6	349
35-39	37.8	3.8	0.0	2.2	12.7	10.3	16.9	15.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	61.7	0.5	62.2	96.6	41.3	380
40-44	38.9	4.8	0.8	2.7	12.4	9.1	14.6	15.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	60.4	0.7	61.1	93.5	39.6	258
45-49	58.5	3.6	1.3	0.6	5.4	2.6	11.3	14.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	39.7	1.8	41.5	94.3	23.6	158

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, who sought the most recent source of method from health facility, and whose partner is aware that she is currently using a contraceptive method. Eswatini MICS. 2021-2022

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																			
	Modern method											Traditional method								
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	Percentage of women 15-49 currently married or in union who sought their most recent modern contraceptive method from health facility[2]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union whose partner is aware that she is currently using a contraceptive method[3]	Number of women currently married or in union
Education [A]																				
Pre-primary or none	57.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	4.8	11.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	40.3	2.6	42.9	96.2	27.7	66
Primary	39.7	3.7	0.0	0.7	9.8	7.3	23.8	13.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	59.6	0.6	60.3	95.9	42.2	331
Secondary	42.6	2.5	0.2	1.1	12.4	11.0	17.5	11.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	56.8	0.6	57.4	96.1	41.0	892
Higher	40.8	2.6	1.1	6.6	7.0	14.5	17.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	58.6	0.6	59.2	94.7	45.2	251
Number of living children																				
0	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.6	2.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	24.5	1.9	26.4	95.1	8.7	99
1	47.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.1	11.5	21.3	10.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	52.1	0.3	52.4	95.9	37.6	233
2	41.7	1.0	0.2	3.3	10.6	11.4	20.5	10.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	58.0	0.3	58.3	94.5	44.2	386
3	35.6	3.2	0.2	1.6	11.1	12.3	20.0	14.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	64.3	0.1	64.4	95.1	45.1	343
4+	38.7	6.0	0.7	1.5	13.5	9.2	17.9	10.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	60.0	1.4	61.3	97.6	44.7	481
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																				
Has functional difficulty	46.3	1.8	0.0	1.7	15.4	9.7	12.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	51.7	1.9	53.7	98.5	38.0	136
Has no functional difficulty	42.0	2.9	0.3	1.9	10.3	10.6	19.0	11.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	57.4	0.6	58.0	95.6	41.6	1,404
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	40.7	3.3	0.3	0.1	12.2	10.4	16.3	15.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	58.1	1.2	59.3	95.9	38.2	275
Second	46.6	2.4	0.3	0.0	11.4	6.9	21.7	9.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	53.2	0.2	53.4	97.1	41.1	263
Middle	40.3	3.2	0.0	1.4	10.9	12.2	18.1	13.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	0.0	59.7	95.0	42.5	331
Fourth	42.6	2.5	0.2	2.1	12.3	8.7	19.8	10.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	56.6	0.8	57.4	96.6	41.5	345
Richest	41.9	2.7	0.8	5.0	7.1	13.5	17.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	56.8	1.2	58.1	94.8	42.8	328

[1] MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

[2] Country specific indicator TM.S1 - Source of contraceptive method

[3] Country specific indicator TM.S2 - Partner aware use of contraceptive method

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	**55.3**	**1.0**	**56.2**	**518**
Area				
Urban	54.2	1.3	55.4	206
Rural	56.0	0.8	56.8	312
Region				
Hhohho	57.6	1.0	58.6	156
Manzini	50.3	1.8	52.1	196
Shiselweni	60.1	0.0	60.1	87
Lubombo	57.7	0.0	57.7	78
Age				
15-19	51.2	0.0	51.2	59
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
18-19	(49.4)	(0.0)	(49.4)	39
20-24	(50.0)	(1.2)	(51.1)	131
25-29	53.7	0.6	54.3	147
30-34	63.6	0.0	63.6	76
35-39	(68.4)	(0.0)	(68.4)	52
40-44	(57.6)	(0.0)	(57.6)	37
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Education [B]				
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Primary	59.5	0.0	59.5	62
Secondary	55.0	1.2	56.2	346
Higher	50.2	0.9	51.1	93
Number of living children				
0	50.1	0.6	50.7	152
1	56.9	0.9	57.8	182
2	56.7	2.5	59.1	107
3	(63.3)	(0.0)	(63.3)	48
4+	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(54.4)	(0.0)	(54.4)	27
Has no functional difficulty	55.3	1.1	56.4	471
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	55.6	0.0	55.6	105
Second	59.1	0.0	59.1	88
Middle	61.6	1.6	63.2	97
Fourth	50.4	2.6	53.0	102
Richest	51.4	0.7	52.0	126

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

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	**7.5**	**12.9**	**20.4**	**16.7**	**41.0**	**57.7**	**24.2**	**53.8**	**78.1**	**1,542**	**73.9**	**73.0**	**1,204**
Area													
Urban	6.8	7.5	14.3	19.9	40.2	60.1	26.7	47.7	74.4	460	80.8	79.9	342
Rural	7.8	15.2	23.0	15.4	41.3	56.7	23.1	56.5	79.6	1,082	71.2	70.3	861
Region													
Hhohho	9.4	12.8	22.2	16.8	38.8	55.5	26.2	51.5	77.7	461	71.5	70.0	359
Manzini	6.0	13.8	19.8	16.2	40.7	56.9	22.3	54.5	76.7	529	74.2	73.5	406
Shiselweni	8.1	11.9	20.0	15.5	45.1	60.6	23.6	57.1	80.6	245	75.2	74.8	197
Lubombo	6.6	12.3	18.9	18.5	41.4	59.9	25.1	53.7	78.8	308	76.0	75.3	242
Age													
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	19
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	17
20-24	22.5	7.8	30.3	30.8	15.0	45.7	53.3	22.7	76.0	118	60.2	60.2	89
25-29	13.1	9.4	22.5	32.7	29.3	62.0	45.8	38.7	84.5	255	73.3	71.9	215
30-34	8.2	12.7	21.0	19.0	40.0	58.9	27.2	52.7	79.9	349	73.8	73.4	278
35-39	4.7	12.8	17.5	12.0	50.2	62.2	16.7	63.0	79.7	380	78.0	77.4	303
40-44	2.6	13.6	16.2	6.6	54.5	61.1	9.2	68.1	77.3	258	79.0	78.1	199
45-49	0.0	21.6	21.6	2.4	39.2	41.5	2.4	60.7	63.1	158	65.8	62.9	100
Education [A]													
Pre-primary or none	8.9	17.9	26.8	13.3	29.6	42.9	22.2	47.5	69.7	66	(61.6)	(57.9)	46
Primary	4.5	13.6	18.1	11.0	49.3	60.3	15.5	62.9	78.4	331	76.9	76.1	259
Secondary	8.8	13.0	21.8	17.8	39.6	57.4	26.6	52.6	79.2	892	72.5	71.7	707
Higher	6.0	10.1	16.2	21.5	37.7	59.2	27.5	47.9	75.4	251	78.6	77.8	189
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	8.5	14.5	23.0	12.5	41.2	53.7	21.0	55.7	76.7	136	70.0	67.5	105
Has no functional difficulty	7.4	12.8	20.1	17.0	41.0	58.0	24.4	53.8	78.1	1,404	74.2	73.5	1,097

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning				Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Number of women currently married or in union	Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	9.8	14.5	24.3	17.3	42.0	59.3	27.1	56.5	83.6	275	70.9	69.5	230
Second	9.7	16.1	25.8	15.6	37.8	53.4	25.4	53.8	79.2	263	67.4	67.1	209
Middle	5.6	14.2	19.7	19.5	40.2	59.7	25.1	54.3	79.4	331	75.2	75.2	263
Fourth	6.5	11.7	18.2	13.4	43.9	57.4	19.9	55.6	75.5	345	75.9	74.9	260
Richest	6.7	9.0	15.7	17.8	40.3	58.1	24.5	49.3	73.8	328	78.7	77.1	242

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	**21.9**	**11.2**	**33.1**	**33.2**	**23.2**	**56.3**	**55.0**	**34.4**	**89.4**	**504**	**63.0**	**61.9**	**450**
Area													
Urban	23.3	12.1	35.4	33.3	22.2	55.6	56.6	34.3	91.0	190	61.1	59.7	173
Rural	21.0	10.7	31.7	33.1	23.7	56.8	54.0	34.4	88.4	314	64.2	63.3	277
Region													
Hhohho	22.2	8.6	30.8	32.6	25.6	58.2	54.8	34.2	89.1	154	65.4	64.2	137
Manzini	24.5	13.4	37.9	30.3	21.8	52.2	54.8	35.3	90.1	181	57.9	55.9	163
Shiselweni	16.8	11.9	28.7	40.1	20.2	60.3	57.0	32.1	89.0	86	67.7	67.7	77
Lubombo	20.6	10.5	31.1	33.1	24.6	57.7	53.7	35.1	88.8	82	65.0	65.0	73
Age													
15-19	45.0	1.2	46.2	46.5	5.8	52.3	91.5	7.0	98.5	58	53.1	53.1	57
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	20
18-19	(45.5)	(1.8)	(47.3)	(46.4)	(4.0)	(50.4)	(91.9)	(5.8)	(97.7)	38	(51.6)	(51.6)	38
20-24	30.9	10.1	41.0	36.9	14.5	51.4	67.8	24.6	92.3	130	55.6	54.3	120
25-29	23.5	8.7	32.2	34.4	19.8	54.2	57.9	28.5	86.4	142	62.8	62.1	123
30-34	14.2	10.9	25.1	39.9	23.8	63.7	54.1	34.6	88.8	73	71.8	71.8	65
35-39	(0.0)	(21.4)	(21.4)	(19.1)	(49.3)	(68.4)	(19.1)	(70.6)	(89.8)	50	(76.2)	(76.2)	44
40-44	(0.0)	(19.8)	(19.8)	(12.3)	(45.3)	(57.5)	(12.3)	(65.1)	(77.3)	36	(*)	(*)	28
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	13
Education [B]													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	17.1	7.7	24.8	28.6	31.3	59.9	45.7	39.0	84.7	61	70.7	70.7	51
Secondary	23.2	11.9	35.1	33.4	23.0	56.3	56.6	34.9	91.4	337	61.6	60.3	308
Higher	23.8	10.3	34.2	33.9	17.1	51.0	57.7	27.4	85.2	90	59.9	58.8	76
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(24.8)	(14.5)	(39.3)	(25.0)	(30.1)	(55.1)	(49.8)	(44.6)	(94.4)	26	(58.4)	(58.4)	25
Has no functional difficulty	20.7	11.5	32.2	33.0	23.4	56.4	53.8	34.9	88.6	458	63.6	62.4	406

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	24.2	9.8	34.1	33.6	22.9	56.5	57.8	32.7	90.5	103	62.4	62.4	93
Second	27.0	10.9	37.8	34.7	24.4	59.1	61.7	35.3	96.9	87	61.0	61.0	84
Middle	14.9	14.2	29.1	35.4	27.3	62.7	50.3	41.6	91.8	94	68.3	66.5	87
Fourth	26.6	12.3	39.0	29.0	24.0	53.0	55.7	36.3	92.0	99	57.6	55.0	91
Richest	17.7	9.4	27.1	33.3	18.6	51.9	51.0	28.0	79.0	121	65.7	64.8	96

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

[B] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

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

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[63] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy[63]

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

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

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

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

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Provider of antenatal care[A]						
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Trainee Nurse	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**8.9**	**89.6**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**98.6**	**865**
Area							
Urban	7.8	91.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	98.8	233
Rural	9.3	89.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	98.5	632
Region							
Hhohho	7.2	91.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	275
Manzini	7.7	91.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	266
Shiselweni	16.7	82.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	150
Lubombo	6.9	90.9	1.7	0.5	100.0	97.8	173
Education [C]							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Primary	5.9	92.4	1.1	0.6	100.0	98.3	147
Secondary	8.8	89.8	0.2	1.2	100.0	98.5	580
Higher	14.2	84.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	114
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	9.5	88.2	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	129
20-34	8.3	90.2	0.5	1.0	100.0	98.5	583
35-49	10.7	88.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	153
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(11.6)	(86.7)	(0.0)	(1.7)	100.0	(98.3)	51
Has no functional difficulty	8.7	89.8	0.4	1.1	100.0	98.5	784
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.0	90.3	0.8	0.9	100.0	98.3	187
Second	4.5	95.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	177
Middle	10.3	87.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	194
Fourth	9.7	88.1	0.4	1.8	100.0	97.8	167
Richest	12.8	86.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	139

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

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

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife

[C] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	**1.1**	**24.1**	**73.5**	**5.0**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**42.8**	**37.5**	**16.6**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**865**	**4.0**	**850**
Area															
Urban	0.6	22.4	75.5	7.1	1.5	0.6	48.2	38.3	10.5	1.6	0.8	100.0	233	3.7	230
Rural	1.3	24.7	72.7	4.2	1.3	1.3	40.7	37.3	18.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	632	4.0	620
Region															
Hhohho	1.6	29.7	67.6	4.5	1.1	1.6	40.7	35.0	20.2	1.9	0.7	100.0	275	4.0	269
Manzini	1.1	23.6	73.3	4.6	2.0	1.1	44.4	35.7	16.4	1.4	1.0	100.0	266	3.9	261
Shiselweni	0.9	17.7	79.7	9.4	1.8	0.9	44.9	37.7	15.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	150	4.0	148
Lubombo	0.5	21.4	77.7	2.5	0.4	0.5	41.7	44.3	12.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	173	4.0	173
Education [A]															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	(*)	18
Primary	0.6	32.3	67.0	3.8	0.0	0.6	43.4	35.8	18.1	1.6	0.6	100.0	147	4.0	145
Secondary	1.2	24.2	72.8	3.7	1.7	1.2	42.4	36.1	18.5	1.3	0.5	100.0	580	4.0	570
Higher	1.3	11.9	85.4	14.1	1.4	1.3	48.1	41.5	7.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	114	3.7	112
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	2.3	20.6	74.1	3.7	3.0	2.3	41.5	36.6	18.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	129	4.0	125
20-34	1.0	25.8	72.1	4.7	1.2	1.0	42.2	37.4	16.9	2.1	0.6	100.0	583	4.0	574
35-49	0.6	20.5	78.3	7.1	0.6	0.6	46.1	39.0	13.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	153	4.0	151
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(1.7)	(34.6)	(63.7)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(31.2)	(46.6)	(17.2)	(1.7)	(1.6)	100.0	51	(4.0)	50
Has no functional difficulty	1.1	23.2	74.3	5.3	1.4	1.1	43.6	37.3	16.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	784	4.0	772

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.9	31.5	66.7	4.5	0.9	0.9	40.3	36.0	19.3	2.3	1.4	100.0	187	4.0	183
Second	0.0	27.4	71.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	42.9	34.3	21.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	177	4.0	176
Middle	1.8	19.3	76.2	3.1	2.7	1.8	42.1	43.2	11.9	0.4	0.5	100.0	194	4.0	190
Fourth	1.8	26.1	70.2	6.2	1.8	1.8	46.8	30.4	20.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	167	3.9	164
Richest	1.1	14.2	84.7	10.3	0.0	1.1	42.0	44.4	9.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	139	4.0	138

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

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken, weight and height was measured and who received iron and folic acid supplements and who were tested for malaria as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:										
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Weight measured	Height measured	Iron supplements given	Folic acid supplements given	Tested for malaria	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample, weight, height, iron supplements, folic acid, malaria test taken[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**98.4**	**96.1**	**96.5**	**93.3**	**98.9**	**97.0**	**89.4**	**89.2**	**40.0**	**32.2**	**865**
Area											
Urban	99.4	98.1	97.9	97.2	99.4	97.5	92.2	93.5	35.6	30.1	233
Rural	98.0	95.3	95.9	91.9	98.7	96.9	88.3	87.7	41.7	33.0	632
Region											
Hhohho	96.7	94.6	93.7	88.5	98.4	98.4	88.3	88.0	56.9	46.8	275
Manzini	98.9	96.4	97.4	95.3	98.9	95.8	87.1	88.1	30.5	23.6	266
Shiselweni	99.1	96.8	98.6	96.3	99.1	93.8	93.8	92.0	23.6	17.6	150
Lubombo	99.5	97.2	97.7	95.4	99.5	99.5	90.6	90.6	42.0	34.7	173
Education [c]											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	98.0	95.5	97.7	92.4	99.4	98.4	91.8	93.7	38.7	31.7	147
Secondary	98.3	96.2	95.8	92.9	98.8	96.6	88.6	87.9	38.4	30.2	580
Higher	98.7	95.8	97.7	95.8	98.7	97.0	88.0	89.0	48.4	39.5	114
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	97.7	92.2	96.8	91.3	97.7	96.2	87.1	87.6	46.4	38.1	129
20-34	98.2	96.4	96.3	93.0	99.0	97.2	89.9	89.3	37.9	30.0	583
35-49	99.4	97.9	97.1	96.1	99.4	97.2	89.3	90.5	42.6	35.5	153
Missing											
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(98.3)	(92.2)	(96.9)	(90.9)	(98.3)	(97.0)	(81.1)	(81.3)	(53.5)	(45.5)	51
Has no functional difficulty	98.3	96.4	96.3	93.5	98.9	96.9	89.9	89.6	38.6	30.7	784

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken, weight and height was measured and who received iron and folic acid supplements and who were tested for malaria as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:										
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Weight measured	Height measured	Iron supplements given	Folic acid supplements given	Tested for malaria	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample, weight, height, iron supplements, folic acid, malaria test taken[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	98.2	97.4	96.7	94.6	99.1	96.6	90.9	90.7	39.1	30.2	187
Second	100.0	96.2	94.0	90.2	100.0	99.2	90.3	89.7	39.7	29.7	177
Middle	96.7	95.5	97.3	93.0	98.2	97.1	89.9	89.5	44.2	38.5	194
Fourth	98.2	96.5	96.5	94.7	98.2	93.6	85.4	86.1	36.1	27.5	167
Richest	98.9	94.3	98.3	94.3	98.9	98.9	90.0	90.1	40.6	34.8	139

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

[2] Country specific indicator TM.S3 - Content of antenatal care all eight[B]

[A] For HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

[B] This includes all the eight components of care received during antenatal visits in Eswatini

[C] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.[64] WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.[65]

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

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

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.[66]

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

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

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

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

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

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	**59.6**	**14.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**74.9**	**865**
Area							
Urban	58.9	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	233
Rural	59.9	13.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	74.8	632
Region							
Hhohho	62.5	16.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	79.7	275
Manzini	55.2	14.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	70.8	266
Shiselweni	61.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	150
Lubombo	60.1	12.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	73.3	173
Mother's education [A]							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	49.2	17.7	1.4	0.6	0.0	69.0	147
Secondary	62.0	13.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	76.2	580
Higher	62.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.3	114
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(42.3)	(22.0)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(67.9)	51
Has no functional difficulty	60.5	14.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	75.4	784
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	50.2	20.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	72.3	187
Second	58.0	11.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	69.5	177
Middle	65.4	10.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	76.3	194
Fourth	55.9	19.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	75.7	167
Richest	70.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.2	139

[1] MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[67]

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

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[68] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility[67]. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

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

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

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

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

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Place of delivery								
	Health facility								
	Public sector	Private sector	Mission	Home	On the roadside/ in the vehicle	Other	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**77.0**	**1.7**	**14.0**	**5.8**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**92.7**	**865**
Area									
Urban	76.4	4.4	14.3	3.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	95.1	233
Rural	77.2	0.8	13.9	6.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	91.8	632
Region									
Hhohho	93.4	1.9	0.4	3.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	95.7	275
Manzini	71.9	2.5	18.5	6.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.9	266
Shiselweni	90.6	0.5	1.3	6.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	92.3	150
Lubombo	47.0	1.4	39.7	7.4	4.0	0.4	100.0	88.2	173
Education [A]									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Primary	63.4	0.0	20.3	13.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	83.7	147
Secondary	81.3	0.6	12.0	4.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	93.8	580
Higher	73.0	10.4	15.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	114
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	84.3	0.0	12.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	129
20-34	76.1	1.9	13.7	6.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	91.7	583
35-49	74.1	2.5	16.7	4.7	1.5	0.5	100.0	93.3	153
Number of antenatal care visits [B]									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
1-3 visits	75.1	0.4	11.4	10.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	86.9	208
4+ visits	77.7	2.0	15.0	4.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	94.6	635
8+ visits	(80.7)	(6.2)	(9.4)	(2.2)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.4)	43
Country of delivery									
Eswatini	76.3	1.8	14.4	6.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	92.5	840
South Africa	(100.0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	100.0	(100,0)	25
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(77.3)	(0,0)	(18,8)	(4,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	100.0	(96.0)	51
Has no functional difficulty	76.4	1.9	13.9	6.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	92.2	784
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	72.0	0.0	13.2	13.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	85.2	187
Second	77.0	0.0	14.7	5.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	91.7	177
Middle	80.1	0.4	13.6	4.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	94.0	194
Fourth	84.0	1.0	12.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	167
Richest	70.8	9.2	16.1	2.2	1.2	0.5	100.0	96.1	139

[1] MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Number of antenatal care visits" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Person assisting at delivery									Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant		Other										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker/Rural Health Motivator	Relative/Friend	Other/Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**19.0**	**74.3**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**3.5**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**93.4**	**7.2**	**9.3**	**16.5**	**865**
Area													
Urban	17.1	80.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	97.4	12.5	11.0	23.5	233
Rural	19.8	72.1	0.4	1.3	4.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	91.9	5.3	8.6	13.9	632
Region													
Hhohho	21.1	74.9	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.2	100.0	96.0	7.3	11.2	18.5	275
Manzini	13.6	79.8	0.0	0.4	4.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	93.5	7.2	10.2	17.4	266
Shiselweni	27.9	64.0	0.6	1.3	4.3	0.4	1.0	100.0	91.9	8.0	8.6	16.6	150
Lubombo	16.4	73.8	0.8	1.5	4.9	1.3	1.3	100.0	90.2	6.5	5.3	11.8	173
Education [A]													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	16.3	67.6	0.9	1.4	8.8	1.8	3.2	100.0	83.9	3.3	10.1	13.4	147
Secondary	17.3	77.4	0.2	0.9	2.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	94.7	6.3	8.2	14.5	580
Higher	30.9	68.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	15.3	14.0	29.3	114
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	14.9	80.8	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.7	3.5	10.1	13.6	129
20-34	18.7	74.2	0.2	1.0	3.9	0.8	1.1	100.0	92.9	7.3	8.4	15.7	583
35-49	23.9	69.4	0.0	1.0	4.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	93.3	10.2	11.7	21.9	153
Number of antenatal care visits [B]													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
1-3 visits	20.8	68.6	0.0	1.7	5.9	1.5	1.4	100.0	89.3	9.9	6.1	16.0	208
4+ visits	18.8	75.9	0.4	0.7	2.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	94.7	6.2	10.6	16.9	635
8+ visits	(43.0)	(53.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.4)	(17.3)	(23.2)	(40.5)	43

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Person assisting at delivery									Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant		Other										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker/Rural Health Motivator	Relative/Friend	Other/Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Country of delivery													
Eswatini	18.3	74.8	0.3	0.9	3.6	0.8	0.8	100.0	93.2	6.7	9.3	16.0	840
South Africa	(42.4)	(57.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(23.5)	(8.4)	(31.9)	25
Place of delivery [C]													
Home	0.0	10.5	4.6	15.9	46.9	8.1	14.0	100.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
Health facility	20.5	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	7.8	10.0	17.8	802
Government	20.1	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	7.1	10.6	17.8	666
Non-government	22.6	76.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	11.0	7.0	18.0	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mission	21.3	78.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	7.3	5.7	12.9	121
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(22.0)	(74.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.0)	(7.4)	(3.6)	(11.0)	51
Has no functional difficulty	19.1	73.8	0.3	1.0	3.6	0.9	0.9	100.0	92.9	7.4	9.4	16.8	784
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	16.8	68.5	1.2	2.4	8.5	2.2	0.4	100.0	85.4	6.4	6.0	12.4	187
Second	13.8	79.0	0.0	0.5	4.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	92.7	6.1	6.4	12.5	177
Middle	19.3	76.8	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.5	100.0	96.2	5.1	13.2	18.3	194
Fourth	24.0	73.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.5	5.7	11.2	17.0	167
Richest	22.2	73.8	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.5	0.6	100.0	96.1	14.6	9.4	24.1	139

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

[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Number of antenatal care visits" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The category of "Other/DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[69,70]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[71,72,73] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[74,75] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[76,77]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.[78] To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.[79] This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2,500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

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

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

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**70.9**	**26.5**	**97.4**	**865**	**7.1**	**2.2**	**9.3**	**842**
Area								
Urban	63.2	34.2	97.3	233	6.2	1.2	7.4	227
Rural	73.8	23.6	97.4	632	7.4	2.6	10.0	615
Region								
Hhohho	69.4	29.3	98.7	275	8.1	1.5	9.6	272
Manzini	71.9	24.6	96.5	266	7.9	2.1	10.1	257
Shiselweni	68.1	28.4	96.5	150	5.3	2.8	8.1	145
Lubombo	74.2	23.1	97.3	173	5.6	3.0	8.6	169
Education [C]								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	73.1	19.7	92.8	147	6.0	1.4	7.4	136
Secondary	72.3	25.8	98.1	580	6.8	2.2	9.0	569
Higher	61.4	38.6	100.0	114	8.7	3.2	11.9	114
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	65.5	31.5	97.1	129	5.5	3.4	9.0	125
20-34 years	72.2	25.3	97.5	583	7.3	2.0	9.3	568
35-49 years	70.8	26.6	97.4	153	7.4	1.8	9.2	149
Place of delivery								
Home	49.5	18.5	68.0	50	(16.7)	(2.0)	18.7	34
Health facility	72.4	26.9	99.3	802	6.5	2.3	8.8	796
Government	72.5	26.6	99.1	666	6.5	2.1	8.6	660
Non-government	71.8	28.2	100.0	136	6.6	3.0	9.7	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mission	69.1	30.9	100.0	121	4.3	3.4	7.7	121
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	69.4	29.4	98.8	288	8.3	2.7	11.0	285
2-3	70.7	26.7	97.4	392	6.0	2.0	8.0	382
4-5	77.4	19.6	97.1	142	6.9	1.0	7.9	138
6+	(62.0)	(27.1)	(89.0)	43	(8.5)	(5.1)	(13.6)	38
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(73.9)	(23.3)	(97.2)	51	(14.7)	(0.0)	(14.7)	50
Has no functional difficulty	70.4	26.9	97.3	784	6.7	2.4	9.2	763
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	69.2	24.4	93.6	187	7.6	2.8	10.4	175
Second	75.9	22.4	98.2	177	4.3	1.4	5.7	174
Middle	69.9	27.1	97.0	194	9.0	3.2	12.2	188
Fourth	78.6	21.0	99.5	167	6.7	1.1	7.7	167
Richest	59.3	40.1	99.5	139	7.7	2.5	10.2	138

[1] MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

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

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

[C] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[80] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[81], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[82].

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

In Eswatini, post-natal care for mother-baby pair visits is aligned to child immunization schedule and to mother HIV management schedule. The schedule is elaborated in the 2022 Integrated HIV Management Guidelines. Mother-baby pair visit to health facility is according to the following schedule: At 6 weeks, 10 weeks, 14 weeks, 6 months, 9 months, 12 months, 15 months and 18 months.

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

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[83] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[84] Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Duration of stay in health facility								
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
Total	**5.2**	**13.1**	**23.6**	**41.8**	**16.1**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**81.5**	**802**
Area									
Urban	4.3	11.3	19.2	44.9	20.4	0.0	100.0	84.5	222
Rural	5.5	13.8	25.2	40.6	14.5	0.4	100.0	80.3	580
Region									
Hhohho	3.1	10.5	21.3	51.8	12.9	0.4	100.0	86.0	263
Manzini	4.9	14.4	26.5	36.1	17.7	0.5	100.0	80.3	247
Shiselweni	3.0	7.8	23.2	45.9	20.2	0.0	100.0	89.2	138
Lubombo	11.2	20.3	23.0	30.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	68.5	153
Education [A]									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Primary	7.7	13.2	21.7	36.8	20.5	0.0	100.0	79.1	123
Secondary	5.9	13.5	25.7	41.4	13.3	0.2	100.0	80.4	544
Higher	0.0	13.0	13.7	47.4	24.9	1.0	100.0	86.0	114
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	5.1	13.4	25.0	47.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	81.5	125
20-34	5.9	13.0	23.6	41.5	15.7	0.2	100.0	80.9	534
35-49	2.5	13.1	22.1	38.1	23.5	0.7	100.0	83.7	143
Place of delivery									
Health facility	5.2	13.1	23.6	41.8	16.1	0.3	100.0	81.5	802
Government	3.6	11.1	23.4	45.4	16.1	0.3	100.0	85.0	666
Non-government	12.7	22.9	24.3	23.9	16.1	0.0	100.0	64.4	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Mission	12.9	25.8	26.7	21.5	13.1	0.0	100.0	61.3	121
Country of delivery									
Eswatini	3.9	10.1	23.4	46.7	15.6	0.3	100.0	85.6	656
South Africa	(0.0)	(30.1)	(14.2)	(11.8)	(43.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(69.9)	25
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	6.3	15.9	28.3	41.5	7.8	0.2	100.0	77.6	659
C-section	0.0	0.0	1.7	42.8	54.7	0.8	100.0	99.2	143
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(1.2)	(27.3)	(23.2)	(31.5)	(16.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(71.5)	49
Has no functional difficulty	5.2	11.9	23.4	43.0	16.2	0.3	100.0	82.6	723
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	6.0	10.4	25.0	44.5	14.1	0.0	100.0	83.7	160
Second	4.6	15.0	28.8	39.0	12.6	0.0	100.0	80.4	162
Middle	6.1	15.0	21.0	40.2	16.5	1.2	100.0	77.7	183
Fourth	5.0	11.9	18.4	49.5	15.2	0.0	100.0	83.1	164
Richest	3.7	13.0	25.3	34.6	23.5	0.0	100.0	83.4	134

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		PNC visit for newborns[B]								
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**87.6**	**8.2**	**4.3**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**34.1**	**50.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**90.3**	**865**
Sex of newborn											
Male	89.2	9.3	4.0	1.4	1.4	35.1	48.8	0.0	100.0	91.8	481
Female	85.7	6.8	4.6	1.5	1.1	32.9	52.9	0.2	100.0	88.3	384
Area											
Urban	89.1	11.5	4.6	0.8	1.5	35.7	46.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	233
Rural	87.1	7.0	4.2	1.7	1.2	33.5	52.3	0.1	100.0	90.3	632
Region											
Hhohho	91.3	4.8	6.2	1.0	1.6	48.3	38.1	0.0	100.0	92.0	275
Manzini	86.2	13.3	2.6	0.0	1.2	25.1	57.8	0.0	100.0	88.6	266
Shiselweni	88.8	5.4	5.6	4.5	1.7	16.3	66.2	0.4	100.0	92.4	150
Lubombo	82.9	8.1	2.9	1.7	0.4	40.8	46.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	173
Education [D]											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Primary	77.9	10.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	33.1	51.4	0.0	100.0	84.4	147
Secondary	88.7	6.0	5.1	1.8	1.3	33.8	52.0	0.1	100.0	90.7	580
Higher	94.8	15.3	3.2	0.0	1.0	38.8	41.7	0.0	100.0	95.5	114
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	89.1	3.4	1.9	3.1	1.9	31.8	57.5	0.5	100.0	89.7	129
20-34	87.1	9.0	4.7	1.2	1.1	33.7	50.3	0.0	100.0	90.1	583
35-49	88.4	9.4	4.9	0.9	1.2	37.5	46.1	0.0	100.0	91.4	153
Place of delivery [E]											
Home	27.8	38.4	4.9	1.8	4.3	5.4	45.2	0.0	100.0	56.8	50
Health facility	92.4	5.6	4.3	1.5	1.1	36.0	51.5	0.1	100.0	92.6	802
Government	92.5	4.0	4.7	1.4	1.2	35.1	53.5	0.1	100.0	92.7	666
Non-government	92.0	13.2	2.5	1.6	0.5	40.6	41.6	0.0	100.0	92.0	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Mission	92.3	13.6	2.1	1.8	0.6	41.3	40.6	0.0	100.0	92.3	121
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		PNC visit for newborns[B]								
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(94.1)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(41.9)	(46.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.0)	51
Has no functional difficulty	87.5	8.1	4.7	1.3	1.2	33.6	51.0	0.1	100.0	90.2	784
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	80.0	6.8	4.6	1.6	2.4	26.9	57.6	0.0	100.0	84.8	187
Second	86.9	8.0	3.6	0.8	0.0	37.6	50.0	0.0	100.0	90.4	177
Middle	89.3	7.5	6.9	1.7	1.3	33.8	48.8	0.0	100.0	90.9	194
Fourth	93.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.2	29.8	57.8	0.0	100.0	94.4	167
Richest	88.8	16.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	45.2	35.8	0.5	100.0	91.5	139

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

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

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

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

[D] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The category of "Other/DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Mission	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker/Rural Health Motivator	Total	
Total	**10.6**	**69.9**	**1.9**	**17.7**	**100.0**	**92.9**	**7.1**	**100.0**	**131**
Sex of newborn									
Male	12.2	68.7	3.2	16.0	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	78
Female	8.2	71.6	0.0	20.2	100.0	96.4	3.6	100.0	54
Area									
Urban	"(2.9)	(62,0)	(5,7)	(29,3)	100.0	(97,1)	(2,9)	100.0	43
Rural	14.3	73.7	0.0	12.1	100.0	90.9	9.1	100.0	89
Region									
Hhohho	(11.9)	(83,9)	(4,2)	(0,0)	100.0	(94,0)	(6,0)	100.0	37
Manzini	(2.1)	(56,4)	(0,0)	(41,5)	100.0	(100,0)	(0,0)	100.0	46
Shiselweni	(18.8)	(78,8)	(0,0)	(2,5)	100.0	(84,1)	(15,9)	100.0	26
Lubombo	(16.1)	963,7)	(3,8)	(16,4)	100.0	(86,7)	(13,3)	100.0	23
Education [A]									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	101.0	(*)	(*)	101.0	23
Secondary	12.9	76.4	1.1	9.7	100.0	91.2	8.8	100.0	82
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
20-34	9.1	74.1	2.6	14.2	100.0	95.1	4.9	100.0	93
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Place of delivery [B]									
Home	(0.0)	(85,5)	(0,0)	14,5	100.0	(100,0)	(0,0)	100.0	25
Health facility	13.9	63.9	2.5	19.7	100.0	90.6	9.4	100.0	100
Government	16.4	83.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.6	10.4	100.0	75
Non-government	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Mission	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Has no functional difficulty	10.2	70.7	2.0	17.1	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	120
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(9.9)	(83,8)	(0,0)	(6,3)	100.0	(92,3)	(7,7)	100.0	29
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Middle	(11.8)	(73,0)	(0,0)	(15,2)	100.0	(91,0)	(0,0)	100.0	34
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	26

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "Other/DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**74.7**	**43.5**	**16.2**	**22.3**	**59.5**	**0.7**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**865**
Sex of newborn									
Male	74.2	45.7	16.3	23.3	59.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	481
Female	75.3	40.9	16.0	21.1	59.7	0.8	2.5	100.0	384
Area									
Urban	75.7	36.8	17.4	18.0	62.4	1.6	0.6	100.0	233
Rural	74.3	46.0	15.7	23.9	58.4	0.3	1.7	100.0	632
Region									
Hhohho	83.2	45.2	15.9	12.7	69.1	0.4	2.0	100.0	275
Manzini	67.8	41.9	16.1	28.9	52.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	266
Shiselweni	83.6	48.9	14.0	17.9	66.2	0.5	1.4	100.0	150
Lubombo	64.2	38.8	18.5	31.3	49.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	173
Education [B]									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Primary	74.2	39.3	19.4	24.9	51.3	2.7	1.7	100.0	147
Secondary	74.0	46.7	15.9	23.3	59.2	0.3	1.3	100.0	580
Higher	77.8	35.4	12.3	15.2	71.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	114
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	73.3	51.4	13.0	21.2	65.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	129
20-34	73.7	43.1	14.9	22.7	59.8	0.9	1.7	100.0	583
35-49	79.7	38.4	23.6	21.5	53.4	0.5	0.9	100.0	153
Place of delivery [C]									
Home	72.2	14.6	36.6	23.6	34.8	2.0	3.0	100.0	50
Health facility	75.2	45.4	14.9	22.0	61.4	0.6	1.1	100.0	802
Government	74.5	48.3	14.1	18.6	65.2	0.7	1.4	100.0	666
Non-government	78.4	31.2	18.8	38.3	43.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Mission	77.4	32.1	15.6	42.3	42.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(78.4)	(43.2)	(20.0)	(29.9)	(47.8)	(0.0)	(2.3)	100.0	51
Has no functional difficulty	74.2	43.6	16.1	22.3	59.6	0.7	1.3	100.0	784
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	76.2	39.7	17.0	19.2	61.2	0.6	2.0	100.0	187
Second	78.8	44.2	13.4	27.2	58.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	177
Middle	70.2	51.0	18.1	24.9	52.4	2.1	2.6	100.0	194
Fourth	73.5	40.3	17.9	20.8	61.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
Richest	75.3	41.4	13.8	18.3	66.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	139

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

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

[3] MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

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

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The category of "Other/DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Instrument used to cut the cord								Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances[B] applied to the cord				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Sharp Piece of Bottle (Libhodlela)	Other	DK	No Response	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument[1,A]	Nothing	Chlor-hexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[2]	
Total	**28.1**	**10.0**	**22.9**	**9.1**	**14.7**	**13.0**	**2.4**	**100.0**	**22.0**	**44.7**	**13.6**	**74.7**	**4.8**	**88.3**	**63**
Sex of newborn															
Male	(26.6)	(4.5)	(28.1)	(11.5)	(13.0)	(16.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(20.0)	(46.6)	(11.6)	(76.5)	(2.6)	(88.1)	38
Female	(30.4)	(18.7)	(14.6)	(5.2)	(17.3)	(7.8)	(6.0)	100.0	(25.1)	(41.6)	(16.7)	(71.8)	(8.3)	(88.5)	25
Area															
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Rural	31.0	8.9	21.1	6.9	17.9	14.2	0.0	100.0	20.1	46.0	16.6	76.9	5.9	93.5	52
Region															
Hhohho	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Manzini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Shiselweni	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Lubombo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Education [C]															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Secondary	(23.8)	(13.8)	(30.8)	(5.7)	(11.5)	(14.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.8)	(47.3)	(15.5)	(73.0)	(3.5)	(88.6)	36
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
20-34	26.6	10.2	22.0	10.5	10.7	16.9	3.1	100.0	19.0	42.5	10.5	77.0	3.6	87.5	48
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Place of delivery															
Home	27.2	7.7	24.3	11.4	18.4	8.1	3.0	100.0	21.4	41.8	12.7	72.5	6.1	85.3	50
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Other / No attendant	30.2	6.2	18.0	10.9	17.7	14.1	2.8	100.0	16.0	39.7	13.4	77.3	5.8	90.7	52

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Instrument used to cut the cord								Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances[B] applied to the cord				
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Sharp Piece of Bottle (Libhodlela)	Other	DK	No Response	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument[1,A]	Nothing	Chlor-hexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	29.0	10.3	22.6	7.9	14.3	13.4	2.4	100.0	22.7	46.2	14.1	74.7	4.1	88.8	61
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(16.9)	(16.5)	(17.6)	(18.1)	(24.4)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(18.6)	(29.5)	(18.4)	(79.7)	(4.5)	(98.1)	28
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

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

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

[A] Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors

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

[C] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total	**55.9**	**61.1**	**66.0**	**48.7**	**68.5**	**35.6**	**51.6**	**71.9**	**865**
Sex of newborn									
Male	57.9	62.9	67.7	50.5	71.2	35.3	53.2	74.2	481
Female	53.5	58.9	63.8	46.4	65.1	35.9	49.7	69.0	384
Area									
Urban	48.6	51.7	53.7	39.7	55.7	31.8	46.4	60.7	233
Rural	58.6	64.6	70.5	52.0	73.3	37.0	53.6	76.0	632
Region									
Hhohho	71.8	80.5	79.5	69.2	84.2	55.6	66.3	88.9	275
Manzini	36.0	38.9	47.8	28.7	48.2	20.4	31.2	49.2	266
Shiselweni	59.1	64.8	77.9	55.4	80.6	27.6	64.0	83.9	150
Lubombo	58.6	61.4	62.1	41.0	64.3	34.0	49.1	69.4	173
Education [A]									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	62.9	67.0	68.0	54.7	69.7	41.4	58.3	73.1	147
Secondary	52.2	58.4	65.3	47.9	68.1	34.1	50.9	70.6	580
Higher	63.4	65.8	65.6	45.9	68.8	37.2	49.9	76.7	114
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	52.2	56.4	67.6	46.9	68.6	36.5	47.4	72.9	129
20-34	55.7	60.5	64.2	47.4	67.2	35.4	51.6	71.1	583
35-49	59.9	67.3	71.3	55.1	73.6	35.6	55.1	74.0	153
Place of delivery [B]									
Home	66.5	71.6	61.8	38.5	67.7	47.8	46.1	79.1	50
Health facility	55.3	60.4	66.3	49.4	68.7	35.0	52.0	71.6	802
Government	53.6	58.9	65.5	49.3	67.9	35.3	51.3	70.8	666
Non-government	63.5	67.9	70.2	49.5	72.3	33.3	55.3	75.5	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mission	63.6	68.6	72.4	50.0	73.4	34.7	57.2	75.8	121

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(66.1)	(71.9)	(72.6)	(60.8)	(76.7)	(33.2)	(55.9)	(85.4)	51
Has no functional difficulty	55.0	60.6	65.0	47.6	67.5	35.5	50.9	70.7	784
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	56.6	64.0	66.0	46.1	67.8	36.7	52.9	71.8	187
Second	51.9	59.3	62.7	47.8	65.7	29.2	49.3	68.8	177
Middle	59.6	62.1	71.2	55.5	72.5	36.7	55.1	73.5	194
Fourth	43.3	51.2	59.1	43.3	62.0	35.0	44.5	66.7	167
Richest	70.2	70.2	70.9	50.3	75.3	41.3	56.7	80.1	139

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "Other/DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]							Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Percentage of women who received information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking for themselves[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total			
Total	**77.1**	**2.9**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**29.3**	**64.8**	**100.0**	**79.8**	**49.3**	**865**
Sex of newborn											
Male	78.6	3.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	28.4	65.2	100.0	81.4	49.9	481
Female	75.2	1.9	2.1	0.8	0.5	30.5	64.3	100.0	77.9	48.6	384
Area											
Urban	81.7	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.9	33.1	62.4	100.0	82.8	47.8	233
Rural	75.4	3.3	1.9	0.5	0.8	27.9	65.7	100.0	78.7	49.9	632
Region											
Hhohho	83.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	43.2	54.5	100.0	84.5	60.2	275
Manzini	76.9	2.9	0.6	0.7	1.5	22.3	72.0	100.0	79.0	35.5	266
Shiselweni	74.4	3.6	4.2	1.3	1.1	12.6	77.3	100.0	77.6	58.8	150
Lubombo	70.2	5.3	1.5	1.1	0.4	32.4	59.3	100.0	75.7	45.2	173
Education [D]											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	66.3	6.9	1.0	0.5	1.5	27.2	62.8	100.0	73.5	56.2	147
Secondary	78.3	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	29.2	66.1	100.0	80.3	47.3	580
Higher	86.3	1.2	0.5	2.1	0.9	36.1	59.2	100.0	87.0	54.2	114
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	70.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.8	24.4	71.7	100.0	70.7	44.1	129
20-34	77.9	3.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	30.5	63.7	100.0	81.2	49.1	583
35-49	79.5	3.6	2.4	1.7	0.2	28.9	63.2	100.0	82.4	54.5	153
Place of delivery [E]											
Home	24.1	25.7	7.6	0.0	4.3	8.8	53.5	100.0	54.0	41.8	50
Health facility	81.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	30.7	66.2	100.0	81.4	49.7	802
Government	80.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	30.7	66.5	100.0	80.9	47.8	666
Non-government	83.8	1.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	30.9	64.5	100.0	83.8	58.8	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15
Mission	83.8	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.3	30.5	64.4	100.0	83.8	61.1	121
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	74.1	3.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	29.3	64.2	100.0	77.3	47.0	722
C-section	92.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	29.4	68.0	100.0	92.4	61.2	143

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]							Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Percentage of women who received information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking for themselves[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(86.1)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(69.1)	100.0	(87.8)	(57.4)	51
Has no functional difficulty	76.9	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	29.4	64.6	100.0	79.9	48.6	784
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	68.6	2.7	1.5	0.4	2.1	27.5	65.7	100.0	72.3	51.2	187
Second	72.5	5.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	24.4	69.6	100.0	76.2	46.0	177
Middle	80.9	2.9	2.7	0.3	0.0	30.9	63.2	100.0	83.1	52.1	194
Fourth	81.5	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.1	27.1	66.9	100.0	83.0	41.5	167
Richest	83.5	2.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	38.3	57.2	100.0	86.2	56.5	139

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

[2] Country specific indicator TM.S4 - Provision of care-seeking information for mother

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

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

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

[D] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The category of "Other/DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers								Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Mission sector	NGO sector	Other location	DK/Missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker/ Rural health motivator	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	**19.2**	**66.2**	**0.7**	**14.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**86.8**	**13.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**50**
Sex of newborn													
Male	(21.6)	(59.3)	(1.2)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(80.2)	(19.8)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Female	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Area													
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Rural	19.2	66.7	0.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	40
Region													
Hhohho	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Manzini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Shiselweni	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Lubombo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Secondary	(24.4)	(63.0)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.9)	(15.1)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Vocational	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	0.0	0
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
20-34	(18.4)	(65.8)	(0.0)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(88.3)	(11.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Place of delivery													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Health facility	(34.8)	(50.0)	(1.4)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(73.4)	(26.6)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Government	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Non-government	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	6
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	7
Type of delivery													
Vaginal birth	20.7	63.5	0.8	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.8	14.2	0.0	100.0	47
C-section	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers								Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Mission sector	NGO sector	Other location	DK/Missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker/ Rural health motivator	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Has no functional difficulty	19.0	65.3	0.8	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	47
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total	**90.3**	**79.8**	**77.1**	**7.0**	**865**
Sex of newborn					
Male	91.8	81.4	79.4	6.2	481
Female	88.3	77.9	74.2	8.0	384
Area					
Urban	90.2	82.8	78.2	5.2	233
Rural	90.3	78.7	76.7	7.7	632
Region					
Hhohho	92.0	84.5	83.1	6.6	275
Manzini	88.6	79.0	74.8	7.2	266
Shiselweni	92.4	77.6	75.7	5.7	150
Lubombo	88.1	75.7	72.2	8.4	173
Education [A]					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	84.4	73.5	67.0	9.2	147
Secondary	90.7	80.3	77.9	6.9	580
Higher	95.5	87.0	87.0	4.5	114
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	89.7	70.7	70.4	10.1	129
20-34	90.1	81.2	77.8	6.6	583
35-49	91.4	82.4	79.8	6.0	153
Place of delivery [B]					
Home	56.8	54.0	49.0	38.2	50
Health facility	92.6	81.4	79.0	4.9	802
Government	92.7	80.9	78.3	4.6	666
Non-government	92.0	83.8	82.4	6.6	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mission	92.3	83.8	82.3	6.1	121
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	89.4	77.3	74.9	8.1	722
C-section	94.4	92.4	88.1	1.2	143
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(97.0)	(87.8)	(87.8)	(3,0)	51
Has no functional difficulty	90.2	79.9	76.8	6.8	784
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	84.8	72.3	67.4	10.3	187
Second	90.4	76.2	74.8	8.2	177
Middle	90.9	83.1	81.1	7.1	194
Fourth	94.4	83.0	81.1	3.7	167
Richest	91.5	86.2	82.6	4.9	139

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

[2] MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "Other/DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

6.9 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.[85,86] A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men[85]. Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women and men age 15-24 years for such key sexual behaviour indicators.

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	**83.3**	**76.4**	**3.8**	**2,007**	**62.2**	**76**
Area						
Urban	87.6	80.9	3.3	582	(*)	19
Rural	81.5	74.6	4.0	1,425	67.9	57
Region						
Hhohho	84.3	79.2	3.6	613	(*)	22
Manzini	84.8	77.4	2.7	659	(*)	17
Shiselweni	80.5	71.1	4.2	362	(*)	15
Lubombo	81.4	75.5	5.7	373	(*)	21
Age						
15-24	56.4	53.9	5.4	755	(61.2)	41
15-19	33.7	32.4	4.0	409	(*)	16
15-17	21.6	20.9	3.1	252	(*)	8
18-19	53.3	50.7	5.4	157	(*)	9
20-24	83.2	79.3	7.1	346	(*)	25
25-29	98.8	94.8	4.8	369	(*)	18
30-39	99.9	90.7	2.3	553	(*)	13
40-49	99.4	83.6	1.4	330	(*)	4
Education [A]						
Pre-primary or none	98.7	90.7	4.6	53	(*)	2
Primary	87.3	79.0	5.7	324	(*)	18
Secondary	79.3	73.6	3.3	1,321	(73.2)	44
Higher	93.1	83.1	3.5	303	(*)	11
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.9	2.7	851	(*)	23
Never married/in union	70.9	64.3	4.6	1,156	(66.9)	53
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	93.6	86.0	5.9	121	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	92.0	84.3	3.7	1,634	66.3	61
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	86.2	79.3	7.1	353	(*)	25
Second	83.7	77.2	2.8	332	(*)	9
Middle	80.8	74.9	2.6	423	(*)	11
Fourth	85.5	76.7	3.5	439	(*)	15
Richest	80.8	74.9	3.3	460	(*)	15

[1] MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of men	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	**78.0**	**73.8**	**18.0**	**1,658**	**69.7**	**299**
Area						
Urban	90.3	88.9	19.5	534	(72.5)	104
Rural	72.2	66.7	17.3	1,124	68.3	195
Region						
Hhohho	77.3	72.5	18.2	500	62.7	91
Manzini	82.0	79.6	18.0	593	79.7	107
Shiselweni	74.1	69.1	23.5	253	67.4	59
Lubombo	74.8	68.7	13.4	312	63.0	42
Age						
15-24	48.7	45.0	15.2	672	79.5	102
15-19	21.6	19.7	7.4	380	(78.8)	28
15-17	10.8	9.4	3.7	255	(*)	9
18-19	43.6	40.7	15.1	125	(*)	19
20-24	84.0	77.8	25.2	292	79.8	74
25-29	95.4	89.4	27.2	292	72.2	80
30-39	99.1	96.6	18.0	404	61.5	73
40-49	99.1	93.3	15.3	290	(56.5)	44
Education [A]						
Pre-primary or none	(95.4)	(86.2)	(11.4)	41	(*)	5
Primary	72.8	69.5	14.5	363	(62.7)	53
Secondary	75.8	71.6	19.5	1,065	70.5	207
Higher	96.9	92.3	18.0	178	(76.0)	32
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.9	14.6	499	45.3	73
Never married/in union	68.6	63.5	19.5	1,159	77.6	226
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	84.0	71.3	16.6	49	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	90.5	86.0	20.8	1,354	69.2	281
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	80.2	75.6	18.4	326	70.3	60
Second	76.4	71.5	19.9	313	65.2	62
Middle	75.8	71.4	16.2	313	68.2	51
Fourth	78.0	74.1	17.5	344	70.7	60
Richest	79.5	76.0	18.1	362	73.8	66

[1] MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	**56.4**	**3.3**	**5.4**	**755**	**47.9**	**687**	**17.2**	**85.6**	**407**	**72.0**	**348**	**(61.2)**	**41**
Area													
Urban	56.1	1.2	6.0	162	49.4	144	15.2	82.7	88	78.3	73	(*)	10
Rural	56.5	3.9	5.3	593	47.6	542	17.7	86.5	319	70.4	275	(70.8)	31
Region													
Hhohho	59.6	3.3	4.6	232	46.5	202	18.9	81.2	136	71.5	110	(*)	11
Manzini	56.0	2.1	5.6	224	47.4	208	17.5	87.7	116	76.9	102	(*)	13
Shiselweni	54.9	3.2	4.1	152	49.0	140	12.6	88.5	78	72.0	69	(*)	6
Lubombo	53.6	5.2	8.0	148	49.9	137	18.3	87.5	77	65.6	67	(*)	12
Age													
15-19	33.7	3.4	4.0	409	68.5	396	16.0	91.3	132	70.4	121	(*)	16
15-17	21.6	2.9	3.1	252	78.6	252	11.7	100.0	53	73.5	53	(*)	8
18-19	53.3	4.1	5.4	157	50.8	144	19.0	85.5	80	68.0	68	(*)	9
20-24	83.2	3.2	7.1	346	20.0	291	17.7	82.9	274	72.9	228	(*)	25
20-22	76.4	3.2	6.4	205	25.5	189	15.1	90.1	145	72.9	130	(*)	13
23-24	93.0	3.2	8.2	141	9.7	102	20.6	74.9	130	73.0	97	(*)	12
Education [A]													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	na	na
Primary	58.6	9.3	12.7	92	49.1	77	34.6	75.5	53	(68.9)	40	(*)	12
Secondary	54.3	2.5	3.8	594	50.1	542	13.7	86.0	307	70.9	264	(*)	23
Higher	70.7	1.0	8.6	67	30.4	64	(21.1)	(94.6)	44	(80.6)	41	(*)	6
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	100.0	9.9	6.6	68	na	na	38.2	14.6	68	(*)	10	(*)	5
Never married/in union	52.1	2.6	5.3	687	47.9	687	12.9	100.0	338	72.5	338	(60.3)	37
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(74.1)	(10.0)	(10.0)	30	(32.8)	24	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	16	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	73.8	3.1	6.4	473	30.1	411	17.4	84.0	333	71.5	279	(67.5)	30

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	65.8	5.6	14.1	136	39.7	118	25.0	87.5	86	69.5	75	(*)	19
Second	65.3	2.2	1.6	154	38.7	138	16.1	83.2	95	68.9	79	(*)	2
Middle	51.1	1.6	4.3	164	55.0	146	15.6	79.4	81	76.1	64	(*)	7
Fourth	59.2	5.2	3.9	150	43.5	141	11.4	89.4	83	74.0	74	(*)	6
Richest	41.7	2.2	4.4	150	60.8	144	17.7	89.9	62	72.5	55	(*)	7

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

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

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

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

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	**48.7**	**3.2**	**15.2**	**672**	**52.0**	**661**	**98.2**	**302**	**87.3**	**297**	**79.5**	**102**
Area												
Urban	63.8	5.2	21.9	134	38.1	127	(95.5)	81	(80.3)	77	(*)	29
Rural	45.0	2.7	13.5	538	55.3	534	99.2	221	89.7	219	81.0	73
Region												
Hhohho	46.6	5.0	16.2	203	53.6	202	98.9	86	87.8	85	(65.8)	33
Manzini	52.2	2.3	16.8	215	49.1	208	96.6	108	87.3	104	(*)	36
Shiselweni	48.8	2.2	14.7	118	51.2	118	100.0	53	91.7	53	(83.5)	17
Lubombo	46.3	2.9	11.4	135	54.8	133	98.5	55	82.0	55	(*)	15
Age												
15-19	21.6	2.1	7.4	380	78.4	378	100.0	75	93.1	75	(78.8)	28
15-17	10.8	1.5	3.7	255	89.2	253	(100.0)	24	(90.6)	24	(*)	9
18-19	43.6	3.3	15.1	125	56.4	125	100.0	51	94.3	51	(*)	19
20-24	84.0	4.7	25.2	292	16.6	283	97.6	227	85.3	222	79.8	74
20-22	79.5	2.9	21.4	179	20.5	179	100.0	131	85.1	131	(90.5)	38
23-24	91.0	7.6	31.3	113	9.9	104	94.4	96	85.6	91	(68.1)	35
Education [A]												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	-	0	-	0	-	0
Primary	32.7	2.3	9.8	136	67.8	135	(97.8)	42	(92.6)	42	(*)	13
Secondary	51.0	3.3	15.5	507	49.7	498	98.1	239	86.0	235	80.7	79
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	18	(*)	18	(*)	9
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	na	na	(*)	9	(*)	4	(*)	3
Never married/in union	48.0	3.1	14.9	662	52.0	661	100.0	293	87.7	293	82.2	99
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	17	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	72.0	4.5	21.6	400	28.7	391	98.0	269	86.5	263	77.8	86

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	49.4	4.9	17.7	119	50.9	119	100.0	54	88.0	54	(*)	21
Second	49.7	2.1	18.4	140	50.3	139	100.0	64	93.5	64	(75.4)	26
Middle	45.4	2.5	12.4	135	55.5	133	100.0	57	83.3	57	(*)	17
Fourth	46.0	1.5	13.1	134	55.9	129	91.9	56	86.1	52	(*)	17
Richest	52.9	5.2	14.5	144	47.8	142	98.8	70	85.1	69	(*)	21

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

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

[3] MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission[86]. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts[85,86]. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV[85,86]. The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV. 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

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

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

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements. fuelling the HIV epidemic[86].

The following questions were asked in Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV. or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV. or thought to be living with HIV. lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others. it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment[85,86]. Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

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

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections[85,86]. The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of women
Total	**98.9**	**96.2**	**94.6**	**92.4**	**92.4**	**69.1**	**92.5**	**90.1**	**61.0**	**57.8**	**2,007**
Area											
Urban	98.5	97.0	95.0	93.8	94.7	77.7	93.6	89.3	69.1	66.9	582
Rural	99.1	95.8	94.4	91.8	91.4	65.6	92.1	90.4	57.7	54.1	1,425
Region											
Hhohho	98.5	94.5	92.8	89.9	92.6	64.4	90.4	88.2	56.0	51.2	613
Manzini	98.9	97.1	95.5	93.9	91.8	74.9	93.4	89.9	65.2	62.4	659
Shiselweni	98.7	96.6	94.9	93.2	92.6	62.9	94.6	92.0	57.0	54.9	362
Lubombo	99.8	96.8	95.6	93.1	92.9	72.7	92.2	91.9	65.6	63.4	373
Age											
15-24[1]	98.1	94.2	92.8	89.5	89.7	63.0	91.1	89.3	54.6	50.9	755
15-19	97.5	92.2	91.4	86.8	87.2	62.5	90.3	88.1	52.1	48.1	409
15-17	97.0	91.0	89.1	84.1	84.0	56.2	89.1	85.4	43.1	39.1	252
18-19	98.3	94.3	95.1	91.1	92.4	72.6	92.3	92.6	66.7	62.6	157
20-24	98.8	96.5	94.4	92.7	92.5	63.6	91.9	90.7	57.5	54.2	346
25-29	99.3	98.1	95.4	94.3	94.8	74.5	95.8	92.0	67.8	65.3	369
30-39	99.4	96.8	95.4	93.6	93.2	74.2	93.1	90.4	64.9	61.6	553
40-49	99.6	97.4	96.5	94.9	94.5	68.5	91.1	89.4	61.4	58.9	330
Education [B]											
Pre-primary or none	98.0	95.2	91.1	89.9	90.3	56.4	82.5	82.5	49.5	46.5	53
Primary	99.1	96.2	94.3	92.3	90.1	61.5	88.2	80.2	51.6	49.3	324
Secondary	98.8	96.0	94.5	92.2	92.1	68.2	93.6	92.2	60.1	56.9	1,321
Higher	99.6	97.1	95.8	93.8	96.1	83.3	94.1	92.8	76.8	72.6	303
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	99.6	96.8	95.8	93.6	93.9	70.7	93.5	90.6	62.4	58.9	851
Never married/in union	98.4	95.7	93.7	91.5	91.2	68.0	91.8	89.8	59.9	57.1	1,156
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	99.1	97.7	93.8	92.5	90.2	67.5	94.3	89.4	57.0	53.7	121
Has no functional difficulty	99.2	96.9	95.5	93.7	93.8	71.2	92.9	90.9	64.0	61.0	1,634

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of women
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	99.3	96.5	94.8	93.0	90.1	61.8	92.0	86.2	52.5	50.6	353
Second	98.8	95.9	96.1	93.2	91.1	64.9	90.3	90.3	55.7	53.2	332
Middle	99.0	95.4	93.7	91.1	93.1	68.6	93.2	88.7	59.4	56.9	423
Fourth	99.0	97.6	94.4	93.0	93.9	73.1	94.9	92.2	66.4	62.9	439
Richest	98.5	95.4	94.3	92.0	92.9	74.4	91.6	92.3	67.5	62.7	460

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

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

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: Using a condom every time	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: Mosquito bites	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: Supernatural means	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
Total	**98.3**	**95.4**	**94.8**	**92.2**	**94.6**	**61.4**	**93.4**	**88.9**	**56.8**	**54.4**	**1,658**
Area											
Urban	97.8	95.9	92.7	90.8	94.7	68.6	96.1	91.4	64.1	61.0	534
Rural	98.5	95.2	95.8	92.9	94.5	58.0	92.1	87.7	53.4	51.3	1,124
Region											
Hhohho	98.1	95.6	96.3	93.8	94.9	62.5	93.4	90.1	58.5	57.3	500
Manzini	98.3	97.3	93.5	92.6	94.6	64.6	96.0	89.7	60.0	57.9	593
Shiselweni	99.4	90.8	97.1	89.0	95.2	67.7	92.1	92.2	62.8	58.0	253
Lubombo	97.8	95.4	93.1	91.6	93.3	48.4	89.5	82.8	43.4	40.5	312
Age											
15-24[1]	98.1	95.4	94.1	92.1	92.6	52.0	90.8	87.7	48.2	46.5	672
15-19	97.2	93.5	94.0	91.3	90.9	49.2	87.4	81.4	44.8	43.6	380
15-17	95.9	91.6	92.4	89.3	88.4	48.9	83.3	76.6	43.8	42.7	255
18-19	100.0	97.2	97.3	95.2	96.0	49.9	95.8	91.1	46.8	45.4	125
20-24	99.2	97.9	94.2	93.2	94.8	55.5	95.2	96.0	52.6	50.3	292
25-29	97.2	91.8	94.4	89.1	94.8	62.9	93.2	86.7	57.0	53.6	292
30-39	98.8	97.4	95.2	93.9	96.0	74.2	95.3	91.2	69.7	67.3	404
40-49	99.2	96.2	96.2	93.2	96.9	63.8	97.1	90.6	58.8	55.8	290
Education [B]											
Pre-primary or none	(100.0)	(97.2)	(98.1)	(95.3)	(97.0)	(48.1)	(86.2)	(84.3)	(44.8)	(41.2)	41
Primary	97.6	92.6	92.6	88.8	89.6	44.3	88.5	79.8	39.4	38.3	363
Secondary	98.4	96.1	95.2	92.9	95.6	62.5	94.9	90.9	57.6	55.0	1,065
Higher	98.4	96.5	96.3	94.5	97.4	91.2	97.6	96.0	89.2	86.4	178
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	99.3	96.0	97.2	93.9	97.4	70.0	96.8	89.3	63.6	60.4	499
Never married/in union	97.9	95.1	93.8	91.5	93.3	57.6	91.9	88.8	53.9	51.9	1,159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	100.0	97.9	100.0	97.9	99.0	40.3	94.6	84.2	35.1	35.1	49
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	96.0	95.1	92.6	95.6	64.5	95.3	91.4	60.1	57.3	1,354

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.8	91.9	92.9	88.1	93.2	48.1	89.3	82.5	41.6	39.1	326
Second	98.7	96.5	94.7	92.6	95.0	60.5	93.0	91.0	55.9	53.2	313
Middle	98.5	97.0	96.3	94.8	93.6	59.5	95.1	89.0	56.6	54.5	313
Fourth	98.9	96.7	94.8	92.7	94.7	64.0	95.1	90.6	59.0	56.2	344
Richest	97.5	95.0	95.2	93.0	96.1	73.2	94.4	91.1	69.5	67.7	362

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

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

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Total	**81.2**	**82.9**	**79.9**	**91.7**	**67.6**	**87.0**	**76.5**	**8.0**	**2,007**
Area									
Urban	80.2	84.5	82.2	89.8	71.5	85.1	78.6	9.7	582
Rural	81.7	82.2	79.0	92.5	66.1	87.8	75.6	7.3	1,425
Region									
Hhohho	84.2	83.5	82.5	91.8	72.8	89.1	80.4	7.6	613
Manzini	81.3	82.4	79.7	89.6	69.2	82.4	74.5	10.1	659
Shiselweni	77.6	78.1	72.6	92.5	55.6	87.3	69.4	7.5	362
Lubombo	79.8	87.2	83.4	94.4	68.2	91.5	80.5	5.6	373
Age group									
15-24	80.2	74.9	75.6	89.7	61.3	83.7	71.4	10.1	755
15-19	80.0	67.5	71.3	87.4	55.3	80.7	67.0	12.2	409
15-17	77.9	64.4	65.2	85.3	50.5	76.7	59.2	14.7	252
18-19	83.4	72.5	81.2	90.9	63.0	87.2	79.7	8.1	157
20-24	80.5	83.6	80.6	92.3	68.5	87.3	76.5	7.7	346
25-29	76.7	84.6	82.2	90.7	68.0	88.0	80.6	8.7	369
30-39	83.8	89.9	85.2	95.3	74.0	91.1	81.4	4.3	553
40-49	84.3	87.3	78.6	91.3	71.1	86.8	75.3	8.7	330
Education [A]									
Pre-primary or none	82.2	91.7	84.6	93.8	75.7	88.4	79.2	6.2	53
Primary	83.6	82.2	77.2	92.6	66.2	85.9	71.9	7.4	324
Secondary	80.7	81.2	79.1	90.9	66.5	86.1	75.8	8.8	1,321
Higher	80.6	89.0	85.2	93.6	72.2	92.0	83.5	5.7	303
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	83.8	89.3	83.6	94.0	72.6	90.5	81.1	6.0	851
Never married/in union	79.3	78.1	77.3	90.0	64.0	84.5	73.1	9.5	1,156
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	82.3	80.9	79.0	92.2	67.1	89.3	76.6	7.8	121
Has no functional difficulty	81.7	85.9	82.3	92.6	70.3	88.5	79.1	7.0	1,634

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	81.7	83.3	78.3	92.0	66.9	86.8	74.3	8.0	353
Second	82.1	81.4	76.3	90.2	66.6	86.9	74.3	9.4	332
Middle	83.4	82.9	81.4	93.5	68.1	87.1	76.4	6.5	423
Fourth	80.0	82.9	80.4	91.2	67.2	87.3	77.2	8.8	439
Richest	79.5	83.5	82.0	91.2	69.0	87.0	79.1	7.8	460

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
Total	**68.6**	**79.8**	**68.9**	**89.7**	**51.4**	**78.9**	**60.8**	**9.9**	**1,658**
Area									
Urban	73.8	80.6	74.8	89.1	61.8	78.6	65.9	10.1	534
Rural	66.1	79.4	66.0	89.9	46.5	79.0	58.4	9.8	1,124
Region									
Hhohho	71.2	77.6	62.1	86.9	50.3	75.6	54.9	12.9	500
Manzini	71.4	84.5	79.4	93.0	57.3	80.9	69.6	6.2	593
Shiselweni	56.1	69.1	55.3	85.5	33.6	78.8	51.0	14.1	253
Lubombo	69.1	83.0	70.7	91.2	56.4	80.3	61.5	8.8	312
Age group									
15-24	67.9	73.2	65.2	88.1	44.6	73.7	55.3	11.9	672
15-19	64.5	70.3	61.9	86.5	40.4	72.5	52.2	13.5	380
15-17	63.4	68.0	60.9	83.8	40.4	68.0	50.2	16.2	255
18-19	66.7	75.1	64.1	91.9	40.6	81.6	56.0	8.1	125
20-24	72.4	77.1	69.5	90.1	50.0	75.2	59.5	9.9	292
25-29	67.2	80.0	68.1	88.3	52.3	78.5	60.3	10.0	292
30-39	69.6	84.6	69.8	91.7	56.4	82.7	62.5	8.0	404
40-49	70.1	88.0	76.8	92.0	59.5	86.1	71.7	7.9	290
Education [A]									
Pre-primary or none	(86.8)	(84.9)	(85.1)	(96.9)	(75.4)	(83.9)	(73.2)	(3.1)	41
Primary	65.6	77.2	64.0	87.7	45.1	75.5	55.2	11.9	363
Secondary	69.4	79.9	69.4	90.2	52.1	78.7	60.7	9.4	1,065
Higher	66.1	83.2	73.0	89.0	55.9	84.8	70.9	10.6	178
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	70.7	87.6	76.5	91.9	61.2	84.0	69.4	8.0	499
Never married/in union	67.7	76.4	65.6	88.7	47.2	76.7	57.1	10.8	1,159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	56.9	78.6	54.2	84.5	29.4	81.9	51.6	13.9	49
Has no functional difficulty	70.0	82.0	70.9	91.0	54.3	80.8	63.1	8.6	1,354

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	75.4	80.8	71.8	90.7	58.1	79.9	64.5	8.9	326
Second	68.5	83.7	74.7	92.0	54.0	79.8	65.1	7.8	313
Middle	75.7	83.9	69.6	93.1	55.9	81.9	60.4	6.9	313
Fourth	63.5	77.8	63.8	88.5	47.1	79.1	57.2	11.5	344
Richest	61.2	73.9	65.3	84.8	43.5	74.2	57.6	13.8	362

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, who think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex, think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:				
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex	Think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	**7.8**	**3.2**	**9.6**	**82.2**	**70.2**	**57.6**	**6.1**	**33.7**	**57.8**	**67.6**	**1,985**
Area											
Urban	5.2	3.0	7.2	77.4	67.4	57.7	3.2	32.2	53.8	63.7	573
Rural	8.9	3.3	10.6	84.2	71.4	57.6	7.3	34.4	59.4	69.2	1,412
Region											
Hhohho	6.5	2.5	8.2	89.9	77.5	68.1	7.3	32.2	62.6	69.8	604
Manzini	10.5	5.3	13.2	70.9	60.0	47.5	5.3	29.6	42.3	52.3	652
Shiselweni	7.6	2.4	8.7	82.3	64.0	45.4	5.6	36.2	69.7	76.6	357
Lubombo	5.6	1.7	6.3	89.4	82.4	70.0	6.0	41.1	65.7	82.1	372
Age											
15-24	11.8	3.1	13.3	83.4	72.1	59.3	10.1	42.0	52.7	60.3	741
15-19	14.4	4.1	16.4	81.8	72.3	57.5	12.8	44.3	51.8	58.2	399
15-17	16.2	4.4	17.8	82.8	73.3	57.9	15.1	47.3	52.3	56.0	245
18-19	11.5	3.7	14.1	80.1	70.7	56.9	9.1	39.5	50.9	61.6	154
20-24	8.7	2.0	9.8	85.3	71.9	61.4	7.0	39.3	53.8	62.8	342
25-29	3.8	2.9	6.0	84.7	73.8	59.1	4.2	30.2	58.1	71.4	366
30-39	6.0	3.6	8.1	82.0	68.6	56.8	4.1	27.1	58.5	71.1	550
40-49	6.3	3.2	7.8	77.2	64.8	53.6	2.6	30.1	67.6	74.0	328
Education [C]											
Pre-primary or none	1.4	1.4	1.4	86.3	79.5	61.8	5.0	35.2	67.1	65.6	52
Primary	14.8	5.2	16.5	79.3	71.5	59.1	11.8	37.2	63.8	66.1	321
Secondary	6.9	2.4	8.4	83.2	71.1	57.1	6.1	34.2	55.3	65.2	1,305
Higher	5.7	5.3	9.0	80.7	64.2	57.4	0.2	27.6	60.3	79.3	302
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	5.2	3.1	7.4	82.6	70.0	55.9	4.1	28.7	60.6	71.4	848
Never married/in union	9.8	3.3	11.2	81.9	70.4	58.9	7.6	37.4	55.7	64.8	1,137

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, who think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex, think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:				
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex	Think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	5.1	2.0	6.4	90.2	74.9	58.4	5.6	29.0	71.8	79.2	120
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	3.1	8.6	81.5	69.4	57.5	4.8	32.0	57.6	68.5	1,621
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	10.8	2.8	11.8	87.6	75.4	62.1	9.2	35.7	64.4	71.1	351
Second	9.2	3.2	10.0	83.1	75.4	55.8	6.8	35.8	57.3	66.2	328
Middle	9.0	4.5	11.8	80.3	67.6	56.6	7.0	33.4	54.2	66.6	419
Fourth	5.3	2.7	7.2	76.8	63.3	49.7	3.6	29.7	55.3	64.2	434
Richest	5.9	3.0	7.8	84.4	71.6	64.0	4.8	34.9	58.7	70.1	453

[1] MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

[C] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, who think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex, think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:				
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex	Think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	**5.5**	**3.3**	**8.0**	**72.7**	**51.4**	**37.3**	**5.6**	**27.7**	**65.2**	**74.5**	**1,630**
Area											
Urban	5.3	2.6	7.9	65.2	47.2	30.7	1.8	27.2	64.9	77.6	523
Rural	5.5	3.6	8.1	76.3	53.3	40.3	7.4	28.0	65.3	73.1	1,107
Region											
Hhohho	4.2	6.2	9.7	65.0	38.5	20.6	7.0	15.7	54.5	61.6	490
Manzini	5.8	1.1	6.8	72.8	56.9	37.9	2.9	30.9	68.7	80.9	583
Shiselweni	7.1	3.3	8.4	73.3	53.1	45.9	12.1	29.1	64.3	74.4	251
Lubombo	5.4	2.7	7.4	84.5	60.1	55.7	3.0	39.8	76.2	83.2	305
Age											
15-24	8.3	3.2	10.3	76.2	56.1	42.0	10.7	35.4	63.7	66.3	659
15-19	10.5	4.6	12.9	73.6	55.6	42.6	14.9	41.3	61.4	59.0	369
15-17	11.4	5.0	13.6	74.9	57.5	42.2	15.9	44.7	60.6	53.1	244
18-19	8.6	3.8	11.7	71.1	52.0	43.3	13.0	34.7	63.0	70.3	125
20-24	5.5	1.5	6.9	79.5	56.7	41.2	5.4	27.9	66.7	75.7	290
25-29	3.4	2.8	6.0	71.2	50.2	34.4	3.4	20.1	62.8	79.6	284
30-39	2.4	2.4	4.7	69.7	45.6	32.9	1.4	19.4	69.5	83.5	399
40-49	5.2	5.0	9.6	70.3	49.8	35.3	1.6	29.3	64.7	75.9	288
Education [C]											
Pre-primary or none	(5.4)	(3.6)	(9.0)	(60.7)	(59.6)	(48.1)	(4.1)	(46.8)	(82.9)	(84.2)	41
Primary	10.8	5.5	13.8	75.9	56.8	40.3	9.2	37.6	68.5	68.8	354
Secondary	4.5	2.6	7.0	74.3	51.1	37.1	5.2	25.6	62.1	73.7	1,048
Higher	0.4	2.6	3.1	60.8	41.3	30.0	1.3	17.3	71.6	89.5	175
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	4.7	3.3	7.7	70.7	47.6	32.3	1.0	24.7	64.2	79.5	496
Never married/in union	5.8	3.2	8.2	73.6	53.0	39.4	7.6	29.1	65.6	72.3	1,134

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, who think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex, think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:				
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex	Think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	18.3	2.5	19.1	72.4	64.0	41.6	6.4	29.0	74.1	66.4	49
Has no functional difficulty	3.9	3.0	6.6	72.3	49.8	36.2	3.7	24.6	65.7	78.7	1,336
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	8.9	2.4	10.3	71.8	61.7	45.9	7.5	37.3	70.7	72.3	319
Second	2.4	4.4	6.6	79.8	53.5	40.9	6.3	30.2	74.2	80.4	309
Middle	5.1	3.3	7.5	77.3	50.9	37.1	5.6	25.4	59.4	72.0	308
Fourth	6.8	3.5	9.6	66.8	49.1	32.6	5.4	23.6	61.4	72.6	340
Richest	4.0	2.8	6.2	69.0	42.7	30.9	3.4	23.0	60.8	75.5	353

[1] MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to “No”, and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

[C] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Total	**98.0**	**93.2**	**92.5**	**66.5**	**66.1**	**74.1**	**30.8**	**2,007**
Area								
Urban	97.2	92.3	92.1	67.4	67.1	76.6	40.3	582
Rural	98.4	93.6	92.7	66.2	65.7	73.1	26.9	1,425
Region								
Hhohho	97.0	91.1	90.7	68.0	68.0	69.8	26.1	613
Manzini	98.0	94.7	94.3	64.4	64.3	76.2	35.9	659
Shiselweni	98.3	93.0	91.6	71.0	70.2	75.8	28.5	362
Lubombo	99.6	94.2	93.0	63.5	62.4	75.8	31.7	373
Age								
15-24	96.2	84.6	83.9	63.3	63.0	69.8	31.6	755
15-19	94.5	76.3	75.4	49.8	49.6	62.0	23.5	409
15-17	92.8	71.1	70.7	44.4	44.0	54.8	20.8	252
18-19	97.1	84.7	83.0	58.6	58.6	73.6	27.9	157
20-24	98.2	94.3	93.9	79.2	78.9	79.1	41.2	346
25-29	99.0	98.0	97.4	73.2	73.0	85.8	42.7	369
30-39	99.4	98.8	98.1	72.9	72.5	76.6	27.5	553
40-49	99.0	98.3	97.3	55.8	54.8	66.7	21.1	330
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	99.1	97.9	97.2	73.0	72.5	78.4	33.9	1,534
15-24[3]	98.3	95.2	95.1	80.8	80.8	79.5	41.2	407
15-19	97.9	91.8	91.8	74.1	74.1	73.8	33.7	132
15-17	100.0	92.7	92.7	72.5	72.5	71.3	39.8	53
18-19	96.6	91.1	91.1	75.1	75.1	75.5	29.7	80
20-24	98.5	96.9	96.7	84.0	84.0	82.3	44.8	274
25-49	99.4	98.8	98.0	70.1	69.5	78.0	31.3	1,127
Sexually inactive	94.7	78.2	77.1	45.7	45.3	60.2	20.6	473
Education [B]								
Pre-primary or none	98.0	98.0	98.0	43.6	43.6	53.2	17.3	53
Primary	97.7	92.1	91.3	60.5	59.7	63.9	19.8	324
Secondary	97.8	92.6	91.8	66.4	65.9	74.3	29.7	1,321
Higher	99.3	96.3	95.6	77.3	77.3	87.3	49.5	303
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	99.4	98.9	98.3	68.6	68.0	75.6	26.1	851
Never married/in union	97.0	89.0	88.2	65.0	64.7	73.0	34.2	1,156
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	97.1	96.6	93.8	64.8	62.6	66.7	21.1	121
Has no functional difficulty	98.9	96.4	95.7	70.1	69.8	77.7	33.0	1,634
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	98.5	94.5	93.7	65.5	64.8	70.6	28.1	353
Second	98.1	94.5	93.6	64.6	64.0	67.9	25.4	332
Middle	98.0	93.0	92.8	68.9	68.9	71.0	26.5	423
Fourth	99.0	95.4	94.7	65.8	65.6	80.8	33.3	439
Richest	96.8	89.6	88.3	67.2	66.6	77.8	38.2	460

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

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

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

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of men
Total	**96.3**	**85.5**	**84.6**	**53.0**	**52.5**	**68.8**	**25.6**	**1,658**
Area								
Urban	95.8	85.6	85.3	54.8	54.5	75.7	32.3	534
Rural	96.5	85.4	84.2	52.1	51.6	65.6	22.4	1,124
Region								
Hhohho	96.4	87.4	86.4	55.2	54.9	63.8	17.1	500
Manzini	96.1	84.8	83.8	50.5	49.8	70.2	32.8	593
Shiselweni	98.0	83.7	83.0	48.7	48.6	70.8	24.4	253
Lubombo	95.0	85.2	84.3	57.6	57.2	72.6	26.7	312
Age								
15-24	93.9	73.2	71.5	41.1	40.4	56.9	18.6	672
15-19	91.0	62.7	60.5	31.3	30.3	45.1	10.8	380
15-17	88.0	52.6	50.4	23.2	22.4	39.7	8.5	255
18-19	97.1	83.3	81.0	47.9	46.4	56.1	15.3	125
20-24	97.7	86.8	85.8	53.8	53.5	72.1	28.8	292
25-29	97.2	92.7	92.7	66.5	66.5	77.9	33.4	292
30-39	98.4	96.8	96.5	62.9	62.7	77.9	34.0	404
40-49	97.9	91.0	90.1	53.1	52.3	74.7	22.3	290
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	97.9	92.4	91.8	61.0	60.7	75.2	30.1	1,224
15-24[3]	97.6	85.8	84.8	56.4	56.4	65.7	27.1	302
15-19	98.2	80.5	79.1	51.9	51.9	49.0	14.8	75
15-17	(94.3)	(56.2)	(51.9)	(26.1)	(26.1)	(38.4)	(7.0)	24
18-19	100.0	91.8	91.8	64.0	64.0	53.9	18.5	51
20-24	97.4	87.6	86.7	57.9	57.9	71.3	31.1	227
25-49	98.0	94.5	94.2	62.5	62.2	78.3	31.0	922
Sexually inactive	91.7	66.1	64.0	30.5	29.4	50.8	13.1	434
Education [B]								
Pre-primary or none	(96.5)	(94.2)	(92.8)	(52.1)	(50.7)	(58.1)	(16.9)	41
Primary	94.9	82.7	82.0	46.6	46.3	56.1	17.0	363
Secondary	96.4	85.0	83.9	52.4	51.9	69.9	26.1	1,065
Higher	97.8	91.1	91.1	68.0	68.0	88.6	41.4	178
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	98.9	94.7	94.5	61.7	61.5	77.7	29.7	499
Never married/in union	95.1	81.5	80.3	49.2	48.7	65.0	23.8	1,159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	98.0	94.3	94.3	57.6	57.6	59.6	11.1	49
Has no functional difficulty	97.8	91.4	90.6	58.4	58.0	74.6	29.3	1,354
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	96.2	84.7	83.9	45.7	45.1	63.6	21.0	326
Second	96.9	86.6	85.7	48.9	48.5	65.4	19.4	313
Middle	97.8	90.5	89.1	54.6	53.8	74.8	27.9	313
Fourth	94.7	82.5	81.5	55.5	55.2	69.4	29.5	344
Richest	95.9	83.8	83.2	59.3	59.1	70.8	29.4	362

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

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

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

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**98.7**	**83.9**	**92.0**	**91.8**	**80.0**	**81.4**	**398**
Area							
Urban	98.8	83.7	88.7	88.7	79.5	80.1	104
Rural	98.7	84.0	93.1	92.9	80.1	81.8	294
Region							
Hhohho	99.4	82.4	91.2	91.2	78.2	79.5	134
Manzini	100.0	85.0	90.3	90.3	80.7	84.0	116
Shiselweni	98.9	81.3	97.7	97.7	81.3	78.1	64
Lubombo	95.6	87.0	91.3	90.5	80.8	83.3	83
Age							
15-24	97.6	73.6	93.9	93.4	71.4	78.0	150
15-19	(98.1)	(63.7)	(88.4)	(88.4)	(61.7)	(75.5)	47
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
18-19	(96.8)	(71.4)	(84.1)	(84.1)	(68.0)	(73.5)	27
20-24	97.4	78.0	96.3	95.6	75.8	79.1	103
25-29	100.0	88.6	89.0	89.0	83.6	80.2	106
30-39	98.7	91.2	93.2	93.2	86.6	86.2	129
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Education [B]							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	96.7	90.5	86.9	86.9	82.1	80.8	68
Secondary	98.9	81.0	92.9	92.6	78.8	82.1	262
Higher	(100.0)	(88.3)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(85.8)	(84.3)	55
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	99.2	87.7	92.0	92.0	83.7	84.5	213
Never married/in union	98.1	79.6	92.0	91.6	75.6	77.8	185
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	98.6	85.7	92.1	91.9	81.6	81.7	361

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.9	81.1	88.3	88.3	77.4	77.1	96
Second	99.1	83.3	93.6	93.6	80.8	83.3	75
Middle	100.0	89.0	96.3	95.5	86.4	84.6	92
Fourth	97.9	77.7	90.6	90.6	71.9	80.6	75
Richest	100.0	89.4	91.0	91.0	83.2	81.9	59

[1] MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

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

[3] MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

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

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**50.9**	**61.3**	**96.2**	**83.9**	**63.0**	**53.9**	**755**	**80.8**	**407**	**13.3**	**741**
Area											
Urban	63.5	68.0	91.4	76.4	65.6	54.4	162	85.8	88	12.9	156
Rural	47.5	59.5	97.5	85.9	62.3	53.7	593	79.4	319	13.4	585
Region											
Hhohho	48.1	63.7	95.1	81.6	63.3	58.4	232	82.2	136	10.4	228
Manzini	53.7	63.6	95.1	85.9	65.3	52.1	224	81.5	116	17.3	218
Shiselweni	44.7	54.2	96.6	83.7	65.1	51.3	152	87.2	78	14.7	148
Lubombo	57.5	61.5	99.0	84.7	57.0	52.0	148	70.9	77	10.6	147
Age											
15-19	48.1	55.3	94.5	75.4	49.6	32.4	409	74.1	132	16.4	399
15-17	39.1	50.5	92.8	70.7	44.0	20.9	252	72.5	53	17.8	245
18-19	62.6	63.0	97.1	83.0	58.6	50.7	157	75.1	80	14.1	154
20-24	54.2	68.5	98.2	93.9	78.9	79.3	346	84.0	274	9.8	342
20-22	49.7	64.3	97.2	90.0	76.5	70.7	205	83.3	145	11.6	201
23-24	60.8	74.6	99.5	99.5	82.5	91.8	141	84.9	130	7.2	141
Education [B]											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	-	0
Primary	33.9	60.1	92.7	73.5	51.8	57.8	92	71.8	53	30.6	89
Secondary	51.8	60.7	96.4	85.1	64.1	51.7	594	82.6	307	10.9	584
Higher	67.1	69.1	100.0	88.2	69.5	65.6	67	(80.5)	44	11.9	67
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	54.9	81.2	97.6	95.1	84.3	100.0	68	84.3	68	10.9	67
Never married/in union	50.5	59.4	96.0	82.8	60.9	49.3	687	80.1	338	13.6	674
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(59.7)	(63.9)	(94.3)	(87.5)	(67.8)	(71.7)	30	(*)	21	(8.7)	29
Has no functional difficulty	56.7	67.0	98.1	90.7	72.9	70.3	473	82.7	333	11.3	467

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	45.8	63.1	96.1	87.8	68.0	63.1	136	81.0	86	15.1	134
Second	50.6	63.1	97.3	89.0	71.2	61.6	154	83.2	95	15.7	152
Middle	50.6	58.8	97.5	86.3	62.5	49.3	164	87.3	81	18.8	163
Fourth	47.5	61.6	97.7	86.6	60.6	55.4	150	73.4	83	8.8	147
Richest	59.6	60.4	92.0	69.8	53.1	41.0	150	78.4	62	7.7	145

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

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

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**46.5**	**44.6**	**93.9**	**71.5**	**40.4**	**45.0**	**672**	**56.4**	**302**	**10.3**	**659**
Area											
Urban	55.0	50.7	93.7	64.0	33.3	60.6	134	(50.9)	81	13.1	132
Rural	44.4	43.0	94.0	73.4	42.2	41.1	538	58.4	221	9.6	527
Region											
Hhohho	45.9	42.6	92.8	73.4	40.4	42.4	203	59.1	86	11.8	196
Manzini	54.7	43.6	94.6	67.6	38.9	50.0	215	53.8	108	9.9	214
Shiselweni	52.7	33.7	95.8	72.4	42.7	44.6	118	54.1	53	11.8	117
Lubombo	29.0	58.7	92.7	74.2	40.9	41.0	135	59.6	55	7.3	133
Age											
15-19	43.6	40.4	91.0	60.5	30.3	19.7	380	51.9	75	12.9	369
15-17	42.7	40.4	88.0	50.4	22.4	9.4	255	(26.1)	24	13.6	244
18-19	45.4	40.6	97.1	81.0	46.4	40.7	125	64.0	51	11.7	125
20-24	50.3	50.0	97.7	85.8	53.5	77.8	292	57.9	227	6.9	290
20-22	48.2	50.4	96.7	82.7	47.1	73.2	179	52.1	131	9.1	177
23-24	53.6	49.3	99.3	90.6	63.6	84.9	113	65.8	96	3.4	113
Education [B]											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	0	(*)	1
Primary	28.8	31.5	88.4	61.0	32.4	31.2	136	(63.0)	42	19.2	130
Secondary	50.3	48.3	95.3	73.6	40.9	47.2	507	51.9	239	8.2	500
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	18	(*)	25
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	9
Never married/in union	45.9	43.9	93.8	71.1	39.7	44.2	662	55.3	293	10.4	649
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	9	(*)	17
Has no functional difficulty	49.7	47.9	97.7	84.4	50.6	67.1	400	57.7	269	8.7	398

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	32.9	52.5	94.1	73.3	43.2	45.6	119	55.7	54	14.6	117
Second	49.4	45.3	93.6	73.7	38.5	45.8	140	47.0	64	4.9	136
Middle	44.9	51.3	95.9	81.6	40.9	42.4	135	59.9	57	9.8	132
Fourth	45.7	38.0	90.3	59.6	38.1	42.0	134	52.3	56	14.5	132
Richest	57.3	37.1	95.4	69.5	41.7	48.8	144	66.1	70	8.5	142

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

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

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

6.11 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Evidence has shown that male circumcision (the complete removal of the foreskin of the penis) reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60 percent and is safe when performed by well-trained health professionals in properly equipped settings.[87] In countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics and high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence, male circumcision is being included in comprehensive HIV prevention packages[86]. Alone, male circumcision is only partially protective, however, when combined with HIV testing and counselling services, condoms, safer sexual practices and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, it is highly effective[85,86]. It may already be performed for religious, medical, or cultural reasons and can be carried out at birth, during adolescence, or at other times during a man's life.

Male circumcision is one of the HIV prevention strategies in Eswatini and the Male Circumcision Policy as developed in 2019. Men in Eswatini do not perform male circumcision for traditional purposes, as such the Ministry of Health has put more effort in increasing demand for male circumcision through advocacy campaigns for men 10-49 years. This age group was primarily targeted as evidence has shown that scale up of Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) would be more effective if it reached 80 percent of the targeted male population. Eswatini has increased the number of skilled health care providers that can perform the service and ensuring that high quality service delivery sites are easily accessible by all members of society. Promoting VMMC through multiple communication strategies such as engaging communities through community sports events and engaging young men and women in schools through health promotion presentations within the schools are amongst many of the innovative strategies the Ministry of Health has used to increase the number of VMMCs occurring in Eswatini. All VMMC services that are promoted in the country are performed free of charge within the multiple service delivery points within the country

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in Table TM.12.1. which also shows the age of circumcision while Table TM.12.2 shows the provider and place where circumcision was performed.

[87] Bailey, R. et al. "Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention in Young Men in Kisumu, Kenya: A Randomised Controlled Trial." *The Lancet* 369, no. 9562 (2007): 643-56. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(07)60312-2.

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent circumcised[1]	Number of men	Age at circumcision: During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK	Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
Total	**44.1**	**1,658**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**3.9**	**29.8**	**35.4**	**12.1**	**14.7**	**1.5**	**100.0**	**732**
Area												
Urban	35.3	534	4.2	0.7	4.5	18.2	31.8	14.5	26.1	0.0	100.0	189
Rural	48.3	1,124	0.5	1.4	3.6	33.8	36.6	11.3	10.7	2.0	100.0	543
Region												
Hhohho	45.3	500	0.6	2.7	3.8	32.7	28.8	14.6	13.4	3.5	100.0	226
Manzini	40.0	593	3.4	0.0	5.0	25.8	38.6	12.3	14.4	0.4	100.0	237
Shiselweni	49.2	253	0.0	0.9	1.9	35.9	38.4	8.5	14.3	0.0	100.0	124
Lubombo	46.0	312	1.1	1.1	3.8	26.3	37.8	11.0	17.5	1.4	100.0	144
Age												
15-24	61.7	672	0.9	1.5	4.9	46.4	38.2	6.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	414
15-19	65.1	380	0.5	2.2	7.7	62.5	25.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	247
15-17	65.1	255	0.8	3.2	10.2	69.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	166
18-19	65.0	125	0.0	0.0	2.6	49.0	47.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	81
20-24	57.3	292	1.5	0.6	0.8	22.7	56.9	17.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	167
25-29	42.4	292	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	51.6	24.0	11.7	1.8	100.0	124
30-39	31.8	404	1.0	1.3	5.6	6.2	25.8	20.9	37.7	1.3	100.0	128
40-49	22.5	290	7.9	1.3	0.9	7.4	5.6	5.3	68.0	3.5	100.0	65
Education [A]												
Pre-primary or none	(27.8)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Primary	42.7	363	2.9	2.4	4.8	31.5	31.2	10.7	13.8	2.6	100.0	155
Secondary	45.7	1,065	1.0	1.1	3.0	31.7	36.9	11.7	13.3	1.4	100.0	487
Higher	41.9	178	1.8	0.0	8.3	16.7	34.5	15.7	23.0	0.0	100.0	75
Functional difficulties (age 18-4years)												
Has functional difficulty	32.6	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Has no functional difficulty	40.6	1,354	1.8	0.6	2.0	18.2	40.9	16.1	19.0	1.2	100.0	550
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	36.2	326	0.6	2.2	2.0	35.9	34.0	7.8	16.6	0.8	100.0	118
Second	48.9	313	0.0	1.3	4.6	27.0	41.3	11.1	11.4	3.3	100.0	153
Middle	46.9	313	4.6	0.6	0.6	31.4	33.6	14.0	14.0	1.2	100.0	147
Fourth	39.3	344	0.0	0.0	3.0	30.0	37.9	11.6	15.2	2.3	100.0	135
Richest	49.3	362	2.0	1.9	7.8	26.6	30.8	14.6	16.3	0.0	100.0	179

[1] MICS indicator TM.37 - Male circumcision

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Person performing circumcision:				Place of circumcision:							
	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Health worker/ professional	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing	Total	Number of men who have been circumcised
Total	**2.6**	**97.0**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**93.0**	**2.2**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**3.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**732**
Area												
Urban	6.1	93.9	0.0	100.0	92.3	3.4	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
Rural	1.4	98.1	0.5	100.0	93.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.4	100.0	543
Region												
Hhohho	0.4	98.7	0.9	100.0	92.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	5.4	0.9	100.0	226
Manzini	4.2	95.8	0.0	100.0	92.3	3.7	2.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	237
Shiselweni	5.0	94.6	0.4	100.0	91.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	124
Lubombo	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0	95.8	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	144
Age												
15-24	2.2	97.3	0.5	100.0	92.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	5.4	0.5	100.0	414
15-19	1.2	98.0	0.8	100.0	89.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.8	100.0	247
15-17	1.0	97.7	1.3	100.0	88.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	1.3	100.0	166
18-19	1.4	98.6	0.0	100.0	92.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	81
20-24	3.6	96.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	1.5	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	167
25-29	1.2	98.8	0.0	100.0	96.9	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	124
30-39	2.3	97.7	0.0	100.0	96.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	128
40-49	8.6	90.7	0.7	100.0	85.0	8.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Education [A]												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Primary	3.3	95.1	1.7	100.0	88.5	2.0	2.9	0.0	5.2	1.4	100.0	155
Secondary	1.8	98.2	0.0	100.0	93.2	2.6	0.5	0.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	487
Higher	6.5	93.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	96.8	0.1	100.0	94.4	2.2	1.2	0.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	550
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.9	98.7	0.4	100.0	87.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	118
Second	0.8	97.8	1.4	100.0	95.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4	100.0	153
Middle	6.0	94.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	0.6	4.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	147
Fourth	0.5	99.5	0.0	100.0	96.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	135
Richest	4.1	95.9	0.0	100.0	93.5	2.1	0.0	1.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	179

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

6.12 COVID-19, NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND MENTAL HEALTH

COVID-19 is a disease caused by coronavirus and it affects both humans and animals. In humans, the disease leads to respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). In March 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the outbreak a global pandemic and recommended that all countries scale up surveillance and prepare for a threat of COVID-19. Eswatini reported its first confirmed case on 14 March, 2020 and recognized the serious threat that the (COVID-19) global outbreak posed to the country. In response, a COVID-19 Response strategy was put in place. One of the strategic focus was to strengthen risk communication and community engagement activities, engaging media for accurate information dissemination including through community-based communication, mass media and social media. In Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022, women and men aged 15-49 years, who reported being informed about COVID-19 were asked questions on all three ways of preventing its spread, popular misconceptions regarding the prevention or treatment and reporting that they would be afraid with associating with a survivor of COVID-19. Table TM.13.CS1W and TM.13.CS1M presents results on knowledge about COVID-19 for women and men respectively.

Non-communicable diseases comprise many conditions which are classified as those attributed to lifestyle such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, malignancies, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary diseases all of which share common risk factors namely dietary intake, physical activity, harmful use of alcohol and tobacco use. These are the core mandate of the Eswatini Non-Communicable Disease' Program in the Ministry of Health. Other NCDs include epilepsy, injuries, mental health, eye and ear health amongst others. In Eswatini, the NCD programme uses an integrated approach in collaboration with other government departments and use the life cycle approach. Tables TM.13.CS2W and TM.13.CSM presents the prevalence of key non-communicable disease, medical treatment and screening for cancer among women and men respectively.

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make healthy choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022, women and men age 15-49 years were asked if they ever attempted suicide, considered to attempt suicide in the past year and whether close family member died of suicide. The results are presented in TM.13.CS3W and TM.13.CS3M for women and men, respectively.

Table TM.13.CS1W: Knowledge about COVID-19 (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who reported being informed about Covid-19, percentage who know all three ways of preventing the spread of COVID-19, percentage who correctly identify the three popular misconceptions regarding the prevention or treatment of COVID-19, percentage reporting that they would be afraid of associating with a survivor of COVID-19, and percentage who could not receive medical treatment when needed during COVID-19 restrictions, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who:					
	Who reported being informed about COVID-19[1]	Know all three common ways of preventing the spread of COVID-19[2A]	Correctly identify the three popular misconceptions regarding the prevention or treatment of Covid-19[3]	Reporting that they would be afraid of associating with a survivor of COVID-19[4]	Could not receive medical treatment when needed during COVID-19 restrictions[5]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	**95.9**	**53.2**	**5.7**	**12.3**	**58.3**	**2,007**
Area						
Urban	96.6	59.2	7.2	4.9	65.5	582
Rural	95.6	50.7	5.1	15.3	55.4	1,425
Region						
Hhohho	93.7	47.3	3.8	10.3	56.2	613
Manzini	96.0	65.3	10.0	10.3	59.8	659
Shiselweni	97.6	52.0	4.5	15.7	58.3	362
Lubombo	97.6	42.6	2.5	15.9	59.1	373
Age						
15-24	96.2	53.8	5.6	18.7	47.7	755
15-19	95.7	54.1	6.8	22.5	37.3	409
15-17	94.9	55.0	6.1	27.3	31.7	252
18-19	97.1	52.8	7.8	14.7	46.4	157
20-24	96.7	53.4	4.3	14.2	60.0	346
25-29	97.3	50.0	5.4	8.6	64.9	369
30-39	94.6	56.4	5.7	8.4	65.1	553
40-49	95.9	49.9	6.4	8.4	63.7	330
Education [B]						
Pre-primary or none	85.1	45.7	11.2	12.8	56.8	53
Primary	89.7	46.1	4.2	16.8	54.1	324
Secondary	97.1	52.6	5.1	13.4	57.5	1,321
Higher	99.3	64.8	9.4	2.7	65.9	303
Marital status						
Currently married/in union	96.3	53.6	4.9	10.9	67.9	721
Formerly married/in union	93.7	42.1	9.0	7.7	69.4	130
Never married/in union	95.9	54.1	5.9	13.7	51.0	1,156
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	91.7	47.1	4.4	12.7	58.4	121
Has no functional difficulty	96.4	53.4	5.8	9.9	62.4	1,634
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	92.7	47.2	3.0	18.3	55.0	353
Second	95.2	51.1	5.2	18.7	55.4	332
Middle	96.1	58.6	4.6	13.2	59.5	423
Fourth	95.6	57.4	8.9	8.1	62.6	439
Richest	98.9	50.3	6.2	6.3	57.8	460

[1]Country specific indicator TM.S5 - Informed on COVID-19

[2]Country specific indicator TM.S6 - Knowledge of prevention of COVID-19

[3]Country specific indicator TM.S7 - COVID-19 misconceptions

[4]Country specific indicator TM.S8 - Discriminatory attitudes for COVID-19

[5]Country specific indicator TM.S9 - Access to medical services during COVID-19 restrictions

[A] The three common ways of preventing the spread of COVID-19 were washing/ sanitizing hands often, wearing a face mask or face cover in public places and maintaining a safe distance with other people in public places

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TM.13.CS1M: Knowledge about COVID-19 (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who reported being informed about COVID-19, percentage who know all three ways of preventing the spread of COVID-19, percentage who correctly identify the three popular misconceptions regarding the prevention or treatment of COVID-19, percentage reporting that they would be afraid of associating with a survivor of COVID-19, and percentage who could not receive medical treatment when needed during COVID-19 restrictions Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who:					
	Who reported being informed about Covid-19[1]	Know all three common ways of preventing the spread of COVID-19[2A]	Correctly identify the three popular misconceptions regarding the prevention or treatment of Covid-19[3]	Reporting that they would be afraid of associating with a survivor of COVID-19[4]	Could not receive medical treatment when needed during COVID-19 restrictions[5]	Number of men age 15-49
Total	**94.8**	**69.6**	**13.5**	**7.4**	**37.5**	**1,658**
Area						
Urban	97.3	74.3	15.3	4.2	43.1	534
Rural	93.6	67.3	12.7	8.9	34.9	1,124
Region						
Hhohho	85.2	66.9	5.0	8.8	44.7	500
Manzini	99.3	77.1	19.3	4.3	31.2	593
Shiselweni	99.4	80.9	4.6	13.6	36.2	253
Lubombo	97.9	50.4	23.4	6.1	39.3	312
Age						
15-24	95.5	68.1	13.0	12.3	30.7	672
15-19	95.5	66.9	8.9	15.8	26.1	380
15-17	94.6	68.9	7.7	18.4	27.2	255
18-19	97.3	62.7	11.5	10.4	24.0	125
20-24	95.6	69.7	18.4	7.8	36.8	292
25-29	95.8	71.4	9.9	3.8	39.2	292
30-39	93.8	71.6	16.3	4.2	43.9	404
40-49	93.3	68.4	14.6	4.2	42.7	290
Education [B]						
Pre-primary or none	(83.3)	(63.2)	6.7	(3.5)	(26.6)	41
Primary	91.4	62.6	10.6	13.5	33.4	363
Secondary	95.5	69.8	13.7	6.4	37.5	1,065
Higher	99.6	84.1	19.6	2.3	47.5	178
Marital status						
Currently married/in union	93.1	72.9	14.4	3.8	40.3	430
Formerly married/in union	96.2	60.8	19.9	6.1	56.8	69
Never married/in union	95.3	68.9	12.8	8.8	35.4	1,159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	90.6	56.7	14.3	25.0	41.2	49
Has no functional difficulty	94.9	70.2	14.6	4.7	39.3	1,354
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.7	67.6	13.6	14.1	33.7	326
Second	91.5	66.4	12.1	7.0	34.5	313
Middle	94.3	71.5	14.4	3.7	35.9	313
Fourth	95.6	73.1	16.1	6.6	39.5	344
Richest	97.3	69.1	11.6	5.7	43.2	362

[1]Country specific indicator TM.S5 - Informed on COVID-19

[2]Country specific indicator TM.S6 - Knowledge of prevention of COVID-19

[3]Country specific indicator TM.S7 - COVID-19 misconceptions

[4]Country specific indicator TM.S8 - Discriminatory attitudes for COVID-19

[5]Country specific indicator TM.S9 - Access to medical services during COVID-19 restrictions

[A] The three common ways of preventing the spread of COVID-19 were washing/ sanitizing hands often, wearing a face mask or face cover in public places and maintaining a safe distance with other people in public places

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table TM.13.CS2W: Non-Communicable diseases (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever been medically examined for hypertension, diabetes and asthma, percentage who have been medically diagnosed with hypertension and diabetes, percentage who took medical treatment for hypertension and diabetes, percentage who took insulin treatment during the time of survey, percentage who took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months, percentage who have ever been screened for breast cancer, and percentage who have ever been screened for cervical cancer, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who have ever been medically examined for Non-Communicable Disease:		**Percentage of women who have been medically diagnosed with Non-Communicable Disease in the past 12 months**		**Percentage of women who took medical treatment for Non-Communicable Disease in the last 2 weeks:**		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who took insulin treatment during the time of survey[7]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months[8]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever been screened for cervical cancer[9]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever been screened for breast cancer[10]	Number of women age 15-49
	Hypertension[1]	Diabetes[2]	Hypertension[3]	Diabetes[4]	Hypertension[5]	Diabetes[6]					
Total	**81.5**	**26.7**	**4.5**	**0.2**	**3.3**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**3.9**	**39.8**	**25.0**	**2,287**
Area											
Urban	86.0	32.4	3.1	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.5	3.8	47.4	36.9	658
Rural	79.7	24.4	5.0	0.2	3.6	0.6	0.1	3.9	36.8	20.2	1,629
Region											
Hhohho	81.0	24.8	3.9	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.2	3.5	38.4	25.5	681
Manzini	82.7	32.0	4.9	0.0	4.3	0.7	0.4	4.0	42.7	28.5	742
Shiselweni	77.0	22.4	6.1	0.3	4.1	0.3	0.0	3.2	33.5	17.9	421
Lubombo	84.8	25.0	3.0	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.2	4.8	43.2	25.2	442
Age											
15-24	67.4	10.1	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	14.2	10.7	874
15-19	52.6	7.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.3	5.6	439
15-17	40.6	4.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	3.4	256
18-19	69.5	12.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.2	8.7	183
20-24	82.4	12.7	3.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	24.2	15.9	435
25-29	87.5	26.2	3.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	47.3	29.4	340
30-39	90.5	35.2	4.9	0.5	3.6	0.9	0.5	4.0	57.1	35.0	715
40-49	92.4	50.5	7.6	0.4	11.9	2.1	0.6	4.1	60.6	35.9	359
Education [A]											
Pre-primary or none	84.4	31.9	8.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	30.3	75
Primary	80.9	23.9	4.6	0.9	3.6	1.4	0.2	3.7	42.7	22.6	386
Secondary	80.4	24.1	4.2	0.1	2.7	0.5	0.2	4.1	36.1	22.1	1,487
Higher	86.7	39.9	4.7	0.2	5.1	0.5	0.3	3.7	51.6	39.8	333
Marital status											
Currently married/in union	92.8	35.0	6.3	0.4	5.7	1.0	0.2	4.5	58.6	31.8	823
Formerly married/in union	84.3	43.6	3.8	1.4	5.2	1.4	0.0	3.2	56.4	32.0	165
Never married/in union	74.1	19.3	3.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	3.6	25.8	19.9	1,299

Table TM.13.CS2W: Non-Communicable diseases (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever been medically examined for hypertension, diabetes and asthma, percentage who have been medically diagnosed with hypertension and diabetes, percentage who took medical treatment for hypertension and diabetes, percentage who took insulin treatment during the time of survey, percentage who took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months, percentage who have ever been screened for breast cancer, and percentage who have ever been screened for cervical cancer, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who have ever been medically examined for Non-Communicable Disease:		**Percentage of women who have been medically diagnosed with Non-Communicable Disease in the past 12 months**		**Percentage of women who took medical treatment for Non-Communicable Disease in the last 2 weeks:**		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who took insulin treatment during the time of survey[7]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months[8]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever been screened for cervical cancer[9]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever been screened for breast cancer[10]	Number of women age 15-49
	Hypertension[1]	Diabetes[2]	Hypertension[3]	Diabetes[4]	Hypertension[5]	Diabetes[6]					
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	84.2	35.3	8.2	2.3	9.3	3.5	0.5	4.7	55.3	27.8	179
Has no functional difficulty	86.9	29.0	4.6	0.1	3.2	0.4	0.2	3.9	43.6	27.8	1,852
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	78.6	19.4	4.3	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	1.7	40.2	19.7	425
Second	78.8	21.5	3.6	0.4	2.5	0.6	0.0	4.9	35.7	17.9	432
Middle	81.0	24.8	5.5	0.1	3.7	1.1	0.7	3.8	35.3	23.7	485
Fourth	83.4	32.0	5.2	0.4	5.5	0.9	0.2	4.9	41.3	24.0	460
Richest	85.3	34.7	3.7	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	3.9	46.3	38.4	484

[1]Country specific indicator TM.S10 - Ever examined for hypertension

[2]Country specific indicator TM.S11 - Ever examined for diabetes

[3]Country specific indicator TM.S12 - Diagnosed with hypertension in past 12 months

[4]Country specific indicator TM.S13 - Diagnosed with diabetes in past 12 months

[5]Country specific indicator TM.S14 - Currently on medical treatment for hypertension

[6]Country specific indicator TM.S15 - Currently on medical treatment for diabetes

[7]Country specific indicator TM.S16 - Currently taking insulin treatment

[8]Country specific indicator TM.S17 - Took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months

[9]Country specific indicator TM.S18 - Ever screened for cervical cancer

[10]Country specific indicator TM.S19 - Ever screened for breast cancer

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TM.13.CS2M: Non-Communicable diseases (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever been medically examined for hypertension, diabetes and asthma, percentage who have been medically diagnosed with hypertension and diabetes, percentage who took medical treatment for hypertension and diabetes, percentage who took insulin treatment during the time of survey, and percentage who took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who have ever been medically examined for Non-Communicable Disease:		Percentage of men who have been medically diagnosed with Non-Communicable Disease in the past 12 months		Percentage of men who took medical treatment for Non-Communicable Disease in the last 2 weeks:		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who took insulin treatment during the time of survey[7]	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months[8]	Number of men age 15-49
	Hypertension[1]	Diabetes[2]	Hypertension[3]	Diabetes[4]	Hypertension[5]	Diabetes[6]			
Total	**54.7**	**25.2**	**3.2**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**1,658**
Area									
Urban	65.0	38.4	5.3	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.3	534
Rural	49.8	18.9	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	1,124
Region									
Hhohho	59.0	25.8	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.9	500
Manzini	55.5	31.6	5.2	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.6	593
Shiselweni	68.0	15.0	2.4	0.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	253
Lubombo	35.5	20.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	312
Age									
15-24	34.3	8.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	672
15-19	27.3	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	380
15-17	28.6	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.9	255
18-19	24.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	125
20-24	43.3	14.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	292
25-29	61.6	27.5	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	292
30-39	71.3	36.0	3.9	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.8	404
40-49	72.0	45.7	8.6	0.2	3.9	3.9	0.0	1.4	290
Education [A]									
Pre-primary or none	(65.2)	(31.7)	(1.5)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
Primary	52.4	24.6	7.3	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.6	363
Secondary	51.9	21.4	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	1,065
Higher	72.3	46.6	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.7	178
Marital status									
Currently married/in union	74.4	44.5	7.0	0.4	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.9	430
Formerly married/in union	66.6	36.7	4.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	3.5	69
Never married/in union	46.7	17.3	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	1,159

Table TM.13.CS2M: Non-Communicable diseases (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever been medically examined for hypertension, diabetes and asthma, percentage who have been medically diagnosed with hypertension and diabetes, percentage who took medical treatment for hypertension and diabetes, percentage who took insulin treatment during the time of survey, and percentage who took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who have ever been medically examined for Non-Communicable Disease:		**Percentage of men who have been medically diagnosed with Non-Communicable Disease in the past 12 months**		**Percentage of men who took medical treatment for Non-Communicable Disease in the last 2 weeks:**		Percentage of men age 15-49 years who took insulin treatment during the time of survey[7]	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months[8]	Number of men age 15-49
	Hypertension[1]	Diabetes[2]	Hypertension[3]	Diabetes[4]	Hypertension[5]	Diabetes[6]			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	63.7	32.1	3.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	4.5	49
Has no functional difficulty	59.3	28.9	3.7	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	1,354
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	56.8	26.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	326
Second	51.7	20.3	3.1	0.3	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	313
Middle	53.6	20.4	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	313
Fourth	52.7	24.6	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	344
Richest	58.3	32.9	5.3	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.2	362

[1]Country specific indicator TM.S10 - Ever examined for hypertension

[2]Country specific indicator TM.S11 - Ever examined for diabetes

[3]Country specific indicator TM.S12 - Diagnosed with hypertension in past 12 months

[4]Country specific indicator TM.S13 - Diagnosed with diabetes in past 12 months

[5]Country specific indicator TM.S14 - Currently on medical treatment for hypertension

[6]Country specific indicator TM.S15 - Currently on medical treatment for diabetes

[7]Country specific indicator TM.S16 - Currently taking insulin treatment

[8]Country specific indicator TM.S17 - Took medical treatment for asthma in the past 12 months

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table TM.13.CS3W: Mental health/suicide (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever attempted suicide, percentage who have considered attempting suicide in the last 12 months, and percentage whose close family member died of suicide, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women 15-49 who:			
	Ever attempted suicide[1]	Considered attempting suicide in the last 12 months[2]	Reported that a close family member died of suicide[3]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	**7.4**	**14.2**	**6.9**	**2,287**
Area				
Urban	6.9	9.3	6.8	658
Rural	7.6	16.2	7.0	1,629
Region				
Hhohho	7.6	14.5	8.0	681
Manzini	5.9	12.0	4.7	742
Shiselweni	5.0	11.5	5.4	421
Lubombo	11.9	20.0	10.6	442
Age				
15-24	7.7	12.8	5.0	874
15-19	6.8	10.2	4.1	439
15-17	5.1	8.8	2.1	256
18-19	9.1	12.2	6.9	183
20-24	8.7	15.4	5.9	435
25-29	6.4	11.5	6.7	340
30-39	7.5	16.0	7.8	715
40-49	7.4	16.4	10.3	359
Education [A]				
Pre-primary or none	10.3	21.9	9.4	75
Primary	11.3	23.4	6.1	386
Secondary	6.7	12.9	6.9	1,487
Higher	4.9	7.4	7.7	333
Marital status				
Currently married/in union	10.0	16.2	8.3	823
Formerly married/in union	9.6	17.5	11.1	165
Never married/in union	5.5	12.5	5.6	1,299
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	8.2	21.6	9.5	179
Has no functional difficulty	7.7	14.2	7.4	1,852
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	8.2	20.1	5.6	425
Second	7.3	16.2	6.8	432
Middle	8.3	15.7	7.1	485
Fourth	6.2	10.2	7.1	460
Richest	6.9	9.3	7.9	484

[1]Country specific indicator TM.S20- Ever attempted suicide

[2]Country specific indicator TM.S21 -Attempted suicide in the last 12 months

[3]Country specific indicator TM.S22 - Close family member died from suicide

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TM.13.CS3M: Mental health/suicide (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever attempted suicide, percentage who have considered attempting suicide in the last 12 months, and percentage whose close family member died of suicide, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men 15-49 who:			
	Ever attempted suicide[1]	Considered attempting suicide in the last 12 months[2]	Reported that a close family member died of suicide[3]	Number of men age 15-49
Total	**2.8**	**8.3**	**3.8**	**1,658**
Area				
Urban	4.6	11.2	3.0	534
Rural	2.0	6.9	4.2	1,124
Region				
Hhohho	2.9	6.5	4.7	500
Manzini	4.0	10.7	3.5	593
Shiselweni	1.0	7.9	2.4	253
Lubombo	1.9	7.0	4.1	312
Age				
15-24	1.8	5.2	3.0	672
15-19	2.1	3.8	3.1	380
15-17	2.0	3.9	1.5	255
18-19	2.4	3.5	6.4	125
20-24	1.3	7.1	2.9	292
25-29	7.3	15.4	6.6	292
30-39	2.3	8.9	3.8	404
40-49	1.5	7.4	3.0	290
Education [A]				
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(4.5)	(2.2)	41
Primary	1.1	6.1	4.3	363
Secondary	3.9	8.7	3.7	1,065
Higher	0.6	9.8	4.2	178
Marital status				
Currently married/in union	2.7	7.8	5.5	430
Formerly married/in union	2.4	11.2	6.6	69
Never married/in union	2.9	8.3	3.1	1,159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	4.1	17.1	3.8	49
Has no functional difficulty	2.9	8.8	4.3	1,354
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.4	8.1	6.5	326
Second	2.4	7.0	5.4	313
Middle	1.9	9.7	0.8	313
Fourth	3.3	5.1	2.7	344
Richest	3.0	11.4	3.8	362

[1]Country specific indicator TM.S20- Ever attempted suicide

[2]Country specific indicator TM.S21 -Attempted suicide in the last 12 months

[3]Country specific indicator TM.S22 - Close family member died from suicide

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[88] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[89] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[90]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

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

	Eswatini Childhood Immunization Schedule								
	BCG	OPV	DPT_HepB-Hib	PCV13	Rotarix	IPV	MR1	MR2	DPT
At Birth	✓	✓							
6 weeks		✓	✓	✓					
10 weeks		✓	✓	✓	✓				
14 weeks		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
9 months							✓		
18 months		✓						✓	✓

The vaccination schedule followed by the Eswatini Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG and oral polio vaccine (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of inactivated polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, two doses of the MR vaccine containing measles and rubella antigens and one DPT booster.

[88] "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. **http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/**.

[89] "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. **http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/**.

[90] Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age[89], but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the second dose of MR, the DPT booster and OPV4 at 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full vaccination coverage from the Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 are based on children age 24-35months. However, since the DPT booster was introduced in May 2019, according to the Ministry of Health, it is not included in the definition of all antigens.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

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

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MCV2, OPV4 and, DPT Booster 1 by 24 months)
Antigen								
BCG[1]	87.3	7.4	94.8	94.8	86.7	9.0	95.7	95.7
Polio								
At birth	86.9	7.4	94.3	94.3	86.9	8.4	95.3	95.3
OPV1	86.6	4.8	91.5	91.0	87.1	4.9	92.0	91.7
OPV2	85.2	2.4	87.6	86.9	83.4	2.5	86.0	85.5
OPV3	85.5	0.4	86.0	85.1	83.6	0.4	84.1	83.6
OPV3 and IPV[2]	84.1	0.2	84.3	78.7	82.2	0.4	82.7	75.3
IPV	85.1	6.4	91.5	90.6	83.2	7.8	90.9	89.5
OPV4	na	na	na	na	74.4	0.7	75.0	73.1
DTP-HepB-Hib								
1	86.3	7.2	93.5	93.1	85.5	7.0	92.5	92.1
2	86.0	6.0	92.0	91.0	85.4	4.8	90.2	89.6
3[3,4,5]	85.0	2.9	87.9	86.8	85.2	3.2	88.4	86.9
DPT Booster	na	na	na	na	46.5	6.1	52.6	51.7
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	87.2	6.5	93.7	93.4	86.6	5.6	92.2	91.8
2	87.0	4.5	91.5	90.8	87.0	3.7	90.7	90.5
3[6]	86.9	0.9	87.8	87.1	85.9	1.7	87.5	87.0
Rotavirus								
1	79.5	6.1	85.6	85.3	85.6	6.0	91.6	91.4
2[7]	76.0	4.1	80.1	78.8	84.7	4.7	89.4	89.0
Measles-Rubella								
1[8]	83.1	6.5	89.6	87.7	85.1	7.2	92.2	88.4
2[9]	na	na	na	na	76.2	3.7	79.9	78.0
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens[11,C]	76.6	0.4	77.0	73.2	78.4	0.3	78.7	73.6
All antigens[12,D]	na	na	na	na	65.9	0.1	66.1	53.5
No vaccinations	0.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	0.5	1.9	2.4	2.4
Number of children	419	419	419	419	452	452	452	452

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[11] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

[A] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[B] MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTPHepBHib3, Measles 1

[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, OPV4, DTPHepBHib3, PCV3, Rotarix2 and Measles-Rubella 1 and 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Eswatini

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																	Percentage with:		
		Polio						DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus						
	BCG[1]	At birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	OPV 3 & IPV[2]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	3[6]	1	2[7]	Measles-Rubella 1[8]	Basic antigens[9,A]	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards[B]	Vaccination cards seen[C]	Number of children age 12-23 months
Total	**94.8**	**94.3**	**91.5**	**87.6**	**86.0**	**91.5**	**84.3**	**93.5**	**92.0**	**87.9**	**93.7**	**91.5**	**87.8**	**85.6**	**80.1**	**89.6**	**77.0**	**3.0**	**94.5**	**88.4**	**419**
Sex																					
Male	94.0	94.3	91.9	88.5	85.1	90.9	83.3	92.5	91.3	86.3	92.6	90.6	87.1	84.4	80.7	90.7	78.5	4.2	92.9	87.1	216
Female	95.7	94.3	90.9	86.8	86.9	92.1	85.3	94.5	92.7	89.7	94.8	92.4	88.6	86.8	79.5	88.4	75.4	1.8	96.2	89.9	203
Area																					
Urban	96.7	97.9	90.3	90.6	90.0	95.9	87.9	98.0	98.0	92.6	95.9	95.9	87.9	88.5	84.0	96.4	81.2	2.0	93.9	87.9	83
Rural	94.3	93.4	91.8	86.9	85.0	90.4	83.4	92.4	90.5	86.7	93.1	90.4	87.8	84.8	79.2	87.9	76.0	3.3	94.6	88.6	336
Region																					
Hhohho	93.9	96.0	86.5	83.1	82.7	91.3	82.0	93.3	89.4	85.2	91.6	88.7	83.8	89.0	85.3	86.6	73.7	3.4	95.5	85.1	129
Manzini	95.8	94.0	94.4	95.0	90.1	94.0	88.4	97.2	96.3	91.8	95.8	94.9	90.0	90.9	86.4	92.5	81.6	1.8	92.9	91.2	109
Shiselweni	95.1	93.3	91.9	83.6	83.5	87.4	79.7	92.0	92.1	88.3	95.0	91.7	87.1	80.8	72.6	89.9	76.0	2.6	96.7	89.2	81
Lubombo	94.5	93.2	94.2	88.7	87.7	92.3	86.3	90.8	90.5	86.8	93.1	91.2	91.2	79.2	72.7	89.9	77.2	4.1	93.1	89.2	100
Mother's education [E]																					
Pre-primary or none	(94.8)	(94.8)	(87.4)	(80.9)	(81.5)	92.0	(81.5)	(89.5)	(89.5)	(83.7)	(92.6)	(89.0)	(85.2)	(82.3)	(71.9)	(85.9)	(65.9)	(2.2)	(84.3)	(82.1)	26
Primary	91.0	93.3	89.1	87.4	86.8	92.2	86.3	91.7	89.7	86.9	91.0	91.0	89.9	85.8	82.1	86.6	79.3	5.5	92.3	88.6	100
Secondary	96.0	94.2	92.7	88.8	87.6	91.3	85.2	94.1	92.3	89.5	93.9	90.4	88.3	84.0	78.6	90.1	77.9	2.4	96.7	90.3	240
Higher	(96.2)	(98.5)	(91.9)	(85.7)	(78.3)	90.1	(76.8)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(84.0)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(82.4)	(93.6)	(87.1)	(94.4)	(73.4)	(1.5)	(93.4)	(82.4)	51

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																	Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months
		Polio						DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus						
	BCG[1]	At birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	OPV 3 & IPV[2]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	3[6]	1	2[7]	Measles-Rubella 1[8]	Basic antigens[9,A]	No vaccination	Vaccination cards[B]	Vaccination cards seen[C]	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	95.5	92.1	93.5	86.3	86.2	93.2	84.0	95.3	92.5	89.8	91.8	90.4	87.0	82.6	79.3	87.0	76.1	2.3	93.2	87.6	79
Second	94.8	94.8	91.7	91.8	89.8	88.4	87.0	94.8	94.8	91.4	93.1	92.8	91.4	88.7	86.4	85.3	79.4	5.2	97.2	92.3	64
Middle	97.4	97.7	89.8	89.7	84.7	91.0	83.6	97.1	96.6	87.6	99.0	98.5	86.5	88.5	84.0	97.5	77.5	1.0	94.5	87.6	74
Fourth	94.8	94.8	91.7	91.8	89.8	91.0	87.0	94.8	94.8	91.4	93.1	92.8	91.4	88.7	86.4	85.3	79.4	5.2	97.2	92.3	64
Richest	97.4	97.7	89.8	89.7	84.7	94.1	83.6	97.1	96.6	87.6	99.0	98.5	86.5	88.5	84.0	97.5	77.5	1.0	94.5	87.6	74

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[10] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[A] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles

[B] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[C] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTPHepBHib3, PCV3, Rotarix2 and Measles-Rubella 1 and 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Eswatini

[E] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

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

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

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
				Full vaccination					
	OPV4	Measles-Rubella 2[10]	DPT Booster 1	Basic antigens[A]	All antigens[12,D]	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards[B]	Vaccination cards seen[C]	
Total	**75.0**	**79.9**	**52.6**	**78.7**	**66.1**	**2.4**	**94.9**	**88.5**	**452**
Sex									
Male	76.5	80.3	53.3	78.1	65.3	1.9	95.1	89.2	215
Female	73.7	79.5	52.0	79.2	66.8	2.9	94.8	87.9	237
Area									
Urban	82.2	80.8	50.4	88.7	66.8	1.2	92.6	92.6	104
Rural	72.9	79.6	53.3	75.7	65.8	2.8	95.6	87.3	348
Region									
Hhohho	76.0	81.6	47.6	79.9	69.8	2.4	91.9	88.8	130
Manzini	78.9	81.0	61.6	85.3	68.1	2.4	95.3	90.4	144
Shiselweni	65.9	74.5	57.7	65.9	55.3	4.5	98.1	82.8	81
Lubombo	75.5	80.4	41.8	78.1	67.1	0.7	95.7	90.2	97
Mother's education [E]									
Pre-primary or none	(75.1)	(85.7)	(48.5)	(79.0)	(68.8)	(0.0)	(97.2)	(94.9)	32
Primary	68.6	78.2	48.4	79.9	65.1	4.7	92.7	88.5	109
Secondary	76.2	79.4	55.0	76.5	65.3	2.2	95.7	87.5	262
Higher	(84.4)	(83.8)	(51.7)	(88.9)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(93.9)	(91.2)	47
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	72.7	76.7	54.5	78.6	63.4	3.0	91.8	86.6	95
Second	74.7	81.5	52.4	77.8	68.7	3.4	95.0	89.5	117
Middle	73.1	78.7	56.7	73.3	66.2	0.8	96.8	87.3	93
Fourth	74.5	84.3	43.2	76.2	64.6	3.5	94.9	85.8	70
Richest	81.4	78.7	54.3	89.2	66.4	0.9	96.6	93.4	76

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[10] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[A] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles

[B] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[C] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTPHepBHib3, PCV3, Rotarix2 and Measles-Rubella 1 and 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Eswatini

[E] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

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

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

Table TC.1.CS1: Coverage of vitamin A supplementation and deworming

Percentage of children age 12-23 and 24-35 months who have received vitamin A supplementation or have been dewormed at any time before the survey, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:					Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				
	Vitamin A supplementation		Deworming Tablets		Number of children age 12-23 months	Vitamin A supplementation		Deworming Tablets		Number of children age 24-35 months
	At 6 months	At 12 months	At 12 months	At 18 months		At 6 months	At 12 months[1]	At 12 months	At 18 months[2]	
Total	**83.1**	**63.5**	**73.9**	**26.4**	**419**	**87.0**	**75.8**	**82.2**	**66.8**	**452**
Sex										
Male	82.1	63.8	72.9	23.6	216	87.7	76.9	82.0	68.2	215
Female	84.1	63.2	75.0	29.4	203	86.4	74.8	82.4	65.6	237
Area										
Urban	88.4	65.3	71.0	15.5	83	85.4	75.6	80.1	73.6	104
Rural	81.8	63.0	74.6	29.1	336	87.5	75.9	82.8	64.8	348
Region										
Hhohho	90.2	73.8	79.0	19.6	129	90.4	81.9	85.2	59.2	130
Manzini	85.1	65.0	75.6	26.3	109	89.9	80.1	86.8	77.4	144
Shiselweni	78.7	56.3	76.3	32.9	81	76.7	64.9	76.2	63.1	81
Lubombo	75.3	54.4	63.5	29.9	100	87.1	70.6	76.3	64.3	97
Mother's education [A]										
Pre-primary or none	(80.1)	(66.1)	(79.3)	(22.2)	26	(89.9)	(89.2)	(77.4)	(48.3)	32
Primary	80.9	63.1	72.2	34.6	100	88.9	74.5	80.5	66.5	109
Secondary	82.9	64.6	71.6	22.7	240	86.1	73.3	83.6	67.7	262
Higher	(89.2)	(58.2)	(84.3)	(28.8)	51	(87.5)	(85.2)	(81.0)	(75.6)	47
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	78.2	65.0	74.2	28.7	100	84.4	70.5	74.8	64.7	95
Second	86.9	66.5	73.8	27.1	101	84.6	77.7	83.3	66.5	117
Middle	80.2	69.7	75.8	24.1	79	92.9	73.1	80.8	64.5	93
Fourth	79.3	58.5	65.8	28.4	64	78.6	80.0	85.0	63.5	70
Richest	90.8	54.9	78.7	23.0	74	94.6	79.2	88.8	75.8	76

[1] Country specific indicator TC.S1 - Vitamin A supplementation coverage

[2] Country specific indicator TC.S2 - Deworming coverage

[A] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

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

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[91] Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

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

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

[91] The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017.* New York: UNICEF, 2017. **https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html**.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Total	**13.6**	**1.3**	**15.3**	**2,251**
Sex				
Male	13.3	1.4	15.2	1,135
Female	13.8	1.2	15.5	1,116
Area				
Urban	13.2	0.5	12.5	464
Rural	13.6	1.5	16.1	1,787
Region				
Hhohho	11.4	0.7	15.5	690
Manzini	15.2	1.8	13.5	629
Shiselweni	15.1	1.0	19.4	432
Lubombo	13.2	1.8	13.8	501
Age (in months)				
0-11	17.0	0.5	15.2	465
12-23	22.7	0.9	17.3	419
24-35	11.6	1.7	17.2	452
36-47	10.0	2.0	14.1	481
48-59	7.0	1.4	13.0	435
Mother's education [A]				
Pre-primary or none	13.2	2.4	16.8	149
Primary	12.6	1.5	16.5	541
Secondary	14.3	1.1	15.2	1,315
Higher	12.0	1.4	12.1	239
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	15.7	1.8	20.4	512
Second	14.5	1.5	14.7	504
Middle	12.9	0.8	14.2	460
Fourth	12.2	1.4	14.0	411
Richest	11.5	0.8	12.1	364

[A] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[92] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[93] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults[89].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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[92] UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. **https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf**.

[93] In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea.* Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. **https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf**.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers								
	Public	Private	Mission	NGO	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**35.1**	**12.6**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**42.5**	**49.0**	**305**
Sex									
Male	34.3	12.2	2.5	1.0	2.4	1.1	41.4	48.8	151
Female	35.8	13.0	2.3	0.4	2.1	1.8	43.6	49.2	154
Area									
Urban	(37.3)	(31.6)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(57.2)	(31.2)	61
Rural	34.5	7.8	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.9	38.8	53.5	244
Region									
Hhohho	34.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.2	41.3	49.5	78
Manzini	38.0	15.4	3.3	0.8	4.3	0.0	45.0	44.7	95
Shiselweni	41.0	8.0	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.9	47.2	48.0	65
Lubombo	26.3	12.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	35.8	55.4	66
Age (in months)									
0-11	34.9	8.5	4.2	1.8	2.6	1.4	42.4	50.2	79
12-23	34.3	13.5	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.2	39.6	49.4	95
24-35	38.1	15.7	1.2	0.0	5.6	1.1	46.7	47.8	52
36-47	(36.9)	(13.7)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(48.1)	(44.2)	48
48-59	(30.0)	(13.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.1)	(54.2)	30
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	33.0	8.5	4.6	1.1	1.7	1.6	41.6	51.1	68
Secondary	35.3	9.9	1.9	0.8	1.9	1.5	40.1	51.6	189
Higher	(40.9)	(39.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(65.7)	(27.2)	29
Mother's functional difficulties [C]									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	33.6	12.3	2.2	0.6	2.9	0.9	40.6	52.1	237
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	37.3	6.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	2.9	41.4	50.6	80
Second	39.1	5.3	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	52.2	73
Middle	34.6	7.7	3.8	0.0	3.4	3.8	38.4	52.1	59
Fourth	32.7	11.6	4.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	38.0	57.4	50
Richest	(27.5)	(45.1)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.0)	(25.8)	42

[1] MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea: Child was given to drink:						Eating practices during diarrhoea: Child was given to eat:						
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**31.0**	**21.8**	**29.1**	**13.6**	**4.6**	**100.0**	**46.6**	**21.3**	**28.3**	**1.4**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**305**
Sex													
Male	29.4	23.1	28.1	15.3	4.0	100.0	42.4	21.6	30.0	2.8	3.1	100.0	151
Female	32.4	20.5	30.0	11.9	5.1	100.0	50.7	21.0	26.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	154
Area													
Urban	(39.0)	(20.6)	(24.2)	(16.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(48.3)	(40.0)	(8.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	61
Rural	28.9	22.1	30.3	12.9	5.7	100.0	46.2	16.6	33.3	1.0	2.9	100.0	244
Region													
Hhohho	30.1	32.4	26.0	8.0	3.5	100.0	40.6	30.7	27.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	78
Manzini	32.9	22.7	28.6	14.9	0.9	100.0	46.3	27.1	22.0	1.5	3.1	100.0	95
Shiselweni	29.4	13.2	31.7	15.0	10.8	100.0	52.5	6.6	35.5	0.0	5.4	100.0	65
Lubombo	30.8	16.4	30.9	17.0	5.0	100.0	48.4	16.4	31.6	2.7	0.9	100.0	66
Age (in months)													
0-11	32.1	21.4	35.5	6.9	4.1	100.0	37.7	19.8	35.5	2.3	4.8	100.0	79
12-23	33.2	24.9	22.9	14.1	4.8	100.0	57.1	20.8	19.4	0.0	2.8	100.0	95
24-35	29.3	19.9	32.2	15.5	3.1	100.0	48.5	14.7	32.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	52
36-47	(27.5)	(18.1)	(25.4)	(20.9)	(8.1)	100.0	(40.2)	(34.7)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(1.4)	100.0	48
48-59	(29.1)	(22.2)	(32.1)	(14.5)	(2.1)	100.0	(43.9)	(17.4)	(38.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Primary	30.1	23.2	32.4	10.9	3.4	100.0	39.7	28.3	28.5	0.0	3.5	100.0	68
Secondary	29.6	23.1	28.5	13.5	5.4	100.0	47.4	18.2	30.0	2.3	2.1		189
Higher	(45.0)	(14.0)	(20.4)	(18.3)	(2.3)	100.0	(53.7)	(25.7)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Mother's functional difficulties [A]													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Has no functional difficulty	32.1	19.6	27.8	15.6	4.8	100.0	47.0	20.5	28.0	1.8	2.7	100.0	237
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	31.7	20.1	31.5	12.0	4.8	100.0	58.1	10.1	28.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	80
Second	26.0	22.7	35.4	11.4	4.4	100.0	40.4	23.5	31.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	73
Middle	26.0	25.5	26.4	19.3	2.7	100.0	46.8	19.5	29.9	1.1	2.7	100.0	59
Fourth	41.3	18.7	17.7	18.3	4.0	100.0	50.4	25.3	19.5	0.0	4.8	100.0	50
Richest	(32.7)	(21.9)	(30.9)	(6.8)	(7.6)	100.0	(30.6)	(36.9)	(32.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)							
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]	Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**66.2**	**18.0**	**67.9**	**21.5**	**72.7**	**30.9**	**27.1**	**305**
Sex								
Male	63.3	20.6	66.8	19.3	74.0	30.0	27.1	151
Female	69.0	15.4	69.0	23.8	71.5	31.7	27.2	154
Area								
Urban	(73.6)	(18.2)	(79.5)	(22.7)	(86.9)	(45.7)	(36.5)	61
Rural	64.3	18.0	65.0	21.3	69.2	27.1	24.8	244
Region								
Hhohho	61.0	28.2	64.0	20.6	66.7	29.9	26.2	78
Manzini	66.7	13.0	68.9	18.8	78.3	33.3	28.1	95
Shiselweni	77.8	19.9	79.0	31.5	82.5	31.3	31.3	65
Lubombo	60.1	11.3	60.1	16.7	62.4	28.0	22.8	66
Age (in months)								
0-11	57.4	16.8	57.4	22.6	66.2	34.5	30.3	79
12-23	69.3	16.7	71.9	20.9	75.2	23.5	22.2	95
24-35	71.9	19.9	73.4	17.0	73.4	35.8	28.8	52
36-47	(65.8)	(19.6)	(70.1)	(17.2)	(74.5)	(34.9)	(30.9)	48
48-59	(69.5)	(19.6)	(69.5)	(35.3)	(78.0)	(29.9)	(25.6)	30
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	60.4	19.7	63.8	23.8	71.6	25.4	23.8	68
Secondary	65.9	16.4	67.5	20.9	72.0	30.1	25.9	189
Higher	(80.4)	(20.5)	(80.4)	(18.0)	(84.1)	(43.8)	(39.8)	29
Mother's functional difficulties [A]								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	66.5	18.4	67.7	19.6	73.1	29.8	25.9	237
Wealth index quintile				0				
Poorest	64.5	15.8	64.5	23.3	66.9	27.4	25.9	80
Second	59.7	25.2	63.0	19.6	64.3	21.8	20.8	73
Middle	63.3	14.0	64.6	27.1	72.3	29.7	26.4	59
Fourth	67.3	19.9	71.4	23.5	83.9	34.9	22.3	50
Richest	(83.4)	(13.1)	(83.4)	(11.4)	(85.9)	(50.1)	(47.3)	42

[1] MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

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

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														
					Other treatments										
					Pill or syrup				Injection						
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Unknown	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**30.9**	**70.2**	**74.2**	**37.1**	**9.5**	**9.0**	**3.1**	**2.1**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**6.2**	**73.4**	**20.0**	**305**
Sex															
Male	30.0	68.7	75.5	39.1	14.4	11.2	2.6	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.7	5.4	70.4	19.3	151
Female	31.7	71.7	73.0	35.0	4.6	6.8	3.7	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.5	6.9	76.4	20.7	154
Area															
Urban	(45.7)	(79.5)	(86.9)	(48.1)	(26.1)	(10.8)	(1.8)	(5.2)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(56.3)	(7.2)	61
Rural	27.1	67.9	71.0	34.3	5.3	8.6	3.5	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	4.7	77.7	23.2	244
Region															
Hhohho	29.9	65.4	66.7	40.6	9.3	13.5	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.3	77.0	25.8	78
Manzini	33.3	72.2	81.6	43.3	9.9	7.9	2.5	4.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	69.8	14.7	95
Shiselweni	31.3	80.2	82.5	28.8	12.6	6.1	3.7	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.2	5.2	72.5	14.3	65
Lubombo	28.0	63.3	64.4	32.0	5.9	8.2	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	75.4	26.4	66
Age (in months)															
0-11	34.5	58.4	66.2	31.1	10.2	8.1	1.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	80.8	30.1	79
12-23	23.5	74.1	77.5	31.9	9.0	7.6	3.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.2	72.3	18.6	95
24-35	35.8	74.6	74.6	39.6	7.0	17.5	2.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	72.4	14.9	52
36-47	(34.9)	(73.7)	(75.9)	(46.9)	(8.6)	(3.1)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(10.3)	(74.0)	(16.7)	48
48-59	(29.9)	(75.7)	(81.3)	(48.6)	(14.6)	(10.5)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.7)	(12.3)	30
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	25.4	66.8	73.1	41.7	9.1	8.1	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.0	2.8	7.8	75.7	21.3	68
Secondary	30.1	69.2	72.8	35.3	8.5	9.2	3.8	2.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	74.3	21.4	189
Higher	(43.8)	(84.4)	(88.0)	(41.4)	(22.9)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(52.5)	(5.4)	29
Mother's functional difficulties [A]															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	29.8	70.0	74.7	36.9	8.3	8.2	3.3	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.3	6.3	74.6	19.3	237

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														
					Other treatments										
					Pill or syrup				Injection						
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Unknown	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	27.4	66.5	69.0	24.0	7.0	3.4	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	1.0	2.2	84.7	25.2	80
Second	21.8	64.4	65.7	32.4	5.8	13.5	4.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	68.3	29.0	73
Middle	29.7	70.8	75.3	42.3	4.6	13.2	7.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.9	4.2	71.2	18.6	59
Fourth	34.9	73.0	83.9	37.7	12.4	6.6	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	77.7	7.5	50
Richest	(50.1)	(83.4)	(85.9)	(62.0)	(23.8)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(58.7)	(11.4)	42

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

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:							Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:						Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers								Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Mission	NGO	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]		Public	Private	Mission	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
Total	**69.9**	**18.4**	**3.4**	**1.5**	**3.8**	**7.8**	**88.3**	**207**	**65.9**	**26.9**	**5.6**	**5.3**	**1.6**	**92.8**	**94**
Sex															
Male	69.6	18.7	1.7	2.2	2.9	9.7	88.3	101	(64.4)	(25.6)	(8.3)	(6.4)	(1.7)	(90.0)	45
Female	70.2	18.2	5.0	0.7	4.8	5.9	88.4	106	(67.4)	(28.0)	(3.1)	(4.3)	(1.5)	(95.4)	49
Area															
Urban	(65.3)	(34.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(4.0)	(100.0)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Rural	71.3	13.4	4.4	1.9	3.7	8.9	84.7	158	80.3	12.6	4.9	1.3	2.3	92.8	66
Region															
Hhohho	(76.5)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(5.4)	(94.6)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Manzini	73.6	20.5	3.3	1.1	3.2	1.5	94.1	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Shiselweni	66.7	18.1	1.3	4.4	4.3	9.4	84.8	51	(96.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	20
Lubombo	(59.5)	(15.9)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(18.8)	(75.5)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Age (in months)															
0-11	(68.9)	(21.2)	(2.8)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(90.2)	45	(65.5)	(22.0)	(9.7)	(7.4)	(2.9)	(87.5)	27
12-23	62.6	21.2	4.2	2.2	5.5	9.7	83.8	68	(61.80	(29.7)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.6)	22
24-35	(76.7)	(16.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(5.4)	(93.0)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
36-47	(69.2)	(19.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(14.4)	(89.1)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(64.7)	(15.4)	(9.6)	(1.7)	(3.9)	(8.7)	(80.0)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Secondary	71.5	17.4	1.2	1.8	2.4	8.1	88.9	127	66.4	26.0	6.2	5.1	1.4	92.4	57
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Mother's functional difficulties [C]															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	69.9	18.2	3.0	1.4	5.0	8.7	88.1	160	65.5	26.0	6.4	7.0	2.1	91.5	71
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	79.2	5.1	4.4	1.5	6.0	9.8	84.3	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Second	76.3	13.0	3.8	1.6	0.0	5.3	89.3	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Middle	(65.0)	(15.4)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(13.6)	(80.5)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Fourth	(68.7)	(21.2)	(2.1)	(4.2)	(5.8)	(3.8)	(89.9)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Richest	(54.3)	(45.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(5.5)	(100.0)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology. [94]

The Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

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

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

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

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

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

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[94] WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other fuels for cooking and using										
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**27.6**	**12.2**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**6.3**	**2.6**	**46.2**	**0.4**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**9,177**	**43.0**	**8,957**
Area														
Urban	66.6	16.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.0	10.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	2,259	86.9	2,241
Rural	14.9	10.9	1.6	0.2	7.8	3.2	58.0	0.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	6,918	28.4	6,716
Region														
Hhohho	30.5	11.0	5.0	0.6	4.1	1.9	46.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,708	47.2	2,704
Manzini	37.6	14.4	0.5	1.0	8.3	0.7	29.3	0.7	7.4	0.0	100.0	2,897	57.9	2,683
Shiselweni	15.5	9.6	0.0	0.6	13.2	9.8	51.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,635	25.7	1,633
Lubombo	18.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,937	31.3	1,937
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	8.7	4.1	0.5	0.2	4.3	2.9	74.7	0.4	3.7	0.4	100.0	1,595	14.0	1,535
Primary	12.1	9.0	1.6	1.0	8.6	2.8	62.2	0.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	2,655	24.2	2,606
Secondary	32.3	16.2	2.4	0.7	6.9	2.8	35.7	0.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	3,528	53.1	3,424
Higher	67.7	17.6	1.2	0.1	2.6	1.6	8.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,290	87.0	1,284
Vocational	(64.1)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	53	(83.7)	53
Missing/DK	45.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	8.7	6.6	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56	46.8	56
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.4	10.6	2.0	2.7	5.9	2.4	72.5	0.3	3.1	0.1	100.0	1,851	16.2	1,793
Second	14.9	6.9	2.0	0.3	6.2	3.1	60.8	1.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	1,913	25.3	1,818
Middle	25.8	6.9	1.1	0.0	7.3	3.7	52.7	0.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	1,840	34.6	1,799
Fourth	32.8	19.1	1.2	0.0	8.0	2.6	34.5	0.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,802	53.8	1,776
Richest	66.2	17.9	2.0	0.0	4.1	1.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,771	86.1	1,771

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

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

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

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											
			Solid fuels for cooking									
	Clean fuels and technologies	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**41.4**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**55.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**55.5**	**9,177**
Area												
Urban	84.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	12.8	2,259
Rural	27.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	69.2	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	69.5	6,918
Region												
Hhohho	46.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	52.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	52.5	2,708
Manzini	52.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.1	7.4	0.0	100.0	39.0	2,897
Shiselweni	25.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	74.2	1,635
Lubombo	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	68.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.7	1,937
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	13.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	82.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.4	100.0	82.4	1,595
Primary	22.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	74.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	74.4	2,655
Secondary	50.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	45.2	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	45.5	3,528
Higher	86.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	12.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	12.9	1,290
Vocational	(83.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.3)	53
Missing/DK	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.2	56
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	13.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	80.8	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.1	100.0	81.1	1,851
Second	23.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	70.4	0.0	0.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	71.0	1,913
Middle	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	63.7	1,840
Fourth	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.2	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	45.5	1,802
Richest	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.9	1,771

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

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and: Cookstove has: Chimney	Cookstove has: Fan	Place of cooking is: In main house: No separate room	In main house: In a separate room	In main house: In a separate building	Outdoors: Open air	Outdoors: On veranda or covered porch	Outdoors: Other place	Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
Total	**56.2**	**9,177**	**8.6**	**0.4**	**3.4**	**11.9**	**47.9**	**20.5**	**16.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**0.1**	**5,153**
Area													
Urban	14.6	2,259	2.4	0.0	12.4	12.9	27.8	18.9	28.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	331
Rural	69.7	6,918	10.7	0.6	2.7	11.9	49.3	20.6	15.4	0.1	100.0	0.1	4,823
Region													
Hhohho	53.1	2,708	6.0	0.3	1.9	9.5	38.2	23.7	26.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,439
Manzini	40.1	2,897	9.0	0.0	5.1	16.8	34.6	22.4	20.9	0.2	100.0	0.0	1,161
Shiselweni	74.8	1,635	22.1	1.9	6.9	17.9	58.3	9.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	0.4	1,223
Lubombo	68.7	1,937	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.8	60.5	25.0	9.6	0.0	100.0	0.1	1,331
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	82.6	1,595	6.5	0.2	0.8	8.3	56.7	18.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	0.2	1,317
Primary	75.4	2,655	11.1	0.7	4.0	12.5	48.1	19.5	15.7	0.1	100.0	0.1	2,001
Secondary	46.2	3,528	9.5	0.4	4.4	11.9	42.7	22.9	18.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,630
Higher	12.9	1,290	3.9	0.3	3.5	30.8	32.0	28.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	1.0	167
Vocational	(16.3)	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Missing/DK	53.2	56	(15.3)	(0.0)	(21.8)	(28.7)	(33.3)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	30
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	83.8	1,851	7.7	0.6	4.9	10.2	45.8	23.3	15.6	0.1	100.0	0.0	1,552
Second	71.3	1,913	8.8	0.1	1.3	13.3	47.2	22.5	15.8	0.0	100.0	0.3	1,363
Middle	63.7	1,840	11.0	0.3	1.6	10.5	52.4	21.4	14.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,172
Fourth	45.5	1,802	10.2	1.1	4.2	15.8	41.1	13.7	25.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	820
Richest	13.9	1,771	5.3	0.1	10.2	9.3	66.9	9.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	246

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

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

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

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															
	Clean fuels for space heating[A]:				Polluting fuels for space heating[A]:										Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Central heating	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Biogas	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Other	No response	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members		
Total	**0.4**	**5.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**28.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**64.8**	**100.0**	**9,177**	**16.6**	**3,231**
Area																
Urban	1.0	11.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	77.2	100.0	2,259	54.4	515
Rural	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	35.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	60.7	100.0	6,918	9.4	2,716
Region																
Hhohho	0.1	8.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	50.3	100.0	2,708	17.8	1,345
Manzini	1.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	77.3	100.0	2,897	21.1	658
Shiselweni	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	57.9	100.0	1,635	9.6	689
Lubombo	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.1	100.0	1,937	16.9	540
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	62.9	100.0	1,595	1.7	592
Primary	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	60.9	100.0	2,655	4.6	1,038
Secondary	0.1	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	21.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	71.6	100.0	3,528	20.1	1,001
Higher	2.4	17.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	56.0	100.0	1,290	47.3	567
Vocational	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	53	-	0
Missing/DK	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	100.0	56	(23.8)	33
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	61.7	100.0	1,851	0.0	709
Second	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	68.6	100.0	1,913	3.8	601
Middle	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	65.3	100.0	1,840	4.7	638
Fourth	0.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	23.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	68.7	100.0	1,802	23.1	563
Richest	1.5	17.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	19.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	59.4	100.0	1,771	49.0	720

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

[A] For those living in households that are not using central heating

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

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

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household members mainly using:														
		Space heater				Cookstove for space heating									
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional							
	Central heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**0.4**	**2.5**	**5.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**5.2**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**20.0**	**0.3**	**64.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**9,177**
Area															
Urban	1.0	3.7	10.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.7	0.2	77.2	0.3	100.0	2,259
Rural	0.2	2.2	3.2	0.1	0.2	6.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	24.9	0.3	60.7	0.1	100.0	6,918
Region															
Hhohho	0.1	5.8	7.8	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	30.2	0.6	50.3	0.3	100.0	2,708
Manzini	1.1	1.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.6	0.3	77.3	0.0	100.0	2,897
Shiselweni	0.2	1.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.7	4.0	0.0	21.3	0.2	57.9	0.0	100.0	1,635
Lubombo	0.0	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	72.1	0.1	100.0	1,937
Education of household head															
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	30.2	0.1	62.9	0.4	100.0	1,595
Primary	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.4	7.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	27.4	0.2	60.9	0.0	100.0	2,655
Secondary	0.1	1.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	15.2	0.3	71.6	0.1	100.0	3,528
Higher	2.4	12.4	17.6	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	2.2	0.1	5.3	0.7	56.0	0.1	100.0	1,290
Vocational	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	53
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	6.6	0.0	29.3	0.0	41.5	0.0	100.0	56
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	32.7	0.2	61.7	0.1	100.0	1,851
Second	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	23.6	0.2	68.6	0.0	100.0	1,913
Middle	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	6.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	23.9	0.3	65.3	0.3	100.0	1,840
Fourth	0.6	1.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	12.8	0.6	68.7	0.1	100.0	1,802
Richest	1.5	11.0	17.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.9	0.3	59.4	0.1	100.0	1,771

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

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:												
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	**80.3**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**14.8**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**9,177**	**81.6**	**9,167**
Area																		
Urban	83.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,259	85.1	2,255
Rural	79.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	16.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,918	80.4	6,912
Region																		
Hhohho	83.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,708	85.1	2,708
Manzini	82.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	10.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,897	83.9	2,894
Shiselweni	70.5	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,635	72.1	1,635
Lubombo	80.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,937	81.1	1,931
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	72.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,595	73.8	1,594
Primary	75.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,655	77.5	2,650
Secondary	81.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	12.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,528	82.5	3,524
Higher	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,290	95.8	1,290
Vocational	(92.1)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	53	(97.7)	53
Missing/DK	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56	95.8	56
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	19.3	2.7	0.3	1.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	61.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,851	24.3	1,841
Second	88.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,913	89.4	1,913
Middle	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,840	98.1	1,840
Fourth	98.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,802	98.1	1,802
Richest	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,771	98.7	1,771

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

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

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

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**34.5**	**9,177**
Area		
Urban	72.6	2,259
Rural	22.0	6,918
Region		
Hhohho	31.7	2,708
Manzini	51.2	2,897
Shiselweni	17.0	1,635
Lubombo	27.9	1,937
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	13.7	1,595
Primary	18.7	2,655
Secondary	42.7	3,528
Higher	67.7	1,290
Vocational	(81.4)	53
Missing/DK	46.8	56
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	2.7	1,851
Second	21.3	1,913
Middle	33.2	1,840
Fourth	45.8	1,802
Richest	71.6	1,771

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

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

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

7.5 MALARIA

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and use in Eswatini. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test. Treatment-related findings are presented in tables TC.6.11-12.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers								
	Public	Private	Mission	NGO	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	**36.8**	**12.9**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**40.7**	**48.8**	**345**
Sex									
Male	31.1	15.3	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.5	35.0	53.2	172
Female	42.4	10.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.5	46.4	44.4	173
Area									
Urban	43.7	23.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	47.7	35.7	58
Rural	35.4	10.7	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	39.3	51.5	287
Region									
Hhohho	28.2	14.5	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	34.0	55.7	107
Manzini	43.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	43.4	48.8	85
Shiselweni	37.4	19.9	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.2	42.5	42.1	84
Lubombo	41.1	9.7	2.1	0.0	2.4	0.9	45.6	46.2	69
Age (in months)									
0-11	34.4	4.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	37.6	58.5	71
12-23	39.4	13.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	45.5	44.3	72
24-35	38.0	14.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.6	39.1	44.9	78
36-47	30.9	25.9	1.1	0.0	2.5	1.4	36.1	44.7	68
48-59	41.7	4.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	52.7	56
Mother's education [C]									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	34.3	2.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.9	35.0	61.3	89
Secondary	39.6	12.3	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	43.8	46.1	200
Higher	(27.2)	(48.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(40.3)	(24.7)	29
Mother's functional difficulties [D]									
Has functional difficulty	(46.3)	(7.6)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.3)	(41.2)	33
Has no functional difficulty	37.2	13.9	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.7	40.7	47.5	258
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	32.7	8.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	34.1	57.5	105
Second	44.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	44.1	53.1	74
Middle	28.1	12.6	2.7	1.0	1.2	2.6	33.0	53.0	65
Fourth	47.4	12.4	1.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	52.5	38.6	57
Richest	(33.2)	(41.3)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(46.8)	(28.0)	44

[1] MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Rural health motivator and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

[C] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:															
	Anti-malarials					Other medications										
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Chloroquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/ IV	Coartem/ Mefloquine	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill/syrup	Other antibiotic injection/ IV	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Only brand name recorded	Other	Missing /DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	**1.5**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**14.9**	**1.9**	**8.6**	**1.5**	**48.6**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**8.3**	**5.3**	**345**
Sex																
Male	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	14.8	3.1	6.4	1.0	46.9	0.0	1.0	0.5	9.3	2.6	172
Female	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	15.0	0.8	10.9	2.1	50.2	0.6	0.0	2.6	7.3	7.9	173
Area																
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	5.3	16.5	2.8	63.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	7.2	3.1	58
Rural	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	13.5	1.2	7.0	1.3	45.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	8.5	5.7	287
Region																
Hhohho	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	47.3	1.0	0.0	1.9	6.8	3.6	107
Manzini	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	11.0	1.5	16.2	0.0	45.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.6	7.4	85
Shiselweni	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	1.0	7.1	3.5	60.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.2	2.7	84
Lubombo	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.7	18.1	6.5	3.0	3.5	40.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	11.5	8.2	69
Age (in months)																
0-11	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	6.5	1.0	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1	71
12-23	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	18.2	2.7	6.3	1.3	54.9	0.0	1.1	0.9	9.6	4.5	72
24-35	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	6.0	11.4	1.6	43.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	7.7	9.7	78
36-47	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	19.1	0.0	11.6	1.2	51.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	9.8	5.9	68
48-59	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	11.5	0.0	6.8	2.9	41.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	2.1	56
Mother's education [A]																
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.2	3.5	8.6	0.0	50.9	0.0	1.0	1.1	5.0	5.4	89
Secondary	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	15.6	1.2	7.7	1.1	51.5	0.0	0.4	1.4	9.0	5.5	200
Higher	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(16.4)	8.1	(37.2)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(18.1)	(5.1)	29
Mother's functional difficulties [B]																
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(5.4)	(5.5)	0.0	(52.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(2.5)	(3.2)	33
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	15.4	1.4	9.5	2.1	49.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	9.4	6.0	258

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:														
	Anti-malarials					Other medications									
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Chloroquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/ IV	Coartem/ Mefloquine	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill/syrup	Other antibiotic injection/ IV	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Only brand name recorded	Other	Missing /DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	3.1	0.6	0.6	50.7	0.0	0.9		5.6	5.5	105
Second	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	52.4	0.0	1.1		6.4	8.3	74
Middle	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	47.2	0.0	0.0		12.2	3.0	65
Fourth	2.6	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	14.5	0.0	2.8	2.8	39.1	0.0	0.0		9.6	1.0	57
Richest	(1.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(5.1)	5.1	(51.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)		(10.3)	(8.6)	44

[A] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children with fever who:					
		Were given:				
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs[2]	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks
Total	**13.0**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**345**
Sex						
Male	13.4	1.7	1.7	3.6	2.8	172
Female	12.6	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.8	173
Area						
Urban	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	58
Rural	12.2	1.8	1.6	3.4	2.8	287
Region						
Hhohho	16.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	107
Manzini	12.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	85
Shiselweni	8.6	5.1	4.3	5.9	4.3	84
Lubombo	13.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.9	69
Age (in months)						
0-11	12.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	71
12-23	21.3	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.8	72
24-35	13.8	0.8	0.0	3.5	1.1	78
36-47	8.1	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.3	68
48-59	8.1	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.3	56
Mother's education [A]						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	14.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	89
Secondary	14.2	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.8	200
Higher	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(2.7)	29
Mother's functional difficulties [B]						
Has functional difficulty	(22.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)	33
Has no functional difficulty	12.6	1.7	1.5	2.9	2.2	258
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	8.9	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	105
Second	28.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	74
Middle	8.3	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.9	65
Fourth	8.9	2.6	2.6	5.0	5.0	57
Richest	(9.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	44

[1] MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage

[2] MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

[A] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

7.6 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[95] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[96] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[97] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[98]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[99] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[100,101] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[102,103] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

[95] Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7

[96] UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf

[97] Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

[98] Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

[99] WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1

[100] PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

[101] WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1

[102] WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

[103] UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators.* Meeting Report, New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[104]	Notes on interpretation[105]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[106]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years** Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[107] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses

[104] It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

[105] For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

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

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

energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[108] food groups for non-breastfed children; and
(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[109] Table TC.7.8 presents the

[108] Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.
[109] Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Total	**94.0**	**46.7**	**86.3**	**865**
Area				
Urban	93.8	52.4	87.8	233
Rural	94.0	44.6	85.8	632
Region				
Hhohho	94.9	37.0	85.9	275
Manzini	92.5	50.9	86.8	266
Shiselweni	93.8	50.5	84.5	150
Lubombo	94.9	52.2	87.8	173
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	96.2	47.3	87.4	443
12-23 months	91.6	46.0	85.2	422
Mother's education [A]				
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	94.4	45.9	87.7	147
Secondary	94.4	48.0	86.0	580
Higher	90.7	43.2	86.7	114
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	94.1	47.0	86.6	807
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Other / No attendant	91.5	43.5	81.5	55
Place of delivery				
Home	85.6	33.0	77.6	50
Health facility	94.4	47.4	86.9	802
Public	94.5	47.9	85.9	666
Non-government	93.7	44.8	92.1	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mission	96.5	45.2	94.6	121
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	94.1	50.1	87.5	722
C-Section	93.0	29.3	80.3	143
Mother's functional difficulties [B]				
Has functional difficulty	(95.4)	(43.1)	(83.9)	51
Has no functional difficulty	93.9	46.8	86.8	784
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	96.7	50.9	88.9	187
Second	94.1	46.7	88.2	177
Middle	93.7	44.3	86.3	194
Fourth	95.1	48.8	86.8	167
Richest	88.9	41.5	79.9	139

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 (IYCF 2021 1.1) - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 (IYCF 2021 1.2) - Early initiation of breastfeeding

[A] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items consumed in the first 3 days of life, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

		Percentage of children who consumed:										Type[B] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Percentage of children who were exclusively breastfed[1,A]	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	**88.8**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**2.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**11.2**	**0.8**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**7.2**	**865**
Area																
Urban	86.6	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	2.3	1.0	5.4	0.0	6.5	233
Rural	89.6	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	12.7	0.3	4.6	2.9	0.0	7.4	632
Region																
Hhohho	88.9	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.4	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.0	10.8	0.0	5.0	3.9	0.0	8.9	275
Manzini	85.3	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.2	2.0	2.0	5.3	0.0	7.2	266
Shiselweni	89.8	1.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	3.8	2.2	0.0	6.1	150
Lubombo	93.0	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	13.4	1.0	3.9	1.5	0.0	5.3	173
Months since birth																
0-11 months	90.6	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	10.6	0.9	3.3	4.0	0.0	7.3	443
12-23 months	86.9	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.7	3.9	3.1	0.0	7.0	422
Breastfeeding status [C]																
Ever breastfed	94.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	10.9	0.5	1.2	3.0	0.0	4.1	813
Never breastfed	(0.0)	(20.6)	(4.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.0)	(5.1)	(42.3)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(55.2)	51
Assistance at delivery																
Skilled attendant	88.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	10.6	0.9	3.7	3.8	0.0	7.5	807
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Other / No attendant	91.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	55

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items consumed in the first 3 days of life, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children who were exclusively breastfed[1,A]	Percentage of children who consumed: Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/ Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Type[B] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life: Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Place of delivery					0.0											
Home	85.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	50
Health facility	88.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	10.7	0.9	3.7	3.8	0.0	7.6	802
Public	88.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	10.0	1.0	3.7	4.6	0.0	8.3	666
Non-government	89.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	(*)	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.0	3.9	136
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mission	92.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.3	4.1	0.3	0.0	4.4	121
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Mother's education [D]																
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	93.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	2.8	147
Secondary	89.2	1.8	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	11.9	0.3	4.0	3.1	0.0	7.2	580
Higher	79.5	1.1	4.2	1.1		0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.6	3.5	9.9	0.0	13.4	114
Mother's functional difficulties [E]																
Has functional difficulty	(80.7)	(1.0)	(1.9)	(9.0)	0.2	(0.0)	(5.7)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(19.3)	51
Has no functional difficulty	89.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.8	3.5	3.0	0.0	6.5	784
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	93.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.3	2.6	1.4	0.0	3.9	187
Second	88.8	2.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	14.4	0.4	3.8	4.0	0.0	7.8	177
Middle	89.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.4	2.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	194
Fourth	92.6	1.8	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	2.9	2.3	0.0	5.2	167
Richest	76.8	2.1	4.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	2.1	8.0	8.3	0.0	16.3	139

[1] MICS indicator TC.S3 (IYCF 2021 1.3 proxy) - Exclusively breastfed for the first three days after birth

[A] Exclusively breastfed allows for consumption of prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions.

[B] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

[C] The category "Missing" of the background characteristics "Breastfeeding status" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[D] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children age 0-5 months				Children age 12-23 months		Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Percent mixed milk feeding[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[4]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[5]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[6]	Number of children
Total	**54.3**	**57.8**	**10.0**	**212**	**33.7**	**419**	**56.4**	**131**	**13.8**	**142**
Sex										
Male	54.8	58.0	7.3	120	36.8	216	59.1	76	14.7	68
Female	53.7	57.6	13.5	92	30.4	203	52.7	55	13.0	74
Area										
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	49.1	83	(*)	25	(*)	26
Rural	55.0	58.5	11.4	172	29.9	336	53.8	106	9.5	116
Region										
Hhohho	62.5	64.1	9.5	82	31.0	129	(55.2)	42	(6.5)	36
Manzini	(44.6)	(48.9)	(5.3)	55	35.2	109	(59.0)	36	(11.1)	36
Shiselweni	46.5	53.4	14.5	45	36.5	81	(50.3)	27	(20.0)	32
Lubombo	(61.5)	(63.4)	(13.1)	31	33.2	100	(61.2)	26	(18.2)	38
Mother's education [A]										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(34.0)	26	(*)	8	(*)	9
Primary	(49.1)	(54.1)	(7.2)	31	20.8	100	(51.0)	29	(1.6)	43
Secondary	55.9	59.7	11.5	157	38.6	240	53.7	83	16.6	63
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(37.0)	51	(*)	11	(*)	26
Mother's functional difficulties [B]										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	19	(*)	5	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	53.2	57.4	10.6	177	37.8	334	60.7	111	17.6	107

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children age 0-5 months				Children age 12-23 months		Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Percent mixed milk feeding[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[4]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[5]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[6]	Number of children
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	63.7	69.5	4.5	49	26.6	100	(53.4)	25	(5.5)	27
Second	(55.9)	(57.6)	(16.9)	51	27.8	101	(54.0)	36	(0.0)	34
Middle	(48.1)	(51.6)	(14.1)	42	40.5	79	(60.2)	34	(13.1)	23
Fourth	(52.9)	(57.4)	(5.7)	48	35.6	64	(*)	20	(19.2)	25
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	42.4	74	(*)	16	(31.6)	33

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 (IYCF 2021 1.4) - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator TC.S4 (IYCF 2021 1.5) - Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

[4] MICS indicator TC.S5 (IYCF 2021 1.6) - Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months

[5] MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

[6] MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

[A] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	**14.7**	**1,335**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**884**
Sex					
Male	15.1	696	2.8	3.1	482
Female	14.2	639	2.9	3.3	402
Area					
Urban	17.7	285	2.6	2.9	182
Rural	14.3	1,050	2.9	3.2	702
Region					
Hhohho	14.3	427	3.6	3.8	298
Manzini	15.1	377	2.2	2.4	233
Shiselweni	14.2	250	2.2	2.8	169
Lubombo	15.1	281	3.3	3.5	184
Mother's education [A]					
Pre-primary or none	8.9	66	(2.2)	(2.2)	35
Primary	14.1	299	2.2	2.8	189
Secondary	14.5	822	3.0	3.4	560
Higher	10.6	144	2.7	2.7	96
Mother's functional difficulties [B]					
Has functional difficulty	16.1	80	3.2	3.2	55
Has no functional difficulty	15.2	1,044	2.8	3.2	711
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	13.7	299	3.7	4.2	204
Second	14.5	314	3.0	3.1	196
Middle	16.6	275	0.6	1.7	182
Fourth	15.3	239	2.7	3.0	169
Richest	11.4	208	2.2	2.2	132
Mean	13.6	1,335	3.2	3.5	884

[1] MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

[A] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	**54.3**	**212**	**47.4**	**671**	**49.1**	**884**
Sex						
Male	54.8	120	51.3	362	52.2	482
Female	53.7	92	42.9	309	45.4	402
Area						
Urban	(*)	41	51.5	141	51.5	182
Rural	55.0	172	46.3	530	48.5	702
Region						
Hhohho	62.5	82	47.3	216	51.5	298
Manzini	(44.6)	55	49.9	178	48.6	233
Shiselweni	46.5	45	46.4	124	46.5	169
Lubombo	(61.5)	31	45.6	154	48.2	184
Mother's education [A]						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	4	(31.7)	30	(32.5)	35
Primary	(49.1)	31	40.1	158	41.5	189
Secondary	55.9	157	52.2	403	53.3	560
Higher	(*)	19	44.8	78	46.7	96
Mother's functional difficulties [B]						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	17	(61.6)	38	62.3	55
Has no functional difficulty	53.2	177	51.3	535	51.8	711
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	63.7	49	41.1	155	46.5	204
Second	(55.9)	51	42.4	146	45.9	196
Middle	(48.1)	42	56.4	140	54.5	182
Fourth	(52.9)	48	52.7	122	52.7	169
Richest	(*)	23	45.8	109	45.8	132

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 (IYCF 2021 1.4) - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

[A] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	**94.1**	**101**	**(*)**	**22**	**95.2**	**123**
Sex						
Male	93.2	61	(*)	12	94.3	73
Female	(95.6)	40	(*)	10	96.5	50
Area						
Urban	(*)	19	(*)	6	(*)	25
Rural	94.1	82	100.0	15	95.0	98

[1] MICS indicator TC.38 (IYCF 2021 2.1) - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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

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

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[6,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**34.0**	**67.5**	**24.5**	**332**	**26.1**	**90.7**	**1.3**	**75.8**	**339**	**30.0**	**68.5**	**14.4**	**671**
Sex													
Male	30.9	70.5	22.8	195	21.1	87.6	0.0	100.0	167	26.4	70.9	13.6	362
Female	38.4	63.3	26.9	138	31.0	92.3	2.6	63.0	172	34.3	65.2	15.5	309
Area													
Urban	(41.8)	(63.3)	(30.0)	77	(43.6)	(100.0)	(4.1)	(100.0)	64	42.6	65.1	21.5	141
Rural	31.7	68.8	22.9	255	22.1	87.1	0.8	66.5	275	26.7	69.5	12.7	530
Region													
Hhohho	28.4	74.9	19.0	106	18.7	100.0	0.0	77.7	110	23.5	75.6	10.3	216
Manzini	34.0	69.6	26.3	90	43.3	100.0	3.0	56.2	88	38.6	71.1	17.7	178
Shiselweni	36.0	57.8	22.0	60	14.4	74.3	0.7	86.1	64	24.8	59.1	11.7	124
Lubombo	40.3	62.4	32.2	76	27.0	100.0	2.3	100.0	77	33.6	63.1	19.3	154
Age (in months)													
6-8	23.0	81.5	19.0	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	19.0	81.5	15.7	123
9-11	25.9	60.2	16.4	90	(13.0)	(100.0)	(2.7)	(100.0)	40	22.0	61.6	12.5	130
12-17	42.7	69.1	33.2	103	31.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	97	37.1	69.3	20.1	200
18-23	(59.1)	(43.4)	(35.0)	38	29.4	87.0	1.7	66.4	181	34.6	52.6	9.2	219
Mother's education [D]													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21	(18.2)	(87.1)	(12.3)	30
Primary	27.0	69.6	23.4	65	25.3	100.0	1.4	47.9	93	26.0	70.5	11.9	158
Secondary	35.0	65.8	22.8	223	25.5	82.6	0.5	68.7	180	30.8	66.4	14.4	403
Higher	(40.5)	(68.9)	(34.2)	35	(39.4)	(100.0)	(5.6)	(100.0)	43	39.9	72.5	21.6	78
Mother's functional difficulties[E]													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(16.5)	(66.0)	(6.9)	38
Has no functional difficulty	34.0	68.2	25.4	288	30.2	86.9	1.6	76.4	246	32.2	68.8	16.4	535

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[6,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	23.2	59.4	20.3	67	13.4	100.0	1.3	62.4	87	17.6	61.0	10.1	155
Second	23.0	70.8	15.0	64	29.4	100.0	0.0	50.7	82	26.5	71.4	7.9	146
Middle	38.2	72.7	28.0	84	22.2	100.0	0.0	51.8	56	31.8	73.3	18.3	140
Fourth	35.7	68.3	24.3	65	25.5	62.1	0.9	100.0	57	30.9	68.2	14.9	122
Richest	(52.8)	(64.7)	(36.5)	52	(45.5)	(88.8)	(5.8)	(88.8)	57	49.0	67.3	24.6	109

[1] MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

[2] MICS indicator TC.S6b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

[3] MICS indicator TC.40 (IYCF 2021 2.4) - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator TC.41 (IYCF 2021 2.2) - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator TC.S7 (IYCF 2021 2.3) - Minimum meal frequency

[6] MICS indicator TC.S8 (IYCF 2021 2.5) - Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings.

[D] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.7.8: Specific food group consumption and bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple and percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed specific food groups during the previous day, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months	Percentage of children who consumed:				Number of children age 6-23 months
			Egg and/or flesh food[2]	Sweet beverage[3]	Unhealthy food[4]	Zero vegetables or fruits[5]	
Total	**39.4**	**884**	**49.7**	**38.6**	**34.6**	**35.3**	**671**
Sex							
Male	39.3	482	47.7	37.2	34.6	38.9	362
Female	39.5	402	52.1	40.3	34.6	31.0	309
Area							
Urban	45.9	182	55.7	38.2	41.7	24.8	141
Rural	37.7	702	48.1	38.7	32.7	38.1	530
Region							
Hhohho	34.9	298	44.6	40.6	26.5	40.1	216
Manzini	42.8	233	60.1	37.8	39.0	26.9	178
Shiselweni	49.2	169	46.1	43.6	38.7	39.5	124
Lubombo	33.2	184	47.7	32.8	37.4	34.8	154
Age (in months)							
0-5	30.9	212					
6-11	43.8	252	38.2	18.2	23.1	50.6	252
12-23	41.1	419	56.6	50.9	41.5	26.1	419
Mother's education [A]							
Pre-primary or none	(51.2)	35	(32.6)	(40.0)	(15.4)	(30.6)	30
Primary	30.6	189	52.7	33.4	42.6	39.2	158
Secondary	38.1	560	49.3	38.8	32.4	35.3	403
Higher	60.3	96	52.3	48.2	35.6	28.5	78
Mother's functional difficulties [B]							
Has functional difficulty	29.5	55	(48.5)	(43.2)	(33.1)	(50.0)	38
Has no functional difficulty	38.4	711	50.4	38.8	35.7	34.7	535
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	29.7	204	37.3	23.9	37.1	32.5	155
Second	38.4	196	40.5	39.4	32.5	31.1	146
Middle	33.0	182	54.4	41.5	30.0	44.7	140
Fourth	43.4	169	63.5	44.9	32.2	38.8	122
Richest	59.5	132	58.3	47.7	42.3	28.8	109

[1] MICS indicator TC.43 (IYCF 2021 3.1) - Bottle feeding

[2] MICS indicator TC.S9 (IYCF 2021 2.6) - Egg and/or flesh food consumption

[3] MICS indicator TC.S10 (IYCF 2021 2.7) - Sweet beverage consumption

[4] MICS indicator TC.S11 (IYCF 2021 2.8) - Unhealthy food consumption

[5] MICS indicator TC.S12 (IYCF 2021 2.9) - Zero vegetable or fruit consumption

[A] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

7.7 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[110] Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.[111] The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.[112] Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight,* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

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[110] Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

[111] Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet 371*, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

[112] WHO. *Child Growth Standards.* Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[113]

Prior to the fieldwork, UNICEF and CSO collaborated on testing a recently developed digital length/height measurement board. The board was essentially similar in design to the traditional wooden portable baby/infant length-height measuring board supplied by UNICEF, but with the added feature of indicating the measurement result on a screen (similar to that of the digital scale) and the ability to transfer the measurement to the CAPI Application via Bluetooth. It was agreed that the outcome of the test would determine whether the digital board would be used in the survey with the simple benchmark of performing at least as good as the traditional board. Due to logistical and practical challenges imposed by necessary COVID-19 protocols and international travel restrictions, the testing was reduced in size and scope. However, the results still presented small but statistically significant improvements to measurement precision comparing the digital board to the traditional board. The measurers also indicated their preference for working with the digital board. Based on this, field teams performed measurements on the digital board during fieldwork, but also brought an additional digital board along in case of equipment issues and the survey team retained traditional boards for back-up in the central office. Testing had revealed some problems with device durability, and these did present during fieldwork, mainly relating to battery charging and Bluetooth connection issues. The affected teams could however continue work using the additional digital board and did not need to employ any traditional boards.

Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview. After further improvements to the digital device by the manufacturer, UNICEF expects that the Eswatini experience will allow the new digital board to become integrated into most MICS surveys across the world and offered through the UNICEF Supply Catalogue.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above-described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 3.6% percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 3.3% percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 2.9% percent for the weight-for-height indicator. There are no observed data quality issues that affect anthropometric indicators, such as heaping on age, out-transference or digit preference in measurements. However, noting a

[113] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

relatively high proportion of children under 6 months excluded from analysis (8.4% for weight-for-height, 8.5% for height-for-age and 7.6% for weight-for-age), estimates for this age group should be used with precaution.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	**5.0**	**1.3**	**-0.2**	**2,186**	**20.0**	**4.9**	**-1.0**	**2,177**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**9.8**	**2.2**	**0.6**	**2,171**
Sex														
Male	5.7	1.2	-0.2	1,103	22.7	6.7	-1.1	1,096	2.1	0.6	10.2	2.5	0.6	1,093
Female	4.3	1.5	-0.1	1,083	17.2	3.1	-0.9	1,081	1.5	0.3	9.5	2.0	0.6	1,078
Area														
Urban	2.6	0.7	-0.1	442	16.7	3.6	-0.9	444	1.8	0.0	10.0	2.5	0.6	439
Rural	5.6	1.5	-0.2	1,744	20.8	5.3	-1.1	1,733	1.8	0.6	9.8	2.2	0.6	1,732
Region														
Hhohho	5.7	1.3	-0.1	662	19.2	5.0	-0.9	660	1.6	0.3	10.8	3.3	0.6	653
Manzini	5.0	1.7	-0.2	608	18.8	4.0	-1.1	605	1.2	0.5	9.9	2.1	0.6	605
Shiselweni	3.7	0.7	-0.2	420	22.4	6.2	-1.1	419	1.8	0.5	11.1	1.8	0.6	418
Lubombo	5.1	1.5	-0.2	496	20.4	4.8	-1.0	494	2.8	0.7	7.5	1.5	0.4	495
Age (in months)														
0-5	6.7	3.6	0.0	196	19.0	6.8	-1.0	194	2.6	0.5	24.3	7.3	1.1	195
6-11	4.0	0.6	0.2	250	12.0	2.0	-0.5	248	0.9	0.0	17.8	4.1	0.7	247
12-17	7.9	0.9	-0.1	196	19.1	8.7	-1.0	195	2.3	1.8	10.0	1.6	0.4	193
18-23	4.2	0.0	-0.1	212	23.0	6.9	-1.1	212	1.1	0.3	8.7	0.0	0.5	210
24-35	4.4	1.6	-0.3	442	29.3	6.2	-1.3	442	2.0	0.4	8.4	1.7	0.6	441
36-47	5.8	1.3	-0.3	472	20.2	4.7	-1.1	468	2.4	0.3	6.1	1.4	0.5	468
48-59	3.7	1.3	-0.3	419	13.8	1.8	-0.9	417	1.2	0.6	4.5	1.7	0.4	417
Mother's education [B]														
Pre-primary or none	7.7	1.2	-0.5	145	25.3	6.1	-1.3	143	1.1	0.0	5.4	1.7	0.4	145
Primary	6.2	1.9	-0.3	531	25.9	6.8	-1.3	527	1.3	0.4	7.2	2.0	0.6	530
Secondary	5.0	1.3	-0.2	1,276	18.7	4.3	-1.0	1,270	2.2	0.6	10.6	2.3	0.6	1,265
Higher	0.5	0.0	0.4	227	10.1	3.3	-0.4	229	1.5	0.4	14.7	3.1	0.7	223
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	4.0	1.2	-0.2	315	20.8	3.8	-1.1	311	1.2	0.0	8.6	1.5	0.6	313
20-34	5.7	1.5	-0.2	1,191	19.3	5.4	-1.0	1,189	2.5	0.8	10.1	1.7	0.5	1,180
35-49	3.9	1.6	-0.2	404	22.0	5.2	-1.0	403	0.8	0.3	10.1	4.3	0.6	401
No information on biological mother	4.6	0.4	-0.2	276	18.9	3.7	-1.0	274	1.0	0.0	9.6	2.5	0.7	276

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Mother's functional difficulties [C]														
Has functional difficulty	4.9	1.5	-0.1	134	16.9	4.9	-1.0	133	1.2	1.2	12.5	5.6	0.7	134
Has no functional difficulty	5.2	1.5	-0.2	1,636	19.9	5.0	-1.0	1,630	2.1	0.6	10.0	2.1	0.6	1,620
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	6.1	1.1	-0.3	503	26.7	7.2	-1.3	503	1.6	0.2	7.9	1.9	0.6	501
Second	6.0	1.3	-0.4	497	24.5	5.7	-1.2	492	2.4	1.1	9.7	3.0	0.5	492
Middle	5.3	2.2	-0.2	446	17.7	3.9	-1.0	441	1.1	0.2	9.3	1.3	0.6	439
Fourth	5.1	1.8	-0.1	393	14.2	4.5	-0.8	392	2.9	0.5	9.8	1.9	0.5	391
Richest	1.6	0.0	0.1	348	13.3	2.4	-0.7	350	1.1	0.4	13.5	3.2	0.7	347

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

[2] MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

[3] MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

[5] MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[6] MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

[7] MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[8] MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

[B]The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

7.8 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.[114] In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.[115] The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

[114] ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

[115] Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result: No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	Iodised >0 ppm [1]	Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Total	**90.2**	**2,503**	**8.8**	**3.7**	**87.5**	**100.0**	**2,477**
Area							
Urban	91.9	955	7.1	3.1	89.8	100.0	944
Rural	89.2	1,548	9.9	4.1	86.0	100.0	1,533
Region							
Hhohho	90.2	740	9.0	2.8	88.2	100.0	733
Manzini	90.9	948	8.1	3.6	88.3	100.0	937
Shiselweni	89.7	353	8.7	10.1	81.2	100.0	347
Lubombo	89.2	463	10.1	0.7	89.2	100.0	459
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.3	532	16.9	3.8	79.3	100.0	527
Second	90.7	501	8.3	3.3	88.3	100.0	495
Middle	92.4	491	6.9	4.1	88.9	100.0	488
Fourth	90.7	479	8.4	5.2	86.4	100.0	475
Richest	95.6	500	3.0	2.1	94.9	100.0	492

[1] MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption

7.9 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period. [116] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[117] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adult members of the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things. It should be noted that the questionnaire module did not cover activities that children engage in with adults that are not members of the household, even if such frequently or even daily are taking care of the children.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing schoolwork. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[118] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

[116] Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

[117] Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

[118] Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**30.7**	**2.6**	**16.8**	**34.1**	**72.3**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**14.6**	**1.5**	**1,367**
Sex										
Male	28.2	2.5	17.2	35.8	71.9	1.5	0.3	13.1	1.4	653
Female	33.1	2.7	16.4	32.5	72.6	1.4	0.3	16.0	1.6	714
Area										
Urban	40.8	3.0	14.4	45.5	88.8	2.5	0.6	24.8	2.1	282
Rural	28.1	2.5	17.4	31.1	68.0	1.1	0.2	12.0	1.3	1085
Region										
Hhohho	30.1	2.7	12.5	44.8	76.0	1.0	0.3	9.0	1.3	392
Manzini	38.2	2.8	19.8	33.0	73.5	2.7	0.4	23.0	1.7	396
Shiselweni	28.1	2.6	14.3	22.9	66.4	0.9	0.3	12.4	1.5	263
Lubombo	24.4	2.3	20.3	31.4	71.0	0.6	0.2	12.9	1.4	316
Age										
2	30.3	2.7	14.9	30.6	75.9	0.9	0.2	16.5	1.7	452
3	31.7	2.6	15.1	32.8	68.8	1.4	0.3	13.8	1.4	481
4	30.1	2.4	20.5	39.2	72.4	2.0	0.3	13.6	1.4	435
Mother's education[A,B]										
Pre-primary or none	29.9	2.4	26.9	23.7	35.6	0.6	0.1	8.6	0.7	114
Primary	23.0	2.1	26.9	34.1	56.7	1.1	0.2	7.1	0.9	352
Secondary	30.9	2.7	11.8	35.2	82.3	1.5	0.3	16.5	1.7	755
Higher	49.5	3.4	9.8	36.2	87.7	2.4	0.6	28.0	2.3	142
Father's education [B]										
Pre-primary or none	(15.5)	(2.3)	(21.8)	(100.0)	(97.4)	(1.7)	(0.4)	(3.7)	(0.8)	33
Primary	27.0	2.4	18.6	100.0	84.2	1.4	0.6	14.0	1.7	119
Secondary	27.8	2.5	15.2	100.0	80.7	2.9	0.6	14.9	1.5	239
Higher	45.3	3.3	11.4	100.0	86.1	13.2	1.4	14.0	2.0	59
Biological father not in the household	31.6	2.6	17.1	0.0	66.4	0.3	0.1	15.3	1.4	901

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	20.1	2.2	18.2	28.0	64.5	1.8	0.2	10.8	1.2	193
Has no functional difficulty	32.5	2.7	16.5	35.1	73.6	1.3	0.3	15.2	1.5	1,174
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	26.5	2.3	20.7	35.0	71.1	0.8	0.3	10.7	1.3	309
Second	21.0	2.2	21.5	28.1	65.0	0.9	0.2	10.3	1.2	307
Middle	31.6	2.6	14.3	39.3	73.3	1.7	0.3	14.1	1.4	278
Fourth	35.8	2.8	15.5	28.7	73.3	1.7	0.3	22.0	1.8	242
Richest	43.1	3.2	9.5	40.2	81.3	2.2	0.5	18.5	1.8	232

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

[2] MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

[3] MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

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

[B] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" and "Father's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

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

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**2.4**	**0.5**	**46.2**	**63.7**	**68.6**	**63.2**	**2,251**
Sex							
Male	2.5	0.4	46.7	63.8	66.5	62.4	1,135
Female	2.3	0.6	45.7	63.6	70.8	64.0	1,116
Area							
Urban	3.7	0.8	36.9	78.3	58.0	59.3	464
Rural	2.0	0.4	48.6	59.9	71.4	64.2	1,787
Region							
Hhohho	2.9	0.8	42.4	60.0	67.9	60.0	690
Manzini	1.6	0.2	45.8	73.8	60.0	61.6	629
Shiselweni	1.2	0.3	50.3	63.9	74.2	69.5	432
Lubombo	3.7	0.4	48.3	56.0	75.6	64.2	501
Age							
0-1	0.5	0.0	25.2	55.7	47.5	42.0	884
2-4	3.5	0.7	59.8	68.9	82.3	76.9	1,367
Mother's education[A,B]							
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	56.9	44.8	78.7	65.2	149
Primary	0.6	0.0	50.4	57.0	75.0	63.9	541
Secondary	1.8	0.2	45.4	64.8	66.9	62.8	1,315
Higher	10.4	3.2	33.6	85.0	57.4	62.3	239
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	2.9	0.4	66.3	63.9	81.9	81.8	193
Has no functional difficulty	3.6	0.8	58.7	69.8	82.3	76.1	1,174
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.6	0.0	48.3	43.9	70.9	55.3	512
Second	1.3	0.2	50.5	53.9	73.9	64.3	504
Middle	1.0	0.0	47.9	68.2	68.9	65.7	460
Fourth	1.6	0.4	40.7	74.7	65.9	66.4	411
Richest	8.9	2.1	41.3	87.1	60.8	66.1	364

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

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

[B]The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" and "Father's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	**3.7**	**12.1**	**13.7**	**2,251**
Sex				
Male	3.5	13.2	14.7	1,135
Female	3.9	11.0	12.8	1,116
Residence				
Urban	2.3	4.9	6.0	464
Rural	4.1	14.0	15.8	1,787
Region				
Hhohho	3.4	11.3	13.4	690
Manzini	2.1	8.0	8.9	629
Shiselweni	3.5	16.1	18.5	432
Lubombo	6.3	15.2	16.1	501
Age				
0-1	3.1	8.9	9.7	884
2-4	4.1	14.2	16.4	1,367
Mother's education[A,B]				
Pre-primary or none	3.9	20.7	20.7	149
Primary	3.0	13.9	15.1	541
Secondary	4.0	12.0	13.8	1,315
Higher	3.7	3.5	5.9	239
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	8.1	15.7	18.8	193
Has no functional difficulty	3.4	14.0	16.0	1,174
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	4.4	16.1	17.9	512
Second	4.2	15.8	17.4	504
Middle	2.1	11.6	12.8	460
Fourth	5.3	10.4	12.3	411
Richest	2.2	4.1	5.7	364

[1] MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

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

[B] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" and "Father's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

7.10 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[119] While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning and well-being.[120]

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organized according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.[121]

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group[122]. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

[119] UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale.* Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

[120] Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

[121] For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': **https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecdi2030/**

[122] The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDImodule that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.11.1: Early childhood development index 2030

Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on-track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Early childhood development index 2030[1]	Number of children age 24 to 59 months
Total	**48.0**	**1,367**
Sex		
Male	43.2	653
Female	52.4	714
Area		
Urban	51.8	282
Rural	47.1	1,085
Region		
Hhohho	49.1	392
Manzini	46.1	396
Shiselweni	46.9	263
Lubombo	50.1	316
Age		
24 to 35 months	59.0	452
36 to 47 months	46.2	481
48 to 59 months	32.8	435
Attendance to early childhood education [A]		
Attending	73.5	85
Not attending	38.0	830
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	33.9	193
Does not have functional difficulty	50.3	1,174
Mother's education[B,C]		
Pre-primary or none	45.7	114
Primary	36.3	352
Secondary	51.3	755
Higher	62.1	142
Vocational	(*)	3
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	36.2	309
Second	44.2	307
Middle	50.0	278
Fourth	56.4	242
Richest	57.7	232

[1] MICS indicator TC.53 - Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

[A] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

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

[C] The categories "Vocational" and "Missing/DK" of the background characteristics "Mother's education" and "Father's education" have been suppressed due to a small unweighted denominators

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

8 LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

In Eswatini, there are about 1,400 Early childhood education (ECE) centres distributed evenly across the four regions of the country. There are a variety of centre types that provide ECE services, as listed below:

- ✓ Church or mission
- ✓ Community
- ✓ Government owned
- ✓ Home-based (individuals)
- ✓ Neighbourhood Care Point (NCPs)
- ✓ Private (non-church based, non-governmental organisations)
- ✓ Other (e.g., day-care centres, community ECCDE centres)

The most common types are the community and NCP centres and a majority of the centres have their own building. According to the 2021 Mapping of Early Childhood Care Development and Education (ECCDE) Centres in Eswatini report, financing of ECCDE[123] centres is mostly independent, with only 6% of them receiving regular government support. The financial support is mostly for NCPs, as well as community ECCDE centres such as Kagogo and Indlunkhulu.

In Eswatini, the Early childhood education program consists of Pre-primary Level 1, Pre-primary Level 2, Grade 0 (year preceding primary school) and day-care.

Government policies, strategies and plans that governs the ECE program include the following:

- ✓ National Education and Training Sector Policy, 2018
- ✓ Education Sector Strategic Plan (2022-2034)
- ✓ Multisectoral ECCD framework 2021-20225
- ✓ Swaziland Early Learning and Development Standards, 2013

A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education.
Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Eswatini is age 6 years. Table LN.1.2

[123] Early Childhood Care Development and Education (ECCDE) includes ECE.

therefore refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year.[124] In Eswatini, the school year begins in January.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted[125] net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

[124] In MICS, the age of household members is the age at the time of the survey. This determines eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions. Age is also used to define indicators. However, to generate the majority of education-related indicators that are based on the age of children, e.g., adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, etc., a variable is created to reflect the age at the beginning of the school year. This eliminates issues related to the timing and length of survey fieldwork and creates comparable findings across countries, while taking age-criteria for enrolment into account. Tables in this chapter specifically mention “Age at beginning of school year” in rows and columns where applicable, as compared to simply “age” in reference to age at the time of the survey.

[125] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**9.3**	**916**
Sex		
Male	7.9	438
Female	10.7	477
Area		
Urban	17.5	179
Rural	7.4	737
Region		
Hhohho	12.3	263
Manzini	9.6	252
Shiselweni	8.9	181
Lubombo	5.9	220
Age (in months)		
36-47	2.3	481
48-59	17.2	435
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	1.2	82
Primary	8.3	243
Secondary	7.4	493
Higher	29.1	95
Vocational	(*)	2
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	8.3	128
Has no functional difficulty	9.5	788
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	3.7	213
Second	8.4	190
Middle	5.9	185
Fourth	9.6	172
Richest	21.9	156

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

[A] Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e. attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

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

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)	Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of school year
Total	**58.8**	**21.1**	**20.1**	**100.0**	**79.9**	**407**
Sex						
Male	60.3	18.6	21.1	100.0	78.9	198
Female	57.4	23.5	19.1	100.0	80.9	209
Area						
Urban	64.2	27.4	8.4	100.0	91.6	95
Rural	57.2	19.2	23.6	100.0	76.4	312
Region						
Hhohho	60.6	18.0	21.4	100.0	78.6	115
Manzini	57.9	25.9	16.2	100.0	83.8	134
Shiselweni	59.4	21.1	19.5	100.0	80.5	73
Lubombo	57.3	17.7	25.0	100.0	75.0	84
Mother's education [A]						
Pre-primary or none	(54.2)	(14.8)	(31.0)	100.0	(69.0)	38
Primary	52.8	15.9	31.3	100.0	68.7	111
Secondary	61.2	23.0	15.8	100.0	84.2	211
Higher	(64.9)	(33.1)	(2.0)	100.0	(98.0)	42
Mother's functional difficulties [B]						
Has functional difficulty	(64.0)	(28.4)	(7.6)	100.0	(92.4)	25
Has no functional difficulty	58.0	21.8	20.3	100.0	79.7	255
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	44.6	17.4	38.0	100.0	62.0	91
Second	56.5	17.5	26.0	100.0	74.0	79
Middle	70.5	15.8	13.7	100.0	86.3	77
Fourth	64.7	23.8	11.5	100.0	88.5	85
Richest	59.9	31.7	8.4	100.0	91.6	75
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male[2]	0.95	1.26	0.91	na	1.02	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest[3]	0.74	0.55	4.54	na	0.68	na
Area						
Rural/Urban[4]	0.89	0.70	2.80	na	0.83	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

[2] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

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

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Eswatini, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 13 and upper secondary school at age 16. There are 7 grades in primary school and 3 in lower secondary and 2 in upper secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 7. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as form 1 to form 3 and in upper secondary, form 4 to form 5. The school year typically runs from January to December of the same year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.[126] With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Eswatini
Level	ISCED Name	English
0	Early childhood education and care	Grade zero
		Pre-primary education
1	Primary	Primary school (grade 1 - 7)
2	Lower secondary	Lower secondary (form 1 - 3)
3	Upper secondary	Upper secondary (form 4 - 5)
The post-secondary level 4-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent		

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.[127]

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 12 years) who are attending primary or secondary school[128], and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4

[126] ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: **http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings**.

[127] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

[128] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 13 to 15 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels[129], and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in grade 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in grade 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 16 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher[130], and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Eswatini, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 7 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 12 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 15 to 17 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 15 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 18 to 20 years and children age 20 to 22 years, respectively.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate[131], defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

[129] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

[130] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

[131] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN 2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**67.1**	**382**
Sex		
Male	(62.1)	184
Female	71.7	198
Area		
Urban	59.6	63
Rural	68.6	320
Region		
Hhohho	67.9	110
Manzini	55.5	114
Shiselweni	79.9	80
Lubombo	69.8	78
Mother's education [A]		
Pre-primary or none	(46.6)	37
Primary	62.7	108
Secondary	73.4	186
Higher	69.8	48
Mother's functional difficulties [B]		
Has functional difficulty	(78.6)	31
Has no functional difficulty	73.6	220
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	63.9	76
Second	60.6	99
Middle	70.6	70
Fourth	77.7	72
Richest	65.4	66

[1] MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**81.6**	**403**
Sex		
Male	80.7	194
Female	82.3	209
Area		
Urban	72.5	53
Rural	82.9	350
Region		
Hhohho	81.5	132
Manzini	76.4	99
Shiselweni	89.3	87
Lubombo	79.8	85
Mother's education [A]		
Pre-primary or none	69.7	53
Primary	74.9	109
Secondary	88.5	195
Higher	(80.6)	44
Mother's functional difficulties [B]		
Has functional difficulty	(84.2)	34
Has no functional difficulty	80.4	242
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	69.4	91
Second	86.9	105
Middle	88.7	78
Fourth	81.3	75
Richest	81.8	54

[1] MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**94.5**	**0.7**	**4.8**	**1,382**	**94.8**	**1.3**	**3.9**	**1,406**	**94.6**	**1.0**	**4.4**	**2,788**
Area												
Urban	94.3	1.9	3.8	207	96.0	1.2	2.8	247	95.2	1.5	3.2	454
Rural	94.5	0.5	5.0	1,176	94.5	1.3	4.2	1,158	94.5	0.9	4.6	2,334
Region												
Hhohho	92.0	1.1	6.8	377	92.2	1.6	6.2	395	92.1	1.4	6.5	772
Manzini	94.7	0.8	4.5	417	95.9	1.5	2.6	416	95.3	1.2	3.5	833
Shiselweni	96.3	0.6	3.1	278	98.1	0.2	1.7	286	97.2	0.4	2.4	564
Lubombo	95.5	0.1	4.4	310	93.4	1.7	4.9	308	94.5	0.9	4.6	618
Age at beginning of school year												
6	82.2	4.3	13.5	194	84.7	6.2	9.0	209	83.5	5.3	11.2	403
7	93.4	0.6	6.0	208	90.5	2.8	6.7	194	92.0	1.7	6.3	402
8	96.0	0.0	4.0	210	96.9	0.0	3.1	190	96.4	0.0	3.6	400
9	97.8	0.0	2.2	202	97.8	0.0	2.2	217	97.8	0.0	2.2	420
10	98.6	0.0	1.4	187	96.8	0.0	3.2	210	97.6	0.0	2.4	397
11	97.1	0.0	2.9	188	98.1	0.0	1.9	205	97.6	0.0	2.4	392
12	96.4	0.0	3.6	194	98.9	0.0	1.1	180	97.6	0.0	2.4	374
School management [B]												
Government/Public	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,069	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,063	100.0	0.0	0.0	2,133
Mission	100.0	0.0	0.0	175	100.0	0.0	0.0	201	100.0	0.0	0.0	377
Private	100.0	0.0	0.0	55	100.0	0.0	0.0	61	100.0	0.0	0.0	116
Mother's education [C]												
Pre-primary or none	89.0	0.4	10.6	174	90.1	1.8	8.1	160	89.5	1.1	9.4	335
Primary	92.0	0.5	7.5	409	92.2	1.5	6.3	423	92.1	1.0	6.9	832
Secondary	97.6	0.3	2.1	655	97.2	1.2	1.5	658	97.4	0.8	1.8	1,313
Higher	94.1	3.5	2.4	138	96.3	0.7	3.1	157	95.3	2.0	2.7	295

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Mother's functional difficulties [D]												
Has functional difficulty	95.3	0.0	4.7	91	95.8	1.4	2.8	76	95.6	0.6	3.8	168
Has no functional difficulty	94.3	0.9	4.8	737	94.4	1.6	4.0	814	94.4	1.2	4.4	1,551
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	90.5	0.6	8.9	288	91.7	2.6	5.7	300	91.1	1.6	7.3	588
Second	95.5	0.3	4.1	319	94.0	1.7	4.3	302	94.8	1.0	4.2	621
Middle	95.7	0.7	3.7	270	96.0	0.6	3.4	297	95.8	0.6	3.5	567
Fourth	94.6	1.1	4.2	266	95.7	0.6	3.6	277	95.2	0.9	3.9	543
Richest	96.4	0.8	2.7	240	97.0	0.9	2.1	229	96.7	0.8	2.4	469

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The categories of "Other" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School management" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school [A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**42.5**	**51.3**	**6.0**	**569**	**59.3**	**33.9**	**6.8**	**554**	**50.8**	**42.7**	**6.4**	**1123**
Area												
Urban	61.2	32.5	6.3	92	73.2	22.0	4.9	93	67.2	27.2	5.6	185
Rural	38.9	54.9	5.9	477	56.5	36.3	7.1	461	47.5	45.7	6.5	938
Region												
Hhohho	45.9	42.3	10.7	152	65.8	23.1	11.1	150	55.8	32.8	10.9	302
Manzini	52.5	41.3	6.2	168	61.7	32.6	5.7	140	56.7	37.3	6.0	308
Shiselweni	30.8	65.9	3.3	117	61.8	35.0	2.7	121	46.6	50.2	3.0	238
Lubombo	36.2	61.2	2.6	133	47.9	45.5	6.6	143	42.2	53.1	4.7	275
Age at beginning of school year												
13	24.0	69.2	6.8	195	47.7	48.2	4.1	206	36.2	58.4	5.4	401
14	46.6	48.6	4.3	189	61.0	32.8	6.1	162	53.3	41.3	5.1	351
15	57.7	35.0	6.9	185	70.5	18.9	10.3	186	64.1	27.0	8.6	371
School management [B]												
Government/Public	47.7	52.1	0.0	451	64.3	35.7	0.0	434	55.9	44.0	0.0	885
Mission	25.4	74.6	0.0	72	49.6	50.4	0.0	58	36.2	63.8	0.0	130
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(84.1)	(15.9)	(0.0)	30
Mother's education [C,D]												
Pre-primary or none	33.9	57.5	8.6	64	47.7	39.9	12.4	75	41.4	48.0	10.6	139
Primary	32.3	59.2	8.1	172	45.6	44.2	10.2	160	38.7	52.0	9.1	333
Secondary	45.1	50.1	4.5	266	66.8	31.0	2.2	247	55.5	40.9	3.4	512
Higher	68.3	26.8	4.9	50	83.6	14.1	1.3	59	76.6	20.0	3.0	109
Mother's functional difficulties [E]												
Has functional difficulty	(44.3)	(50.9)	(4.9)	36	(71.7)	(24.6)	(3.7)	27	56.1	39.5	4.4	63
Has no functional difficulty	40.6	53.2	5.9	255	63.8	32.8	3.2	267	52.5	42.7	4.5	522

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	31.6	60.4	7.5	118	42.8	45.4	11.8	110	37.0	53.2	9.5	227
Second	37.3	59.8	2.1	112	50.8	41.1	8.1	123	44.3	50.0	5.3	234
Middle	41.7	51.9	6.4	106	62.9	29.2	7.9	115	52.7	40.1	7.2	222
Fourth	43.3	48.3	8.4	131	64.7	30.9	4.4	91	52.0	41.2	6.8	222
Richest	60.6	34.5	4.9	102	75.9	22.3	1.4	116	68.7	28.0	3.0	218

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The categories of “Other” and “Missing/DK” in the background characteristic of “School management” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The categories of “Vocational” and “DK/missing” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households

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

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Total	**16.5**	**44.3**	**18.9**	**20.3**	**100.0**	**3,272**	**9.6**	**23.4**	**19.9**	**47.0**	**100.0**	**1,135**
Sex												
Male	13.4	40.2	20.5	25.9	100.0	1,694	7.4	17.8	20.0	54.8	100.0	581
Female	19.8	48.8	17.2	14.2	100.0	1,578	12.0	29.3	19.8	38.9	100.0	554
Area												
Urban	23.9	44.0	18.3	13.8	100.0	512	16.1	26.5	24.9	32.5	100.0	188
Rural	15.1	44.4	19.0	21.5	100.0	2,760	8.3	22.8	18.9	49.9	100.0	947
Region												
Hhohho	16.7	51.4	17.8	14.2	100.0	843	8.9	29.4	17.6	44.1	100.0	310
Manzini	16.2	45.2	19.5	19.0	100.0	959	10.6	20.8	23.9	44.7	100.0	333
Shiselweni	16.9	39.1	18.2	25.8	100.0	707	7.9	21.4	18.3	52.4	100.0	251
Lubombo	16.4	40.3	19.9	23.5	100.0	763	11.0	21.5	19.1	48.4	100.0	241
Mother's education [A,B]												
Pre-primary or none	12.5	40.5	23.8	23.2	100.0	382	7.3	32.9	26.6	33.2	100.0	88
Primary	12.8	41.3	21.5	24.4	100.0	984	7.7	27.7	35.9	28.7	100.0	197
Secondary	18.0	47.2	18.2	16.7	100.0	1,532	14.0	34.5	27.1	24.4	100.0	395
Higher	28.6	51.0	11.4	9.0	100.0	313	30.4	42.0	15.5	12.1	100.0	98
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	22.0	64.9	8.7	4.4	100.0	382	11.6	31.7	21.4	35.2	100.0	319
2 (primary/lower secondary)	22.5	58.7	14.3	4.5	100.0	394	10.1	21.2	19.6	49.1	100.0	435
3 (primary/lower secondary)	20.8	50.4	20.7	8.0	100.0	489	7.4	19.1	19.0	54.5	100.0	382
4 (primary)	15.4	45.8	24.2	14.6	100.0	512	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	13.7	36.2	20.4	29.7	100.0	480	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	12.8	35.3	19.6	32.3	100.0	520	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	11.1	26.9	20.8	41.2	100.0	494	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
School management [C]												
Government/Public	16.0	44.0	19.5	20.6	100.0	2,642	9.5	23.0	19.2	48.2	100.0	1,014
Mission	13.0	46.8	18.0	22.2	100.0	481	7.7	31.8	21.3	39.3	100.0	82
Private	40.5	42.3	9.3	7.9	100.0	136	(18.3)	(17.0)	(36.2)	(28.5)	100.0	35
Mother's functional difficulties [D]												
Has functional difficulty	19.0	45.7	17.2	18.1	100.0	199	11.6	51.5	15.5	21.4	100.0	45
Has no functional difficulty	17.7	47.8	18.7	15.8	100.0	1,745	13.2	37.5	27.3	22.0	100.0	377
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.7	42.2	21.9	25.3	100.0	695	4.4	20.6	19.6	55.4	100.0	191
Second	14.5	42.2	21.4	21.9	100.0	737	7.5	20.0	20.8	51.7	100.0	224
Middle	16.7	45.8	17.7	19.9	100.0	667	6.9	22.8	19.5	50.8	100.0	257
Fourth	16.0	48.3	16.9	18.8	100.0	639	9.8	27.5	19.8	42.9	100.0	227
Richest	27.4	43.5	15.2	13.9	100.0	535	18.6	25.8	19.8	35.8	100.0	236

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

[B] The categories of “Vocational” and “DK/missing” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The categories of “Other” and “Missing/DK” in the background characteristic of “School management” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**22.3**	**49.7**	**14.9**	**13.1**	**385**	**36.5**	**39.7**	**5.9**	**17.8**	**336**	**28.9**	**45.0**	**10.8**	**15.3**	**721**
Area															
Urban	35.9	39.8	6.2	18.1	68	(54.2)	(32.2)	(2.1)	(11.5)	58	44.3	36.3	4.3	15.1	126
Rural	19.4	51.8	16.8	12.0	317	32.8	41.3	6.8	19.1	278	25.7	46.9	12.1	15.3	595
Region															
Hhohho	26.7	44.8	10.8	17.7	104	39.5	32.3	4.9	23.3	89	32.6	39.0	8.1	20.3	193
Manzini	22.0	47.4	15.0	15.6	125	40.8	41.7	4.6	12.9	99	30.4	44.9	10.3	14.4	224
Shiselweni	17.4	53.7	20.8	8.1	79	28.3	54.8	7.7	9.2	69	22.5	54.3	14.7	8.6	148
Lubombo	21.8	55.7	14.5	8.0	77	34.9	32.3	7.4	25.4	78	28.4	43.9	10.9	16.7	156
Age at beginning of school year															
16	16.7	55.4	19.7	8.2	183	32.1	46.6	8.0	13.3	162	23.9	51.3	14.2	10.6	346
17	27.4	44.4	10.6	17.5	202	40.7	33.3	4.0	22.0	174	33.6	39.3	7.6	19.6	375
School management [B]															
Government/Public	22.5	59.6	17.9	0.0	279	40.1	52.0	7.9	0.0	241	30.6	56.1	13.3	0.0	520
Mission	(25.8)	(55.3)	(19.0)	(0.0)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	36.5	48.8	14.6	0.0	52
Mother's education [C,D]															
Pre-primary or none	(7.7)	(50.8)	(29.4)	(12.2)	31	(15.9)	(51.7)	(13.6)	(18.8)	28	11.6	51.2	21.9	15.3	58
Primary	13.0	46.3	29.0	11.8	81	25.7	45.6	9.1	19.6	70	18.9	46.0	19.8	15.4	150
Secondary	23.0	60.0	14.6	2.4	106	42.7	40.4	3.7	13.2	95	32.3	50.7	9.5	7.5	201
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(50.8)	(43.7)	(3.9)	(1.6)	36

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year		Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school [A]		Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school [A]		Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school [2,A]	
Mother's functional difficulties [E]															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	19.5	57.9	16.6	6.0	104	41.4	38.7	5.5	14.5	89	29.6	49.1	11.4	9.9	192
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	8.7	45.1	20.1	26.2	73	25.1	41.7	6.1	27.0	70	16.7	43.4	13.3	26.6	143
Second	18.3	49.0	19.2	13.5	81	29.8	43.6	6.6	20.0	70	23.7	46.5	13.3	16.5	151
Middle	22.0	53.9	16.1	8.0	81	32.1	44.7	7.0	16.2	81	27.1	49.3	11.5	12.1	163
Fourth	31.5	43.8	13.3	11.5	84	40.4	35.2	4.9	19.5	59	35.2	40.2	9.8	14.8	143
Richest	31.0	58.0	4.7	6.3	66	61.2	30.0	4.6	4.2	56	44.9	45.1	4.7	5.3	122

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The categories of “Private” and “Missing/DK” in the background characteristic of “School management” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The categories of “Vocational” and “DK/missing” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 15-17 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years[A]
Total	**122.7**	**374**	**79.7**	**1,093**	**90.3**	**298**	**94.4**	**371**	**57.3**	**1,024**	**36.5**	**989**
Sex												
Male	122.9	194	74.9	570	88.0	142	94.9	185	54.2	538	33.5	520
Female	122.5	180	84.9	522	92.3	156	93.9	186	60.9	486	39.9	469
Area												
Urban	(87.2)	57	91.9	189	97.5	40	(90.5)	63	70.8	215	50.1	270
Rural	129.1	317	77.1	903	89.2	257	95.2	308	53.8	809	31.4	719
Region												
Hhohho	129.5	92	83.6	293	79.7	79	91.3	100	57.9	330	38.5	308
Manzini	99.1	121	83.7	334	94.7	90	96.7	109	61.5	311	43.3	335
Shiselweni	128.3	85	76.3	225	95.9	66	112.5	77	52.8	188	25.3	156
Lubombo	146.0	77	72.6	241	91.4	63	78.9	85	54.1	195	30.5	189
School management [B]												
Government/Public	123.0	301	82.3	796	100.0	240	114.1	276	60.6	509	17.8	290
Mission	160.1	47	67.7	97	(100.0)	21	60.4	45	66.3	41	(*)	16
Private	(*)	14	(100.0)	35	(*)	7	(*)	14	(*)	24	(82.3)	28
Mother's education [C,D]												
Pre-primary or none	101.5	52	70.5	105	(78.8)	29	52.5	46	na	na	na	na
Primary	128.9	109	66.7	253	94.1	71	43.7	103	na	na	na	na
Secondary	114.2	167	82.5	370	97.0	132	46.2	169	na	na	na	na
Higher	(104.7)	45	89.7	72	(90.2)	31	(80.0)	37	na	na	na	na

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 15-17 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years[A]
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	19	72.3	42	(*)	14	(58.2)	24	na	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	104.7	199	79.6	350	93.3	124	53.5	158	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	107.5	88	73.8	216	88.3	52	78.9	73	41.0	184	18.4	172
Second	131.1	76	72.9	225	89.9	65	92.6	75	53.5	206	31.9	202
Middle	131.0	69	81.5	237	85.4	65	125.7	74	58.1	219	34.2	198
Fourth	113.3	74	79.7	218	93.7	60	87.5	75	59.5	203	44.0	198
Richest	135.0	69	91.9	196	94.6	56	87.3	74	72.5	211	50.3	220

[1] MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)

[3] MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

[4] MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)

[5] MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)

[6] MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

[B] The categories of “Other” and “Missing/DK” in the background characteristic of “School management” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

[D] The categories of “Vocational” and “DK/missing” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), [1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[3]
Total[3]	**94.8**	**94.5**	**94.6**	**1.00**	**59.3**	**42.5**	**50.8**	**1.39**	**36.5**	**22.3**	**28.9**	**1.64**
Area												
Urban	96.0	94.3	95.2	1.02	73.2	61.2	67.2	1.20	(54.2)	35.9	44.3	(1.51)
Rural	94.5	94.5	94.5	1.00	56.5	38.9	47.5	1.45	32.8	19.4	25.7	1.69
Region												
Hhohho	92.2	92.0	92.1	1.00	65.8	45.9	55.8	1.43	39.5	26.7	32.6	1.48
Manzini	95.9	94.7	95.3	1.01	61.7	52.5	56.7	1.17	40.8	22.0	30.4	1.85
Shiselweni	98.1	96.3	97.2	1.02	61.8	30.8	46.6	2.00	28.3	17.4	22.5	1.62
Lubombo	93.4	95.5	94.5	0.98	47.9	36.2	42.2	1.32	34.9	21.8	28.4	1.6
School management [A]												
Government/Public	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	64.3	47.7	55.9	1.35	40.1	22.5	30.6	1.78
Mission	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	49.6	25.4	36.2	1.96	(*)	(25.8)	36.5	(*)
Private	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	(*)	(*)	(84.1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's education [B,C]												
Pre-primary or none	90.1	89.0	89.5	1.01	47.7	33.9	41.4	1.41	(15.9)	(7.7)	11.6	(2.80)
Primary	92.2	92.0	92.1	1.00	45.6	32.3	38.7	1.41	25.7	13.0	18.9	1.98
Secondary	97.2	97.6	97.4	1.00	66.8	45.1	55.5	1.48	42.7	23.0	32.3	1.86
Higher	96.3	94.1	95.3	1.02	83.6	68.3	76.6	1.22	(*)	(*)	(50.8)	(*)
Mother's functional difficulties [D]												
Has functional difficulty	95.8	95.3	95.6	1.01	(71.7)	(44.3)	56.1	(1.62)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	94.4	94.3	94.4	1.00	63.8	40.6	52.5	1.57	41.4	19.5	29.6	2.12

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), [1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[3]
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	91.7	90.5	91.1	1.01	42.8	31.6	37.0	1.36	25.1	8.7	16.7	2.88
Second	94.0	95.5	94.8	0.98	50.8	37.3	44.3	1.36	29.8	18.3	23.7	1.63
Middle	96.0	95.7	95.8	1.00	62.9	41.7	52.7	1.51	32.1	22.0	27.1	1.46
Fourth	95.7	94.6	95.2	1.01	64.7	43.3	52.0	1.50	40.4	31.5	35.2	1.28
Richest	97.0	96.4	96.7	1.01	75.9	60.6	68.7	1.25	61.2	31.0	44.9	1.98
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest[1]	0.95	0.94	0.94	na	0.56	0.52	0.54	na	0.41	0.28	0.37	na
Area												
Rural/Urban[2]	0.98	1.00	0.99	na	0.77	0.64	0.71	na	(0.61)	0.54	0.58	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[2] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The categories of "Other" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School management" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

na: not applicable

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[132] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[133]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[134] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[135]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.[136]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

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[132] Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

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Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Total	**95.7**	**3,453**	**16.5**	**95.7**	**64.1**	**58.2**	**4.1**	**24.7**	**3,305**
Sex									
Male	94.2	1,689	14.7	96.6	66.2	59.1	3.9	24.3	1,592
Female	97.1	1,763	18.2	95.0	62.2	57.4	4.3	25.0	1,713
Area									
Urban	96.2	570	17.4	92.6	53.7	51.1	2.2	30.0	548
Rural	95.6	2,883	16.4	96.4	66.2	59.6	4.5	23.6	2,756
Region									
Hhohho	94.4	1,010	17.0	94.4	58.7	50.5	2.7	24.2	954
Manzini	96.0	1,007	15.6	94.5	62.7	58.9	2.8	28.2	967
Shiselweni	98.4	667	20.4	97.5	74.7	67.4	8.3	29.3	656
Lubombo	94.7	769	13.6	97.5	63.4	58.9	3.9	16.5	728
Age at beginning of school year									
6	94.9	206	17.7	95.7	71.4	61.2	5.5	24.4	195
7	92.1	406	14.5	95.3	61.2	53.5	3.2	20.1	374
8	96.6	428	20.5	94.2	67.8	60.5	4.5	25.7	414
9	95.3	422	16.5	93.6	65.7	61.3	2.9	23.2	402
10	97.1	439	13.2	95.5	61.8	57.0	4.0	24.8	426
11	98.2	442	13.7	98.7	65.4	60.6	3.3	25.1	434
12	98.2	436	17.7	97.1	61.5	54.8	3.3	22.7	428
13	93.7	400	20.1	96.1	63.7	56.6	5.9	27.1	375
14	93.7	272	15.1	94.8	60.6	59.9	5.9	31.4	255
School attendance [B]									
Early childhood education	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	100.0	3,021	16.3	95.9	64.2	58.3	4.2	24.9	3,021
Lower secondary	100.0	274	19.4	94.6	63.6	57.5	2.3	22.0	274
Upper secondary	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Out-of-school	0.4	149	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
School management [C,D]									
Government/Public	99.4	2,706	14.8	96.7	63.4	57.7	4.1	24.0	2,689
Mission	100.0	462	13.5	96.9	73.5	65.7	3.4	23.8	462
Private	(*)	119	66.7	73.2	52.1	48.8	7.2	41.4	119

Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Mother's education [E]									
Pre-primary or none	92.3	390	10.9	95.2	64.2	55.9	4.2	16.6	359
Primary	92.6	1,054	11.0	96.9	67.9	62.8	3.6	22.0	976
Secondary	98.3	1,643	18.4	96.6	63.5	57.8	4.6	26.5	1,616
Higher	96.8	348	29.1	89.1	54.7	47.9	3.2	30.9	337
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	92.4	436	16.8	94.1	61.5	58.7	3.1	26.4	403
Has no functional difficulty	96.2	3,017	16.5	96.0	64.5	58.1	4.2	24.5	2,902
Mother's functional difficulties [F]									
Has functional difficulty	94.7	201	15.9	91.7	71.0	64.8	0.7	18.0	190
Has no functional difficulty	94.9	1,964	19.7	96.3	62.8	57.6	4.3	26.6	1,864
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	94.9	699	15.1	96.2	62.7	55.4	6.6	19.0	663
Second	95.0	775	13.8	98.0	72.2	67.6	5.4	25.9	737
Middle	96.5	709	13.5	96.7	61.7	54.6	2.3	20.2	684
Fourth	96.3	675	14.4	95.5	67.3	61.3	1.8	28.0	651
Richest	96.0	594	27.7	91.2	54.5	50.1	4.3	31.4	570

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

[2] MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

[3] MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

[4] MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

[5] MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

[A] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

[B] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caretakers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

[D] The categories of "Other" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School management" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[F] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:							Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Students strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	**92.6**	**3,305**	**92.1**	**62.5**	**6.0**	**41.2**	**3.3**	**4.4**	**9.8**	**3,061**	**13.7**	**301**
Sex												
Male	93.3	1,592	91.5	64.9	5.9	44.4	3.8	4.8	10.5	1,485	14.7	156
Female	92.0	1,713	92.6	60.2	6.1	38.2	2.8	4.0	9.2	1,576	12.6	145
Area												
Urban	94.4	548	94.6	80.3	5.5	30.3	3.0	0.8	6.4	518	(*)	33
Rural	92.3	2,756	91.6	58.8	6.1	43.5	3.4	5.1	10.5	2,544	15.4	268
Region												
Hhohho	93.0	954	86.6	43.2	5.2	46.4	7.7	5.5	10.1	887	(2.4)	90
Manzini	91.1	967	96.7	74.9	6.1	33.8	2.5	1.0	6.8	881	(*)	60
Shiselweni	96.1	656	93.5	70.6	10.9	47.2	1.0	8.4	18.2	631	24.3	115
Lubombo	91.0	728	91.9	63.9	2.2	38.5	0.7	3.5	5.5	663	(*)	36
Age at beginning of school year												
6[A]	84.7	195	95.9	56.8	8.2	41.6	3.4	9.1	17.4	166	(*)	29
7	93.9	374	89.8	57.8	1.8	40.6	1.0	12.0	13.8	351	(*)	49
8	89.5	414	92.6	53.9	9.5	41.8	1.8	9.4	15.9	370	(*)	59
9	93.6	402	90.3	62.8	7.1	41.2	5.4	4.1	10.9	376	(*)	41
10	93.4	426	93.3	63.8	4.1	35.4	3.6	1.6	5.5	398	(*)	22
11	95.3	434	92.8	63.2	3.0	42.5	5.6	1.2	4.2	414	(*)	17
12	96.2	428	93.1	67.5	5.6	40.0	3.3	1.3	6.9	412	(*)	29
13	91.6	375	88.0	62.9	9.3	43.8	4.1	1.2	10.5	343	(*)	36
14	90.3	255	95.7	74.0	7.6	47.4	0.0	2.2	8.5	231	(*)	20
School attendance												
Early childhood education	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	_	-
Primary	92.5	3,021	92.9	62.7	6.0	39.8	3.4	4.5	10.0	2,794	14.7	280
Lower secondary	94.4	274	82.4	59.1	6.5	57.7	2.4	2.8	8.1	259	(*)	21
Upper secondary	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	_	-

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:							Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Students strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Mother's education [B]												
Pre-primary or none	92.4	359	91.7	59.9	6.3	38.9	5.0	2.9	8.2	332	(*)	27
Primary	91.9	976	91.3	61.7	5.3	46.2	2.4	6.6	11.8	897	(17.0)	106
Secondary	94.1	1,616	93.1	62.5	6.2	40.6	3.5	3.6	9.1	1,521	12.9	138
Higher	87.4	337	89.9	67.5	6.3	32.9	3.3	2.7	9.0	295	(*)	26
School management [C,D]												
Government/Public	93.2	2,692	91.7	62.2	6.3	43.7	3.6	4.3	10.0	2,509	14.7	251
Mission	90.3	588	93.3	62.7	3.6	29.8	2.0	4.4	8.0	531	(*)	42
Private	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	5
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	94.9	403	97.0	58.2	3.6	49.9	2.5	3.5	6.7	382	(*)	25
Has no functional difficulty	92.3	2,902	91.4	63.1	6.3	40.0	3.4	4.5	10.3	2,679	14.3	276
Mother's functional difficulties [E]												
Has functional difficulty	92.3	190	82.1	58.1	3.9	54.5	3.7	5.2	9.1	176	(*)	16
Has no functional difficulty	92.5	1,864	93.5	62.0	7.6	39.8	3.0	3.3	10.0	1,723	15.2	172
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	91.4	663	91.8	60.2	8.1	43.1	4.5	4.6	12.2	606	(19.4)	74
Second	94.7	737	91.2	59.4	5.2	48.0	2.3	6.1	10.8	697	(*)	75
Middle	93.2	684	93.0	57.0	3.9	38.3	3.5	3.9	7.8	637	(5.2)	49
Fourth	91.8	651	92.9	65.8	8.6	46.1	4.1	4.9	11.9	597	(19.0)	71
Richest	91.7	570	91.6	72.1	4.3	28.1	2.2	1.9	6.0	523	(*)	32

[1] MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

[A] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

[B] The categories of “Vocational” and “DK/missing” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

[D] The categories of “Other” and “Missing/DK” in the background characteristic of “School management” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years[A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	**11.0**	**3,453**	**41.1**	**3,297**	**96.1**	**3,305**	**28.3**	**3,191**	**89.9**	**3,176**
Sex										
Male	9.0	1,689	37.3	1,605	96.2	1,592	30.4	1,537	90.4	1,532
Female	13.0	1,763	44.7	1,692	95.9	1,713	26.2	1,654	89.5	1,643
Area										
Urban	23.1	570	57.2	516	98.8	548	21.3	509	95.5	542
Rural	8.6	2,883	38.1	2,781	95.5	2,756	29.6	2,682	88.8	2,634
Region										
Hhohho	12.0	1,010	36.2	956	98.7	954	29.3	904	91.8	941
Manzini	9.0	1,007	48.4	952	94.6	967	23.2	932	90.0	915
Shiselweni	10.7	667	51.8	647	95.4	656	37.5	638	89.2	626
Lubombo	12.7	769	28.7	741	95.2	728	25.3	717	87.9	693
Age at beginning of school year										
6[B]	12.8	206	35.4	194	92.6	195	41.5	188	96.2	181
7	10.0	406	42.9	379	96.5	374	42.5	362	97.2	361
8	8.3	428	41.7	415	95.1	414	34.0	402	97.7	394
9	9.8	422	38.4	403	95.7	402	28.2	388	91.2	385
10	13.2	439	43.4	426	95.1	426	23.3	413	89.2	405
11	9.9	442	45.3	425	95.6	434	29.8	418	89.0	415
12	13.3	436	44.8	416	96.5	428	25.9	410	90.6	413
13	14.1	400	36.0	387	98.8	375	16.7	362	77.8	370
14	7.8	272	36.9	251	98.0	255	14.6	246	80.5	250
School attendance										
Early childhood education	(*)	8	(*)	7	(*)	8	(*)	7	(*)	4
Primary	10.8	3,021	41.4	2,910	95.9	3,021	30.5	2,910	90.7	2,896
Lower secondary	14.7	274	38.7	272	99.6	274	5.2	272	81.3	273
Upper secondary	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Out-of-school	7.1	149	(37.0)	107	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
School management[C,D]										
Public	9.3	2,708	39.5	2,608	96.2	2,692	27.6	2,592	89.8	2,590
Mission	12.0	463	43.0	459	95.9	463	29.5	459	89.8	444
Private	54.8	120	80.9	112	97.6	120	40.9	112	91.8	117

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years [A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Mother's education [E]										
Pre-primary or none	4.1	390	28.5	362	97.3	359	25.3	349	84.7	350
Primary	3.7	1,054	32.9	1,007	95.2	976	32.1	949	84.8	929
Secondary	12.6	1,643	44.4	1,580	96.4	1,616	28.3	1,558	93.1	1,557
Higher	33.2	348	62.9	330	(*)	337	20.3	319	95.0	323
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	6.4	436	36.4	396	92.1	403	36.2	394	88.5	371
Has no functional difficulty	11.7	3,017	41.8	2,900	96.6	2,902	27.1	2,797	90.1	2,805
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	9.0	201	41.3	199	96.5	190	40.4	189	87.9	183
Has no functional difficulty	12.7	1,964	44.7	1,863	95.9	1,864	29.3	1,796	92.2	1,787
No information										
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.3	699	30.5	669	96.2	663	31.7	643	85.4	638
Second	4.3	775	38.2	748	95.8	737	36.2	717	89.7	706
Middle	3.8	709	37.3	676	94.7	684	30.8	659	89.7	648
Fourth	15.4	675	43.7	643	96.0	651	21.6	621	90.6	624
Richest	32.6	594	59.3	561	98.1	570	18.4	550	95.1	560

[1] MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

[2] MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

[3] MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

[4] MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

[A] This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.
[B] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.
[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.
[D] The categories of "Other" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School management" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
[E] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
[F] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.CS1: Participation in home learning activities during Covid-19 school closure

Percentage of children who attended primary or secondary school during the 2020 school year who participated in learning activities at home during the school closure due to Covid-19, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent of children who attended primary or secondary school during the 2020 school year who:			
	Participated in any learning activity at home during the school closure due to Covid-19[1]	Participated in any learning activity at home which was organised by the school during the school closure due to Covid-19[2]	Used government-designed educational materials and programs distributed through the media[3]	Number of children who attended primary or secondary school during 2020 school year
Total	**34.1**	**18.7**	**24.0**	**2,376**
Sex				
Male	32.1	17.3	22.6	1,217
Female	36.1	20.1	25.4	1,158
Area				
Urban	35.3	25.8	18.3	389
Rural	33.8	17.3	25.1	1,987
Region				
Hhohho	42.4	27.7	29.5	650
Manzini	30.3	14.5	20.9	709
Shiselweni	39.0	20.4	26.8	504
Lubombo	23.8	11.3	18.5	513
Age (in years)				
06-09	14.3	6.6	6.8	623
10-12	23.7	9.0	14.5	539
13-15	40.7	20.3	31.1	514
16-18	54.7	35.1	40.6	431
School attendance				
Primary	21.7	8.8	13.7	1,547
Lower secondary	51.6	30.4	39.5	526
Upper secondary	66.8	48.8	49.4	303
School management [A,B]				
Public/ Government	33.1	17.6	24.5	1,981
Mission	33.4	14.5	20.7	295
Private	55.5	55.2	21.5	90
Mother's education [C]				
Pre-primary or none	20.0	10.6	17.1	205
Primary	30.6	12.7	21.0	591
Secondary	29.5	15.0	20.5	997
Higher	37.7	26.7	18.2	175
Mother's functional difficulties [D]				
Has functional difficulty	20.5	10.8	15.2	91
Has no functional difficulty	30.2	14.7	20.2	1,114
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	28.0	12.9	20.0	441
Second	32.3	17.0	23.4	499
Middle	36.3	16.2	26.8	499
Fourth	34.7	18.4	26.9	488
Richest	38.8	29.1	22.3	449

[1]Country specific indicator LN.S1 - Participation in home learning during covid-19

[2]Country specific indicator LN.S2 - Participation in school organised home learning during covid-19

[3]Country specific indicator LN.S3 - Participation in government organised learning during covid-19

[A] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

[B] The categories of "Other" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School management" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table LN.3.CS2: Return to school after Covid-19 school closure

Percentage of children who attended primary or secondary school in the 2020 school year who have not returned to school in the 2021 school year because they were unable to afford schools fees, unable to afford schools uniforms and shoes, due to marriage or starting work, or due to pregnancy or any other reasons, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent of children who have not returned to school in the current school year due to:									
	being unable to afford schools fees	being unable to afford schools uniforms and shoes	starting work	pregnancy	being married	Any other reason[A]	Missing	Total	Percentage of children previously attending primary or secondary school who have not returned to school in the current school year due to starting work, pregnancy or marriage [1]	Total number of children who have not returned to school in the current school year
Total	**13.8**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**12.4**	**0.0**	**70.0**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**12.8**	**154**
Sex										
Male	12.8	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	80.0	4.5	100.0	0.8	79
Female	14.9	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	59.5	0.0	100.0	25.6	75
Area										
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Rural	13.3	1.2	0.4	13.8	0.0	68.7	2.5	100.0	14.3	138
Region										
Hhohho	12.3	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	70.7	4.0	100.0	13.1	70
Manzini	(12.7)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(64.8)	(2.0)	100.0	(18.5)	38
Shiselweni	(22.1)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(64.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(13.0)	24
Lubombo	(11.5)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(83.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.5)	21

[1]Country specific indicator LN.S4 - Return to school

[A] These reasons also include completed class level school

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[137] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[138]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[139]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[140] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (…) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[141] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However,

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[137] CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education.* Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. **http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf**.;
Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;
Spaull, N. "Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa." *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

[138] Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

[139] Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

[140] LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force.* Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. **https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf**.;
Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. **https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2**.;
Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Leaning Assessments for Developing Countries.* Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. **http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf**.

[141] Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam.* Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. **http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf**.

given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5[134] and No. 9[142].

In MICS, 2021-2022, reading assessments were available in English and Siswati. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks for these languages, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.[143]

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Depending on children's school attendance different paths of selection of language for the first assessment were taken:

- Children who had ever attended school were assessed using the school language. If the assessment was not available in the school language reported, the child was assessed in the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.
- Children who had never attended school were assessed using the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.

Irrespective of school attendance, all children who failed the first assessment were provided the option to be assessed in the other available language.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Tables LN.4.1.CS1 and LN.4.1.CS2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years with foundational learning skills in reading in English and in Siswati respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

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[142] Gochyyev P., S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. *Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019.
http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTkvMDUvMDcvMTQvNDMvMzgvODQ0L01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfOS5wZGYiXV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2.

[143] In Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English and Siswati.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Siswati, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Total[1,4]	**50.4**	**45.7**	**43.5**	**41.4**	**1,605**	**65.8**	**61.8**	**58.6**	**56.6**	**1,692**
Area										
Urban	58.9	52.9	53.7	50.6	211	72.5	69.9	67.3	67.3	305
Rural	49.1	44.6	41.9	40.0	1,394	64.4	60.1	56.7	54.3	1,387
Region										
Hhohho	49.4	43.9	44.7	40.4	461	63.4	58.2	58.8	54.5	495
Manzini	49.7	44.8	41.2	39.9	462	65.5	62.6	58.0	57.6	491
Shiselweni	51.4	47.7	42.6	41.3	329	70.8	67.9	62.5	61.2	317
Lubombo	51.7	47.4	45.8	44.9	353	65.3	60.5	55.9	54.4	389
Age at beginning of school year										
6[B]	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	117	(8.2)	(7.0)	(8.2)	(7.0)	77
7-8[2,5]	19.9	15.1	14.7	13.4	427	25.4	23.2	21.5	20.9	368
7	15.1	8.4	8.1	7.4	213	9.3	7.9	6.4	5.7	166
8	24.8	21.7	21.1	19.3	214	38.6	35.8	34.0	33.5	202
9	37.8	29.7	29.9	26.4	207	57.3	47.4	41.3	35.6	196
10	64.4	59.9	57.8	55.3	181	82.5	78.8	74.1	71.7	245
11	67.9	61.6	54.7	51.2	196	73.3	72.1	68.2	68.2	229
12	85.2	79.5	69.5	68.0	157	86.2	83.3	76.9	75.7	259
13	81.8	78.5	79.4	76.0	202	94.8	89.0	86.9	83.2	185
14	(80.9)	(79.4)	(77.4)	(77.4)	117	100.0	93.0	95.4	93.0	134
School attendance										
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	48.0	42.8	40.2	38.0	1,426	62.5	58.0	54.3	52.1	1,484
Grade 1	5.7	4.6	5.7	4.6	133	(8.3)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	88
Grade 2-3[3]	18.3	12.0	11.6	10.2	512	28.9	26.4	24.2	23.2	399
Grade 2	8.4	7.8	7.3	7.3	216	14.6	13.5	12.1	11.6	194
Grade 3	25.4	15.0	14.8	12.4	297	42.4	38.4	35.6	34.1	205
Grade 4	53.0	46.5	43.9	40.0	234	62.3	57.1	51.9	47.6	263
Grade 5	74.8	70.3	63.7	61.6	239	83.4	80.1	72.7	70.5	259
Grade 6	90.5	85.6	82.2	79.1	214	85.1	80.7	77.4	74.9	270
Grade 7	(92.9)	(88.1)	(80.8)	(77.9)	94	95.0	86.5	84.4	81.5	205
Lower secondary	(99.2)	(98.5)	(99.2)	(98.5)	108	99.3	98.8	98.8	98.8	164
Form 1	(100.0)	(98.9)	(100.0)	(98.9)	65	(99.0)	(98.4)	(98.4)	(98.4)	119
Form 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44
Form 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Higher					0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Siswati, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
School management [C,D]										
Public	50.5	45.7	43.5	41.5	1,307	65.2	61.1	58.2	56.2	1,301
Mission	58.3	52.5	48.0	45.7	190	65.5	60.6	54.8	52.4	268
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(79.9)	(78.5)	(79.9)	(78.5)	72
Country of Schooling										
Eswatini	51.6	46.7	44.4	42.2	1,534	66.1	62.0	58.8	56.8	1,640
South Africa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Mother's education [E]										
Pre-primary or none	43.9	35.4	37.7	32.7	182	63.7	56.3	59.5	55.1	180
Primary	42.4	37.7	35.3	32.6	509	65.8	59.7	55.7	52.3	498
Secondary	52.9	49.8	46.4	45.8	762	64.1	61.6	56.6	55.9	818
Higher	72.5	63.8	62.9	59.2	150	77.5	75.3	75.5	74.3	180
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	43.1	38.4	38.6	35.0	203	50.2	48.3	47.7	45.8	193
Has no functional difficulty	51.5	46.8	44.2	42.4	1,401	67.9	63.6	60.0	58.0	1,499
Mother's functional difficulties [F]										
Has functional difficulty	(47.8)	(38.9)	(40.5)	(31.6)	116	(67.7)	(59.4)	(61.2)	(52.9)	83
Has no functional difficulty	50.1	46.1	42.3	41.3	857	63.7	60.4	56.5	55.7	1,006
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	42.2	39.5	33.8	32.8	334	56.7	51.9	48.1	46.1	335
Second	43.2	40.3	37.3	34.6	365	67.3	62.7	56.2	54.0	383
Middle	56.9	51.5	45.9	45.4	306	53.8	50.1	49.9	47.5	370
Fourth	48.8	43.8	43.7	42.1	330	71.0	67.2	66.1	63.5	312
Richest	64.8	56.4	60.8	56.0	269	84.3	81.2	76.8	76.5	292
Parity indices										
Wealth										
Poorest/Richest[7]	0.65	0.70	0.56	0.59	na	0.67	0.64	0.63	0.60	na
Area										
Rural/Urban[8]	0.83	0.84	0.78	0.79	na	0.89	0.86	0.84	0.81	na
Functional difficulties										
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	0.84	0.82	0.87	0.83	na	0.74	0.76	0.79	0.79	na

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Siswati, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Total[1,4]	**58.3**	**54.0**	**51.3**	**49.2**	**1.37**	**0.2**	**3,297**
Area							
Urban	66.9	62.9	61.7	60.5	1.33	0.0	516
Rural	56.7	52.3	49.3	47.1	1.36	0.2	2,781
Region							
Hhohho	56.6	51.3	52.0	47.7	1.35	0.0	956
Manzini	57.8	54.0	49.9	49.0	1.44	0.0	952
Shiselweni	60.9	57.7	52.3	51.1	1.48	0.9	647
Lubombo	58.9	54.3	51.1	49.9	1.21	0.0	741
Age at beginning of school year							
6[B]	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	5.95	3.0	194
7-8[2,5]	22.4	18.9	17.8	16.9	1.56	0.0	795
7	12.5	8.2	7.4	6.7	0.77	0.0	379
8	31.5	28.6	27.4	26.2	1.73	0.0	415
9	47.3	38.3	35.4	30.9	1.35	0.0	403
10	74.8	70.8	67.2	64.8	1.30	0.0	426
11	70.8	67.3	62.0	60.4	1.33	0.0	425
12	85.8	81.9	74.1	72.8	1.11	0.0	416
13	88.0	83.5	83.0	79.5	1.09	0.0	387
14	91.1	86.6	87.0	85.7	1.20	0.0	251
School attendance							
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	55.4	50.5	47.4	45.2	1.37	0.2	2,910
Grade 1	6.7	4.2	4.9	4.2	0.80	1.5	222
Grade 2-3[3]	22.9	18.3	17.1	15.9	2.27	0.3	911
Grade 2	11.3	10.5	9.6	9.3	1.60	0.6	409
Grade 3	32.4	24.6	23.3	21.3	2.75	0.0	502
Grade 4	57.9	52.1	48.2	44.0	1.19	0.0	497
Grade 5	79.3	75.4	68.4	66.2	1.14	0.0	497
Grade 6	87.5	82.8	79.5	76.7	0.95	0.0	484
Grade 7	94.3	87.0	83.3	80.4	1.05	0.0	299
Lower secondary	99.2	98.7	99.0	98.7	1.00	0.0	272
Form 1	99.4	98.6	98.9	98.6	0.99	0.0	184
Form 2	(99.0)	(99.0)	(99.0)	(99.0)	(1.02)	(0.0)	86
Form 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(35.3)	(34.3)	(34.3)	(34.3)	(2.01)	(.0)	107
School management [C,D]							
Public	57.8	53.4	50.8	48.8	1.36	0.2	2,608
Mission	62.5	57.3	52.0	49.6	1.15	0.0	459
Private	73.6	71.4	73.6	71.4	1.34	0.0	112
Country of Schooling							
Eswatini	59.1	54.6	51.8	49.7	1.34	0.0	3,174
South Africa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's education [E]							
Pre-primary or none	53.7	45.8	48.5	43.9	1.68	0.0	362
Primary	54.0	48.6	45.4	42.3	1.60	0.0	1,007
Secondary	58.7	55.9	51.7	51.0	1.22	0.4	1,580
Higher	75.2	70.1	69.8	67.4	1.25	0.0	330
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	46.5	43.3	43.0	40.3	1.31	0.0	396
Has no functional difficulty	59.9	55.5	52.4	50.5	1.37	0.2	2,900
Mother's functional difficulties [F]							
Has functional difficulty	56.1	47.5	49.1	40.5	1.67	0.0	199
Has no functional difficulty	57.4	53.8	50.0	49.0	1.35	0.3	1,863

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Siswati, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	49.5	45.7	41.0	39.5	1.40	0.5	669
Second	55.5	51.8	47.0	44.5	1.56	0.3	748
Middle	55.2	50.7	48.1	46.6	1.05	0.0	676
Fourth	59.6	55.2	54.6	52.5	1.51	0.0	643
Richest	74.9	69.3	69.1	66.6	1.37	0.0	561
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest[7]	0.66	0.66	0.59	0.59	na	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban[8]	0.85	0.83	0.80	0.78	na	na	na
Functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	0.78	0.78	0.82	0.80	na	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[7] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[8] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[9] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The reading tasks were available in English and Siswati. Children were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recorded here, though children may subsequently have elected to attempt the assessment in one of available languages.

[B] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

[D] The categories of “Other” and “Missing/DK” in the background characteristic of “School management” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The categories of “Vocational” and “DK/missing” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[F] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.4.CS1: Foundational reading skills (English)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Total[1,4]	**36.2**	**28.2**	**26.4**	**23.5**	**1,605**	**52.7**	**41.9**	**42.5**	**36.9**	**1,692**
Area										
Urban	52.0	42.3	48.6	42.3	211	62.9	57.5	57.9	56.8	305
Rural	33.9	26.1	23.1	20.7	1,394	50.5	38.5	39.1	32.6	1,387
Region										
Hhohho	39.9	30.7	31.6	26.4	461	52.9	40.6	43.1	35.6	495
Manzini	37.0	29.1	24.8	23.1	462	54.5	42.2	42.1	35.4	491
Shiselweni	27.2	21.7	19.0	17.6	329	52.0	43.0	42.6	39.6	317
Lubombo	39.0	29.9	28.7	25.8	353	50.7	42.3	42.0	38.2	389
Age at beginning of school year										
6[B]	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	117	(8.2)	(6.1)	(8.2)	(6.1)	77
7-8[2,5]	14.3	8.4	9.7	7.2	427	12.4	9.8	10.7	9.8	368
7	14.5	5.7	6.4	4.0	213	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	166
8	14.0	11.1	12.9	10.3	214	20.0	15.2	16.7	15.2	202
9	22.9	18.8	14.8	14.8	207	37.6	30.1	23.6	22.5	196
10	45.0	31.9	33.4	29.3	181	68.7	50.0	47.4	42.7	245
11	52.9	38.8	30.6	26.3	196	57.2	47.5	47.0	41.4	229
12	56.1	38.8	41.1	33.1	157	73.9	61.8	63.5	54.4	259
13	57.7	53.0	48.6	44.5	202	83.8	64.1	76.1	60.2	185
14	(69.8)	(63.7)	(58.0)	(58.0)	117	90.2	74.5	73.5	66.1	134
School attendance										
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	32.6	24.1	22.6	19.4	1,426	47.5	37.0	36.8	32.0	1,484
Grade 1	5.7	1.9	5.7	1.9	133	(3.7)	(2.9)	(3.7)	(2.9)	88
Grade 2-3[3]	12.9	7.5	8.3	7.2	512	14.9	10.5	10.4	9.6	399
Grade 2	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.9	216	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.3	194
Grade 3	18.2	8.9	10.7	8.9	297	23.1	15.3	14.6	13.7	205
Grade 4	24.9	22.7	16.4	16.4	234	43.4	32.0	32.3	30.2	263
Grade 5	45.3	32.6	28.0	24.1	239	62.1	44.8	42.5	32.6	259
Grade 6	71.9	52.5	49.3	42.6	214	68.0	55.4	57.1	49.3	270
Grade 7	(75.5)	(62.6)	(65.2)	(54.3)	94	89.6	75.5	74.2	67.2	205
Lower secondary	(92.3)	(90.0)	(83.4)	(81.1)	108	99.3	85.3	91.3	78.4	164
Form 1	(93.5)	(89.7)	(78.7)	(75.0)	65	(99.0)	(83.3)	(90.5)	(76.2)	119
Form 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44
Form 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Higher					0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39

Table LN.4.CS1: Foundational reading skills (English)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
School management [C,D]										
Public	35.8	26.8	25.6	22.3	1,307	51.8	40.7	41.5	35.7	1,301
Mission	42.2	37.6	29.9	28.5	190	48.0	36.9	37.4	32.8	268
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(79.9)	(72.2)	(74.3)	(67.9)	72
Country of Schooling										
Eswatini	36.8	28.4	26.5	23.5	1,534	52.7	41.7	42.2	36.6	1,640
South Africa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	–	–	–	–	0
Mother's education [E]										
Pre-primary or none	27.4	15.9	21.8	15.9	182	46.2	40.1	40.0	36.6	180
Primary	27.4	20.6	17.2	13.6	509	47.5	32.3	32.4	24.6	498
Secondary	39.0	30.8	27.5	25.8	762	52.3	42.3	42.7	37.8	818
Higher	62.2	55.2	57.6	53.9	150	76.5	68.8	71.8	67.1	180
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	24.5	17.8	15.7	14.4	203	37.3	32.2	28.6	26.4	193
Has no functional difficulty	37.9	29.7	28.0	24.8	1,401	54.7	43.2	44.3	38.3	1,499
Mother's functional difficulties [F]										
Has functional difficulty	(28.1)	(20.5)	(24.6)	(18.9)	116	(49.6)	(28.9)	(44.4)	(28.0)	83
Has no functional difficulty	36.2	28.9	25.5	23.6	857	51.8	41.7	40.9	36.3	1,006
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	25.5	19.6	14.8	13.7	334	41.4	31.7	29.6	22.8	335
Second	23.7	16.9	15.8	12.8	365	43.8	29.3	33.7	26.3	383
Middle	38.7	26.9	24.8	20.3	306	43.2	34.3	38.3	32.7	370
Fourth	40.9	34.6	30.1	29.4	330	61.0	49.3	46.4	42.7	312
Richest	58.0	48.1	52.7	46.5	269	80.6	72.0	69.9	66.3	292
Parity indices										
Wealth										
Poorest/Richest[7]	0.44	0.41	0.28	0.29	na	0.51	0.44	0.42	0.34	na
Area										
Rural/Urban[8]	0.65	0.62	0.48	0.49	na	0.80	0.67	0.68	0.57	na
Functional difficulties										
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	0.65	0.60	0.56	0.58	na	0.68	0.75	0.65	0.69	na

Table LN.4.CS1: Foundational reading skills (English)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Total						
		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
Total[1,4]	**44.7**	**35.2**	**34.7**	**30.4**	**1.57**	**0.2**	**3,297**
Area							
Urban	58.4	51.3	54.1	50.8	1.34	0.0	516
Rural	42.1	32.3	31.1	26.6	1.58	0.2	2,781
Region							
Hhohho	46.6	35.8	37.6	31.2	1.35	0.0	956
Manzini	46.0	35.9	33.8	29.5	1.53	0.0	952
Shiselweni	39.4	32.1	30.6	28.4	2.26	0.9	647
Lubombo	45.1	36.4	35.7	32.3	1.48	0.0	741
Age at beginning of school year							
6[B]	4.0	3.1	4.0	3.1	5.17	3.0	194
7-8[2,5]	13.4	9.1	10.1	8.4	1.37	0.0	795
7	9.6	4.7	5.1	3.7	0.83	0.0	379
8	16.9	13.1	14.7	12.7	1.47	0.0	415
9	30.1	24.3	19.1	18.5	1.52	0.0	403
10	58.6	42.3	41.4	37.0	1.46	0.0	426
11	55.2	43.5	39.4	34.4	1.57	0.0	425
12	67.2	53.1	55.0	46.4	1.64	0.0	416
13	70.2	58.3	61.8	52.0	1.35	0.0	387
14	80.7	69.4	66.2	62.3	1.14	0.0	251
School attendance							
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	40.2	30.6	29.8	25.9	1.65	0.2	2,910
Grade 1	4.9	2.3	4.9	2.3	1.52	1.5	222
Grade 2-3[3]	13.8	8.8	9.2	8.3	1.34	0.3	911
Grade 2	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.1	1.09	0.6	409
Grade 3	20.2	11.5	12.3	10.9	1.54	0.0	502
Grade 4	34.7	27.6	24.8	23.7	1.84	0.0	497
Grade 5	54.0	39.0	35.6	28.5	1.35	0.0	497
Grade 6	69.7	54.1	53.7	46.3	1.16	0.0	484
Grade 7	85.2	71.4	71.4	63.1	1.24	0.0	299
Lower secondary	96.5	87.2	88.1	79.5	0.97	0.0	272
Form 1	97.1	85.5	86.4	75.8	1.02	0.0	184
Form 2	(95.2)	(90.4)	(91.8)	(87.0)	0.93	(0.0)	86
Form 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(35.3)	(29.0)	(30.0)	(29.0)	(2.59)	(0.0)	107
School management [C,D]							
Public	43.8	33.7	33.5	29.0	1.60	0.2	2,608
Mission	45.6	37.2	34.3	31.0	1.15	0.0	459
Private	72.4	65.6	68.8	62.9	1.26	0.0	112
Country of Schooling	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Eswatini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
South Africa							
Elsewhere	36.7	27.9	30.9	26.2	2.31	0.0	362
Mother's education [E]	37.4	26.4	24.7	19.1	1.80	0.0	1,007
Pre-primary or none	45.9	36.7	35.4	32.0	1.47	0.4	1,580
Primary	70.0	62.6	65.3	61.1	1.24	0.0	330
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Higher	30.7	24.8	22.0	20.2	1.84	0.0	396
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	37.1	24.0	32.9	22.7	1.48	0.0	199
Has no functional difficulty	44.6	35.8	33.8	30.4	1.54	0.3	1,863
Mother's functional difficulties [F]	43.8	33.7	33.5	29.0	1.60	0.2	2,608
Has functional difficulty	45.6	37.2	34.3	31.0	1.15	0.0	459
Has no functional difficulty	72.4	65.6	68.8	62.9	1.26	0.0	112

Table LN.4.CS1: Foundational reading skills (English)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.4	25.6	22.2	18.3	1.66	0.5	669
Second	34.0	23.2	25.0	19.8	2.05	0.3	748
Middle	41.2	31.0	32.2	27.1	1.61	0.0	676
Fourth	50.7	41.7	38.0	35.8	1.45	0.0	643
Richest	69.8	60.5	61.7	56.8	1.43	0.0	561
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest[7]	0.48	0.42	0.36	0.32	na	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban[8]	0.72	0.63	0.57	0.52	na	na	na
Functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	0.66	0.68	0.60	0.64	na	na	na

[1] Country specific indicator LN.S5 - Foundational reading (English) and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

[2] Country specific indicator LN.S6 - Foundational reading (English) and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] Country specific indicator LN.S7 - Foundational reading (English) and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)

[4] Country specific indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading (English), age 7-14 (gender)

[5] Country specific indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading (English), age for grade 2/3 (gender)

[6] Country specific indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading (English), attending grade 2/3 (gender)

[7] Country specific indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading (English), age 7-14 (wealth)

[8] Country specific indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading (English), age 7-14 (area)

[9] Country specific indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading (English), age 7-14 (functioning)

[A] The reading tasks were available in English and Siswati. Children were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recorded here, though children may subsequently have elected to attempt the assessment in one of available languages.

[B] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

[D] The categories of “Other” and “Missing/DK” in the background characteristic of “School management” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The categories of “Vocational” and “DK/missing” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[F] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.4.CS2: Foundational reading skills (Siswati)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Siswati, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Total[1,4]	**24.6**	**21.7**	**19.0**	**17.7**	**1,605**	**28.1**	**25.5**	**21.2**	**19.7**	**1,692**
Area										
Urban	11.4	10.6	8.4	8.4	211	13.9	13.9	10.5	10.5	305
Rural	26.6	23.3	20.6	19.1	1,394	31.2	28.1	23.5	21.7	1,387
Region										
Hhohho	19.7	16.6	16.4	14.0	461	27.8	23.5	22.7	18.8	495
Manzini	23.0	20.8	17.2	16.4	462	28.2	27.8	22.0	22.0	491
Shiselweni	33.5	30.2	24.2	23.2	329	31.8	30.3	21.7	21.5	317
Lubombo	24.7	21.6	19.8	19.0	353	25.2	21.3	17.7	16.2	389
Age at beginning of school year										
6[B]	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	117	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	77
7-8[2,5]	10.5	7.9	6.2	6.2	427	15.2	13.4	11.4	11.1	368
7	8.4	4.4	3.4	3.4	213	5.9	4.6	3.1	2.4	166
8	12.6	11.4	9.0	9.0	214	22.9	20.6	18.2	18.2	202
9	20.9	14.9	15.0	11.6	207	34.1	26.5	18.2	13.1	196
10	33.3	30.7	28.1	26.1	181	38.4	36.0	31.4	29.0	245
11	36.4	31.6	25.9	24.9	196	32.9	31.7	26.9	26.9	229
12	47.4	45.8	34.6	33.7	157	29.8	27.4	22.9	21.3	259
13	37.0	34.0	33.7	30.7	202	35.4	33.6	23.8	23.1	185
14	(21.4)	(21.4)	(19.4)	(19.4)	117	29.4	27.0	29.4	27.0	134
School attendance										
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	26.0	22.8	19.8	18.4	1,426	29.6	26.6	21.7	20.0	1,484
Grade 1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	133	(5.4)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	88
Grade 2-3[3,6]	8.0	4.8	3.6	3.0	512	19.0	16.7	14.3	13.6	399
Grade 2	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.4	216	8.7	8.2	6.3	6.3	194
Grade 3	11.3	6.1	4.6	3.5	297	28.7	24.7	21.9	20.4	205
Grade 4	36.6	30.2	27.6	23.6	234	31.6	28.1	21.0	17.4	263
Grade 5	46.7	43.2	39.3	37.6	239	52.5	49.3	40.1	37.9	259
Grade 6	44.8	43.0	36.1	35.6	214	34.0	31.4	26.8	25.6	270
Grade 7	(35.6)	(32.7)	(26.5)	(23.6)	94	22.9	20.5	16.7	14.3	205
Lower secondary	(17.4)	(17.4)	(15.8)	(15.8)	108	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	164
Form 1	(24.0)	(24.0)	(21.3)	(21.3)	65	(22.1)	(22.1)	(22.1)	(22.1)	119
Form 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44
Form 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39

Table LN.4.CS2: Foundational reading skills (Siswati)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Siswati, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
School management [C,D]										
Public	25.7	22.7	20.1	18.8	1,307	28.7	26.0	22.2	20.5	1,301
Mission	27.9	24.1	19.6	17.2	190	31.8	28.7	21.1	19.6	268
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(10.6)	(10.6)	(9.6)	(9.6)	72
Country of Schooling										
Eswatini	25.7	22.7	19.8	18.5	1,534	28.7	26.0	21.7	20.1	1,640
South Africa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	–	–	–	–	0
Mother's education [E]										
Pre-primary or none	25.3	19.5	21.4	16.8	182	27.7	21.9	22.0	18.5	180
Primary	26.7	24.1	20.6	19.0	509	39.9	35.5	30.9	27.7	498
Secondary	25.6	22.9	20.1	19.5	762	25.7	24.4	18.5	18.1	818
Higher	11.6	9.9	5.3	5.3	150	8.2	8.2	6.8	6.8	180
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	28.7	24.1	24.3	20.7	203	23.8	21.9	21.3	19.5	193
Has no functional difficulty	24.0	21.3	18.2	17.3	1,401	28.6	26.0	21.2	19.7	1,499
Mother's functional difficulties [F]										
Has functional difficulty	(25.6)	(20.0)	(18.3)	(12.7)	116	(42.6)	(34.3)	(33.2)	(24.9)	83
Has no functional difficulty	23.9	22.0	17.6	17.3	857	25.8	24.3	19.5	19.3	1,006
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	28.5	25.8	20.1	19.1	334	34.4	30.3	25.3	23.3	335
Second	29.2	26.3	24.5	21.8	365	40.1	36.9	29.7	27.6	383
Middle	33.2	30.1	25.3	25.1	306	20.3	18.1	16.6	14.8	370
Fourth	18.1	14.1	13.6	12.2	330	28.2	25.3	22.0	20.6	312
Richest	11.5	9.9	9.4	8.8	269	14.6	14.6	10.2	10.2	292
Parity indices										
Wealth										
Poorest/Richest[7]	2.49	2.60	2.13	2.18	na	2.35	2.07	2.50	2.29	na
Area										
Rural/Urban[8]	2.33	2.19	2.46	2.28	na	2.24	2.02	2.24	2.07	na
Functional difficulties										
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	1.20	1.13	1.33	1.20	na	0.83	0.84	1.01	0.99	na

Table LN.4.CS2: Foundational reading skills (Siswati)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Siswati, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Total						
		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
Total[1,4]	**26.4**	**23.6**	**20.1**	**18.7**	**1.11**	**0.2**	**3,297**
Area							
Urban	12.9	12.6	9.6	9.6	1.25	0.0	516
Rural	28.9	25.7	22.1	20.4	1.13	0.2	2,781
Region							
Hhohho	23.9	20.2	19.7	16.5	1.34	0.0	956
Manzini	25.7	24.4	19.7	19.3	1.34	0.0	952
Shiselweni	32.7	30.2	23.0	22.4	0.93	0.9	647
Lubombo	25.0	21.4	18.7	17.5	0.85	0.0	741
Age at beginning of school year							
6[B]	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	na	3.0	194
7-8[2,5]	12.7	10.4	8.6	8.5	1.79	0.0	795
7	7.3	4.5	3.3	3.0	0.71	0.0	379
8	17.6	15.9	13.5	13.5	2.03	0.0	415
9	27.3	20.5	16.6	12.3	1.13	0.0	403
10	36.2	33.7	30.0	27.7	1.11	0.0	426
11	34.5	31.6	26.4	25.9	1.08	0.0	425
12	36.5	34.3	27.3	25.9	0.63	0.0	416
13	36.2	33.8	29.0	27.0	0.75	0.0	387
14	25.6	24.4	24.7	23.4	1.39	0.0	251
School attendance							
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	27.8	24.7	20.8	19.2	1.09	0.2	2,910
Grade 1	3.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.00	1.5	222
Grade 2-3[3,6]	12.8	10.0	8.3	7.7	4.47	0.3	911
Grade 2	6.0	5.4	4.2	4.2	2.63	0.6	409
Grade 3	18.4	13.8	11.6	10.4	5.82	0.0	502
Grade 4	34.0	29.1	24.1	20.4	0.74	0.0	497
Grade 5	49.7	46.3	39.7	37.7	1.01	0.0	497
Grade 6	38.8	36.5	30.9	30.0	0.72	0.0	484
Grade 7	26.9	24.4	19.8	17.2	0.60	0.0	299
Lower secondary	19.2	19.2	18.6	18.6	1.29	0.0	272
Form 1	22.8	22.8	21.8	21.8	1.04	0.0	184
Form 2	(12.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	2.11	(0.0)	86
Form 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	107
School management [C,D]							
Public	27.2	24.4	21.1	19.7	1.09	0.2	2,608
Mission	30.2	26.8	20.4	18.6	1.14	0.0	459
Private	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.9	1.97	0.0	112
Country of Schooling							
Eswatini	27.2	24.4	20.8	19.3	1.09	0.0	3,174
South Africa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's education [E]							
Pre-primary or none	26.5	20.7	21.7	17.7	1.10	0.0	362
Primary	33.2	29.7	25.7	23.3	1.46	0.0	1,007
Secondary	25.6	23.7	19.3	18.8	0.92	0.4	1,580
Higher	9.7	9.0	6.1	6.1	1.29	0.0	330
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	26.3	23.0	22.8	20.1	0.94	0.0	396
Has no functional difficulty	26.4	23.7	19.7	18.5	1.14	0.2	2,900
Mother's functional difficulties [F]							
Has functional difficulty	32.7	26.0	24.5	17.8	1.96	0.0	199
Has no functional difficulty	24.9	23.2	18.6	18.4	1.11	0.3	1,863

LN.4.CS2: Foundational reading skills (Siswati)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Siswati, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	31.5	28.1	22.7	21.2	1.22	0.5	669
Second	34.8	31.8	27.1	24.8	1.27	0.3	748
Middle	26.1	23.5	20.6	19.5	0.59	0.0	676
Fourth	23.1	19.6	17.7	16.3	1.69	0.0	643
Richest	13.1	12.4	9.8	9.5	1.16	0.0	561
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest[7]	2.40	2.27	2.32	2.23	na	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban[8]	2.24	2.05	2.29	2.12	na	na	na
Functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	1.00	0.97	1.16	1.08	na	na	na

[1] Country specific indicator LN.S5 - Foundational reading (Siswati) and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

[2] Country specific indicator LN.S6 - Foundational reading (Siswati) and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] Country specific indicator LN.S7 - Foundational reading (Siswati) and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)

[4] Country specific indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading (Siswati), age 7-14 (gender)

[5] Country specific indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading (Siswati), age for grade 2/3 (gender)

[6] Country specific indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading (Siswati), attending grade 2/3 (gender)

[7] Country specific indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading (Siswati), age 7-14 (wealth)

[8] Country specific indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading (Siswati), age 7-14 (area)

[9] Country specific indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading (Siswati), age 7-14 (functioning)

[A] The reading tasks were available in English and Siswati. Children were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recorded here, though children may subsequently have elected to attempt the assessment in one of available languages.

[B] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

[D] The categories of "Other" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School management" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[F] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total[1,4]	**54.9**	**64.8**	**44.0**	**37.7**	**26.5**	**1,605**	**61.2**	**71.9**	**54.6**	**43.9**	**31.2**	**1,692**
Area												
Urban	70.9	78.8	60.9	53.1	43.6	211	60.0	73.1	58.3	50.7	34.9	305
Rural	52.5	62.7	41.4	35.3	23.9	1,394	61.5	71.7	53.8	42.3	30.4	1,387
Region												
Hhohho	54.6	63.3	34.7	36.1	24.5	461	62.5	74.0	56.3	47.7	39.7	495
Manzini	56.6	65.7	52.8	42.3	31.3	462	60.3	68.6	53.0	39.9	25.5	491
Shiselweni	51.2	64.4	44.6	33.8	23.8	329	62.2	77.9	57.4	48.7	30.2	317
Lubombo	56.3	65.9	44.1	37.3	25.5	353	59.9	68.7	52.1	40.0	28.3	389
Age at beginning of school year												
6[A]	(0.0)	(25.7)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	117	(1.3)	(17.9)	(13.1)	(13.4)	(0.0)	77
7-8[2,5]	27.2	40.8	22.7	17.4	8.2	427	22.0	36.2	29.5	18.8	8.3	368
7	19.8	30.7	14.3	11.0	5.1	213	6.6	23.4	23.9	10.0	2.3	166
8	34.7	51.0	31.1	23.8	11.2	214	34.7	46.8	34.1	26.1	13.2	202
9	44.2	58.0	32.6	24.6	12.3	207	56.4	72.4	38.2	33.6	15.5	196
10	67.7	74.8	51.3	31.2	23.9	181	68.6	86.4	62.0	39.5	34.6	245
11	77.7	76.7	58.5	51.6	40.7	196	71.0	81.2	63.3	54.1	44.3	229
12	79.6	93.2	60.4	61.4	36.9	157	90.3	89.0	68.3	56.2	42.5	259
13	85.7	89.4	70.8	67.4	52.5	202	81.4	90.1	80.4	73.5	48.3	185
14	(85.0)	(87.5)	(77.6)	(75.7)	(66.6)	117	95.6	100.0	81.1	70.7	60.7	134
School attendance												
Early Childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	52.4	63.6	41.3	33.8	22.4	1,426	58.3	69.3	50.9	39.2	26.8	1,484
Grade 1	5.7	27.3	7.0	1.9	1.9	133	(1.6)	(13.9)	(14.6)	(11.6)	(1.6)	88
Grade 2-3[3]	29.2	41.1	22.6	14.1	7.0	512	29.0	41.8	30.5	19.9	9.3	399
Grade 2	11.0	32.5	18.2	7.8	1.4	216	6.0	27.5	24.3	10.0	3.6	194
Grade 3	42.5	47.3	25.8	18.7	11.2	297	50.7	55.4	36.4	29.2	14.6	205
Grade 4	54.0	70.1	35.9	32.2	16.0	234	50.5	72.6	48.1	34.6	24.2	263
Grade 5	83.2	90.2	67.8	48.0	37.1	239	73.8	86.3	57.3	43.5	30.9	259
Grade 6	83.9	90.0	69.2	65.6	45.2	214	86.2	89.9	69.3	52.9	39.5	270
Grade 7	(90.7)	(93.4)	(74.0)	(82.7)	(61.9)	94	93.8	93.8	77.0	71.1	53.1	205
Lower secondary	(96.1)	(97.7)	(92.8)	(93.6)	(89.5)	108	90.6	98.7	90.3	87.2	70.7	164
Form 1	(97.3)	(100.0)	(91.8)	(94.5)	(87.7)	65	(87.1)	(100.0)	(88.6)	(87.2)	(67.2)	119
Form 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44
Form 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Country of Schooling												
Eswatini	55.6	66.1	45.4	38.5	27.1	1,534	61.7	72.3	54.7	43.9	31.2	1,640
South Africa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	_	_	_	_	_	0

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
School management [B,C]												
Public	54.5	64.5	45.1	36.6	26.8	1,307	61.1	73.4	53.1	43.3	31.0	1,301
Mission	54.1	69.6	40.8	45.6	26.9	190	62.6	65.7	56.8	41.8	30.4	268
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(66.3)	(74.4)	(72.1)	(59.5)	(34.2)	72
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	–	–	–	–	–	0
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education [D]												
Pre-primary or none	54.6	56.7	28.0	24.8	17.0	182	57.0	62.0	49.8	44.3	32.8	180
Primary	45.4	57.0	34.8	30.1	16.4	509	60.0	72.2	49.5	39.6	23.4	498
Secondary	57.5	68.9	51.1	42.4	32.3	762	62.1	72.0	54.5	41.2	32.9	818
Higher	73.6	80.1	58.1	54.1	42.2	150	62.4	79.1	74.5	66.1	44.4	180
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
DK/Missing	–	–	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	51.2	62.9	45.2	34.0	21.4	203	51.3	58.6	47.1	37.1	28.3	193
Has no functional difficulty	55.4	65.1	43.8	38.2	27.3	1,401	62.5	73.6	55.6	44.7	31.6	1,499
Mother's functional difficulties [E]												
Has functional difficulty	(56.8)	(67.0)	(35.9)	(31.1)	(25.4)	116	(52.8)	(74.3)	(57.1)	(39.8)	(31.6)	83
Has no functional difficulty	54.2	65.4	44.5	35.4	25.4	857	59.5	70.6	53.3	40.7	29.6	1,006
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	47.9	56.3	36.8	29.3	22.7	334	58.2	65.2	51.0	42.9	29.8	335
Second	48.6	61.0	35.7	29.1	15.4	365	60.6	72.6	47.1	41.4	28.0	383
Middle	57.2	64.3	44.5	44.2	30.2	306	52.5	63.1	48.8	32.0	24.0	370
Fourth	52.9	63.1	44.8	39.5	29.2	330	64.7	76.7	56.2	42.7	32.6	312
Richest	71.7	83.2	62.5	50.1	38.9	269	72.8	84.8	74.2	64.4	44.5	292
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest[7]	0.67	0.68	0.59	0.58	0.58	na	0.80	0.77	0.69	0.67	0.67	na
Area												
Rural/Urban[8]	0.74	0.80	0.68	0.67	0.55	na	1.02	0.98	0.92	0.83	0.87	na
Functional difficulties												
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	0.92	0.97	1.03	0.89	0.78	na	0.82	0.80	0.85	0.83	0.90	na

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4,5,6]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,4]	**58.1**	**68.5**	**49.4**	**40.8**	**28.9**	**1.18**	**3,297**
Area							
Urban	64.4	75.4	59.4	51.7	38.5	0.80	516
Rural	56.9	67.2	47.6	38.8	27.1	1.27	2,781
Region							
Hhohho	58.7	68.8	45.9	42.1	32.4	1.62	956
Manzini	58.5	67.2	52.9	41.1	28.3	0.82	952
Shiselweni	56.6	71.0	50.9	41.1	26.9	1.27	647
Lubombo	58.2	67.4	48.3	38.7	26.9	1.11	741
Age at beginning of school year							
6[A]	0.5	22.6	7.8	5.3	0.0	0.00	194
7-8[2,5]	24.8	38.7	25.9	18.1	8.2	1.02	795
7	14.0	27.5	18.5	10.6	3.9	0.45	379
8	34.7	48.9	32.6	24.9	12.2	1.18	415
9	50.1	65.0	35.3	29.0	13.8	1.26	403
10	68.2	81.4	57.4	35.9	30.1	1.45	426
11	74.1	79.1	61.1	52.9	42.7	1.09	425
12	86.3	90.6	65.3	58.2	40.4	1.15	416
13	83.6	89.7	75.4	70.3	50.5	0.92	387
14	90.7	94.2	79.5	73.1	63.4	0.91	251
School attendance							
Early Childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	55.4	66.5	46.2	36.6	24.6	1.20	2,910
Grade 1	4.1	22.0	10.1	5.7	1.8	0.85	222
Grade 2-3[3]	29.1	41.4	26.1	16.6	8.0	1.32	911
Grade 2	8.6	30.2	21.1	8.9	2.4	2.67	409
Grade 3	45.9	50.6	30.2	23.0	12.6	1.31	502
Grade 4	52.1	71.4	42.4	33.5	20.3	1.51	497
Grade 5	78.3	88.2	62.3	45.7	33.9	0.83	497
Grade 6	85.2	89.9	69.3	58.5	42.0	0.87	484
Grade 7	92.8	93.7	76.1	74.7	55.9	0.86	299
Lower secondary	92.8	98.3	91.3	89.7	78.2	0.79	272
Form 1	90.7	100.0	89.7	89.8	74.4	0.77	184
Form 2	(97.1)	(94.7)	(94.5)	(89.4)	(85.8)	(0.87)	86
Form 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	(46.3)	(47.7)	(34.7)	(32.3)	(20.8)	(2.32)	107
Country of Schooling							
Eswatini	58.8	69.3	50.2	41.3	29.2	1.15	3,174
South Africa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
School management [B,C]							
Public	57.8	69.0	49.1	40.0	28.9	1.16	2,608
Mission	59.1	67.3	50.2	43.4	28.9	1.13	459
Private	76.2	82.4	73.3	60.1	40.4	0.67	112
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mother's education [D]							
Pre-primary or none	55.8	59.3	38.9	34.5	24.9	1.93	362
Primary	52.6	64.5	42.1	34.8	19.9	1.42	1,007
Secondary	60.1	70.7	53.1	41.8	32.7	1.02	1,580
Higher	67.5	79.6	67.0	60.6	43.4	1.05	330
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	51.3	60.8	46.1	35.5	24.7	1.32	396
Has no functional difficulty	59.1	69.5	49.9	41.6	29.5	1.16	2,900
Mother's functional difficulties [E]							
Has functional difficulty	55.2	70.1	44.8	34.7	28.0	1.24	199
Has no functional difficulty	57.1	68.2	49.2	38.2	27.7	1.16	1,863

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4,5,6]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	53.1	60.7	43.9	36.1	26.3	1.31	669
Second	54.7	66.9	41.5	35.4	21.8	1.82	748
Middle	54.6	63.7	46.9	37.5	26.8	0.80	676
Fourth	58.6	69.7	50.3	41.0	30.8	1.12	643
Richest	72.3	84.0	68.6	57.5	41.8	1.14	561
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest[7]	0.73	0.72	0.64	0.63	0.63	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban[8]	0.88	0.89	0.80	0.75	0.71	na	na
Functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	0.87	0.88	0.92	0.85	0.84	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[7] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[8] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[9] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

[B] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

[C] The categories of "Other" and "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "School management" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The categories of "Vocational" and "DK/missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

8.5 LINKING MICS AND EDUCATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM DATA

The Eswatini 2021-22 MICS piloted a new MICS Programme initiative to integrate household survey data and administrative records: MICS Link. The pilot makes it possible to combine data from the MICS and the Education Management Information System (EMIS), increasing the potential analytical applications of both data sources.

MICS and EMIS collect complementary information on the factors affecting children's education and learning outcomes. While MICS captures socio-economic information about children and adolescents, their learning environment at home, their foundational learning skills or their parents' involvement in education, EMIS gathers data about multiple dimensions of the education system, including for example information on a school's management, student enrolment, teacher's qualifications, or equipment and facilities. Bringing together data from these two sources can help better understand the relationship between educational outcomes, school conditions and the socio-economic characteristics of children and their households.

The Eswatini EMIS Unit under the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) is responsible for the collection of data and information from the education and training sector. One of the main surveys of the EMIS Unit is the annual education census (AEC) that covers all schools (public and private) in the country registered with the MoET. The AEC data is collected through paper forms that are sent to schools the last day of school in March, through the Regional Education Offices (REO). REOs receive completed forms from schools, and these are sent back to the central EMIS Unit where information is entered digitally. EMIS information is available at **https://www.emis.co.sz/**

Enabling the link of the MICS and EMIS datasets required the following steps:

- Four questions (ED10C-ED10F) were added to the Education module of the MICS Household Questionnaire to collect the location (country, region and *inkhundla*) and the name of the school attended by primary- and secondary-school going children in the household.
- The EMIS Unit compiled a list with the school identifiers (school code, name and location) of all primary and secondary schools registered with the MoET.
- The list compiled by the EMIS Unit was then integrated into the CAPI entry application system of the MICS and used to populate a dropdown menu from which interviewers could easily find and select schools using the location and name provided by respondents.

Table LN.5.1 presents the percentage of children attending primary or secondary education for whom their school records are available in the EMIS database. Table LN.5.2 presents the percentage of children who attend schools located either within or outside their region of residence in Eswatini, and the percentage of children who attend schools located outside of the country.

The information presented in tables LN.5.1 and LN.5.2 is based exclusively on information captured in the Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 dataset.

However, by enabling data integration between MICS and EMIS through the Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022, the Government of Eswatini and its stakeholders will be able to link aggregate, non-personally

identifiable data from both sources, and conduct further analysis to inform and monitor education policies.

Given that the Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022data was collected between September 2021 and March 2022, the school year of reference is (2021/2022) and as result only school data corresponding to the 2021 EAC should be integrated with the Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 for joint analysis.

Table LN.5.1: Availability of school information

Percentage of children attending primary or secondary school for whom their school records are available in the Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) database, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children attending primary or secondary school:			
	with school records in EMIS databsae	with no school records in EMIS database	Total	Number of children currently attending primary or secondary or education
Total	**90.6**	**9.4**	100.0	**5,058**
Sex				
Male	91.7	8.3	100.0	2,611
Female	89.6	10.4	100.0	2,446
Area				
Urban	88.4	11.6	100.0	844
Rural	91.1	8.9	100.0	4,214
Education level attended				
Primary school	91.1	8.9	100.0	3,272
Secondary school	89.9	10.1	100.0	1,786
School management				
Government / Public	92.7	7.3	100.0	4,212
Mission	96.6	3.4	100.0	618
Private	32.4	67.6	100.0	205
Other / DK / Missing	(85.1)	(14.9)	100.0	22
Region of school attendance				
Hhohho	93.3	6.7	100.0	1,369
Manzini	86.5	13.5	100.0	1,476
Shiselweni	94.4	5.6	100.0	1,091
Lubombo	93.3	6.7	100.0	1,071
South Africa / Elsewhere	0.0	100.0	100.0	45
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	93.6	6.4	100.0	965
Second	92.3	7.7	100.0	1,090
Middle	91.5	8.5	100.0	1,063
Fourth	91.2	8.8	100.0	996
Richest	84.2	15.8	100.0	943

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

Table LN.5.2: School location

Percentage of children attending primary or secondary school who are attending a school located within their region of residence, percentage who are attending a school outside of their region of residence, and percentage who are attending a school outside of the country, by education level attended, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children attending primary education whose school is located:					Percentage of children attending secondary education whose school is located:					
	in Eswatini				Number of children attending primary school	in Eswatini					Number of children attending secondary school
	within region of residence	outside of region of residence	outside Eswatini	Total		within region of residence	outside of region of residence	outside Eswatini	Missing	Total	
Total	**96.3**	**3.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**3,272**	**92.6**	**5.4**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**1,786**
Sex											
Male	96.3	3.2	0.5	100.0	1,694	93.4	4.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	917
Female	96.3	3.3	0.4	100.0	1,578	91.7	6.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	868
Area											
Urban	98.2	1.5	0.4	100.0	512	88.8	10.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	332
Rural	96.0	3.6	0.5	100.0	2,760	93.4	4.3	2.2	0.1	100.0	1,454
Region											
Hhohho	96.8	3.0	0.1	100.0	843	95.9	2.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	499
Manzini	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	959	88.7	10.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	523
Shiselweni	98.5	0.1	1.4	100.0	707	93.2	0.4	6.3	0.2	100.0	387
Lubombo	93.0	6.6	0.4	100.0	763	92.8	6.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	376
School management[A]											
Government / Public	96.4	3.3	0.4	100.0	2,642	93.0	5.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,570
Mission	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	481	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	137
Private	87.3	9.6	3.2	100.0	136	75.8	17.1	7.1	0.0	100.0	69
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	95.3	3.7	1.0	100.0	695	92.0	4.7	3.1	0.2	100.0	270
Second	97.9	1.8	0.3	100.0	737	94.0	4.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	353
Middle	96.9	3.0	0.1	100.0	667	94.9	3.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	396
Fourth	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	639	93.2	5.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	358
Richest	93.8	5.4	0.8	100.0	535	88.9	9.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	409

[A] The category of “Other/DK/Missing” in the background characteristic of “School management” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[144] Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

In Eswatini, to register a birth that occurred in a health institution, the family brings the notification of birth issued by the health institution to the Civil Registration Department (CRD). In addition, the parents must present their national identification cards. If they do not have a national identity card (ID) then they must register for that prior to registering the birth of their child. Registration for the Personal Identification Number (PIN) effectively enters them in the National Population Register (NPR), thus ensuring that the birth registration is linked to the new record.

The civil registration officer fills the birth registration form manually and a typist enters the information from the completed registration form into the NPR. Once in the system, the birth registration is complete, and the infant receives a birth certificate with a PIN.

In the case of a stillbirth, the family receives a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCoD) or Birth, Marriage and Death (BMD)-11 form signed by medical personnel and uses this documentation to register the stillbirth at CRD. BMD 11 is only applicable at facilities that have not yet transitioned to International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 11 or use of the MCCoD.

For a birth that occurred outside of a health institution, the process is similar to a birth in a health institution, except that the family does not obtain a proof of birth issued during delivery and instead produces the letter they have obtained from Indvuna/Chief.

[144] UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. **https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf**.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities						
	Have birth certificate						
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
Total	**36.8**	**10.3**	**18.6**	**65.7**	**2,251**	**77.1**	**772**
Sex							
Male	36.1	10.5	20.5	67.1	1,135	77.4	373
Female	37.4	10.1	16.7	64.2	1,116	76.7	399
Area							
Urban	49.5	5.5	16.5	71.5	464	81.4	132
Rural	33.5	11.6	19.2	64.2	1,787	76.2	640
Region							
Hhohho	38.8	11.7	18.2	68.8	690	72.4	216
Manzini	37.3	8.3	20.2	65.8	629	74.9	215
Shiselweni	38.4	13.8	15.6	67.9	432	81.9	139
Lubombo	31.9	7.9	19.7	59.4	501	81.0	203
Age (in months)							
0-11	25.6	6.1	25.2	56.9	465	73.7	201
12-23	28.4	8.4	20.3	57.1	419	79.8	180
24-35	39.8	11.4	19.9	71.2	452	69.2	130
36-47	42.3	13.2	13.2	68.7	481	81.5	151
48-59	47.5	12.4	14.6	74.4	435	81.8	111
Mother's education [A]							
Pre-primary or none	28.2	11.1	26.1	65.3	149	74.3	52
Primary	29.7	11.7	15.6	56.9	541	75.1	233
Secondary	36.4	9.1	20.5	66.0	1,315	78.0	447
Higher	59.7	13.7	10.0	83.3	239	(84.0)	40
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years) [B]							
Has functional difficulty	39.6	16.4	17.8	73.8	90	(78.8)	24
Has no functional difficulty	43.4	12.1	15.7	71.2	1,277	77.4	368
Mother's functional difficulties [C]							
Has functional difficulty	40.1	15.4	17.1	72.6	193	73.5	53
Has no functional difficulty	43.6	11.8	15.7	71.1	1174	78.1	339
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	26.0	7.7	20.8	54.5	512	78.9	233
Second	32.5	9.1	22.1	63.7	504	76.0	183
Middle	35.5	12.5	19.0	67.0	460	70.9	152
Fourth	36.5	12.4	18.2	67.1	411	83.3	135
Richest	59.8	10.5	10.6	80.9	364	75.0	69

[1] MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

[A] The categories of "Vocational" and "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] Children age0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[145] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child age 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

[145] Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. **http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001**.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
			Physical punishment			
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any	Severe [A]	Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
Total	**17.3**	**64.9**	**58.9**	**4.8**	**79.4**	**6,093**
Sex						
Male	16.3	66.1	61.9	4.9	81.1	3,000
Female	18.3	63.7	56.0	4.8	77.8	3,093
Area						
Urban	21.9	61.4	55.8	3.6	74.8	1,123
Rural	16.3	65.6	59.6	5.1	80.5	4,970
Region						
Hhohho	17.2	67.1	59.1	6.7	79.7	1,760
Manzini	21.7	55.1	56.3	2.5	74.9	1,809
Shiselweni	20.0	64.5	56.6	3.4	76.7	1,165
Lubombo	9.3	75.2	64.2	6.7	87.6	1,360
Age						
1-2	13.5	56.3	70.7	2.4	79.4	871
3-4	10.8	68.6	79.8	4.7	87.9	916
5-9	16.8	65.9	63.3	5.0	81.4	2,170
10-14	22.2	65.7	40.7	5.6	73.8	2,137
Mother's education [B]						
Pre-primary or none	11.4	66.9	62.5	9.2	84.3	634
Primary	17.3	67.9	57.4	5.0	80.3	1,756
Secondary	17.2	63.7	61.1	4.2	79.4	3,031
Higher	22.3	61.6	50.7	3.2	73.8	647
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years) [C]						
Has functional difficulty	6.7	77.0	68.3	7.3	89.6	750
Has no functional difficulty	19.0	64.2	57.1	4.7	78.3	4,924
Mother's functional difficulties [D]						
Has functional difficulty	14.5	74.6	53.9	6.0	84.0	340
Has no functional difficulty	15.8	64.7	63.5	4.6	80.5	3,805
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	13.7	69.1	61.8	5.4	83.7	1,318
Second	16.7	62.4	64.8	4.9	81.0	1,340
Middle	17.3	62.8	56.6	6.6	76.3	1,212
Fourth	17.4	67.3	58.3	4.2	80.2	1,166
Richest	22.4	62.2	51.2	2.7	74.9	1,056

[1] MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

[A] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

[B] The categories of "Vocational" and "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of mothers/ caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**73.9**	**2,510**
Sex		
Male	51.8	159
Female	75.4	2,351
Area		
Urban	75.2	579
Rural	73.6	1,931
Region		
Hhohho	69.2	764
Manzini	80.5	752
Shiselweni	77.5	438
Lubombo	68.7	555
Age		
<25	69.7	299
25-34	73.5	767
35-49	71.1	825
50+	80.3	618
Education [A]		
Pre-primary or none	80.2	225
Primary	79.1	604
Secondary	72.2	1,321
Higher	67.4	345
Functional difficulties [B]		
Has functional difficulty	70.8	138
Has no functional difficulty	73.0	1,619
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	79.7	513
Second	72.2	496
Middle	76.6	495
Fourth	72.9	487
Richest	68.3	518

[A] The categories of “Vocational” and "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The disaggregate of Functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The government of Eswatini has made several independent efforts to reduce child labour. In 1980, the Employment Act was passed, mandating that children are not to be employed for any industrial work, unless the child was a direct family member of the employer, or the work was primarily educational. The Employment Act defines a child as a person under the age of 15. For non-industrial labour, the Act made it illegal to employ children during school hours, for night shifts, for more than 6 hours a day or 33 hours a week, or for more than four hours continuously without an hour-long break. Additionally, the Employment Act outlines restrictions for hiring "young persons," defined as those over the age of 15 but under 18. Again, educational value is the main exception to the restrictions, as apprenticeship or vocational training may be approved by the Minister. Both children and young people are prohibited from work that is underground, involves selling alcohol, or is dangerous to their physical or emotional wellbeing.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[146,147,148]

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

[146] 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

[147] UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. **https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf**.

[148] The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.[149]

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children age 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Two country specific questions were added in the child labour module to capture children engaged in herding animals and the time they spent on that. Table PR.3.CS1 presents among children 5-17 engaged in economic activity or in herding animals, the percentage of children engaged in each type of activity.

Table PR.3.CS2 presents percentage of children's involvement in herding animals. The following three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children perform this activity during the last were considered:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Children may be driven into work for various reasons. Most often, child labour occurs when families face economic and financial challenges – whether due to unemployment, sudden illness or job loss of a caregiver. The government of Eswatini has also made several efforts to reduce child labour. In 1980, the Employment Act was enacted, mandating that children are not employed for any industrial work, unless the child was a direct family member of the employer, or the work was primarily educational.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

[149] Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children aged 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**19.6**	**3,026**	**46.3**	**2.3**	**1,281**	**52.9**	**0.7**	**1,257**
Sex								
Male	19.3	1,539	46.2	1.6	591	53.5	0.6	699
Female	19.9	1,487	46.3	2.8	690	52.1	0.9	558
Area								
Urban	4.6	534	35.0	4.3	224	23.2	0.5	178
Rural	22.8	2,492	48.7	1.8	1,057	57.8	0.8	1,079
Region								
Hhohho	18.1	911	55.0	2.7	328	46.8	2.1	299
Manzini	21.0	922	50.1	2.5	381	59.0	0.0	348
Shiselweni	20.6	536	46.4	1.6	285	58.1	0.8	312
Lubombo	18.7	657	31.1	2.1	286	46.5	0.1	299
School attendance								
Attending [A]	20.8	2,695	45.9	2.4	1,223	54.2	0.6	1,153
Not attending	9.4	331	54.4	(*)	57	38.7	2.4	104
Mother's education [B,C]								
Pre-primary or none	19.9	349	57.7	0.0	145	50.4	2.4	136
Primary	18.3	896	47.1	2.8	408	60.7	1.3	382
Secondary	22.5	1,466	45.5	3.1	570	51.5	0.1	574
Higher	9.3	305	35.7	0.0	148	38.1	0.0	111
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	19.4	395	40.5	2.5	162	61.4	0.0	148
Has no functional difficulty	19.6	2,631	47.1	2.2	1,118	51.8	0.8	1,109
Mother's functional difficulties [D]								
Has functional difficulty	29.0	183	(*)	(*)	58	(46.1)	(0.0)	59
Has no functional difficulty	18.1	1,814	45.7	2.4	687	48.3	0.5	547
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	21.3	642	52.1	1.2	266	47.1	1.2	243
Second	19.6	674	54.8	3.1	257	60.0	1.5	285
Middle	21.4	587	42.5	4.0	268	60.9	0.0	258
Fourth	22.0	619	46.0	2.9	242	57.7	0.0	236
Richest	12.3	503	35.5	0.0	247	36.7	0.9	235

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[C] The categories of “Vocational” and "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores [A] during the previous week, by age groups, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Total	**75.5**	**2.6**	**3,026**	**87.1**	**6.1**	**1,281**
Sex						
Male	72.3	3.3	1,539	84.5	4.2	591
Female	78.8	1.9	1,487	89.2	7.6	690
Area						
Urban	64.7	0.9	534	90.0	0.6	224
Rural	77.8	3.0	2,492	86.4	7.2	1,057
Region						
Hhohho	78.8	2.5	911	85.0	7.1	328
Manzini	77.0	1.1	922	87.7	4.8	381
Shiselweni	74.2	2.0	536	87.2	7.7	285
Lubombo	69.9	5.3	657	88.5	5.0	286
School attendance						
Attending [B]	76.8	2.6	2,695	88.7	5.5	1,223
Not attending	64.8	2.1	331	(*)	(*)	57
Mother's education [C]						
Pre-primary or none	78.5	4.8	349	87.7	1.9	145
Primary	81.0	2.8	896	84.5	5.8	408
Secondary	74.6	1.9	1,466	87.8	9.0	570
Higher	59.8	2.6	305	91.0	0.0	148
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	62.7	0.6	395	79.0	9.8	162
Has no functional difficulty	77.4	2.9	2,631	88.2	5.5	1,118
Mother's functional difficulties [D]						
Has functional difficulty	76.8	2.4	183	(*)	(*)	58
Has no functional difficulty	73.3	2.2	1,814	86.3	6.7	687
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	76.3	3.9	642	88.0	7.4	266
Second	78.4	3.7	674	85.4	10.0	257
Middle	82.7	1.8	587	85.1	7.3	268
Fourth	73.3	1.9	619	89.2	5.3	242
Richest	65.0	1.1	503	87.9	0.0	247

[A] Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The categories of “Vocational” and "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:				
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1,A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**26.5**	**11.3**	**61.1**	**2.8**	**15.6**	**13.6**	**5,564**
Sex							
Male	27.1	11.0	57.0	2.7	15.8	13.1	2,829
Female	25.9	11.7	65.3	3.0	15.4	14.1	2,734
Area							
Urban	14.1	3.8	58.4	0.6	4.5	4.4	936
Rural	29.0	12.9	61.6	3.2	17.8	15.5	4,627
Region							
Hhohho	25.3	11.7	64.8	3.0	11.7	14.1	1,538
Manzini	29.7	12.3	63.2	1.7	23.9	13.8	1,651
Shiselweni	30.0	10.4	57.1	2.9	15.0	13.1	1,133
Lubombo	20.5	10.4	57.4	3.9	9.8	13.2	1,242
Age							
5-11	7.1	19.6	75.5	2.6	10.0	21.3	3,026
12-14	46.3	2.3	87.1	6.1	18.2	8.0	1,281
15-17	52.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.7	1,257
School attendance							
Attending [B]	27.5	11.8	62.2	2.7	16.3	14.0	5,072
Not attending	15.7	6.8	49.8	3.5	7.9	9.6	492
Mother's Education [C,D]							
Pre-primary or none	29.1	11.5	63.7	3.1	12.7	13.3	630
Primary	29.0	10.7	63.5	2.9	19.3	12.7	1,686
Secondary	25.2	13.3	61.1	3.0	15.8	16.1	2,610
Higher	19.6	5.0	56.2	1.4	5.9	6.4	565
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	28.5	11.5	53.3	2.6	18.6	14.1	705
Has no functional difficulty	26.2	11.3	62.2	2.8	15.1	13.5	4,859
Mother's functional difficulties [E]							
Has functional difficulty	22.3	18.8	62.3	4.2	16.8	20.9	301
Has no functional difficulty	23.2	11.4	63.0	2.8	14.2	14.0	3,048
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	25.0	12.4	62.9	3.9	17.1	15.5	1,151
Second	30.3	11.9	61.5	4.2	17.9	15.3	1,216
Middle	29.0	12.3	64.1	2.7	16.5	14.4	1,114
Fourth	27.1	13.1	61.0	2.3	15.9	14.7	1,097
Richest	20.1	6.5	55.3	0.6	9.5	7.1	985

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[D] The categories of “Vocational” and "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table PR.3.CS1: Type of economic activity

Percentage of children age 5-17 years involved in economic activities or in herding animals by type of activity, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Herded animals	Worked on plot, farm or food garden	Helped in family or relative's business or ran own business	Produced or sold articles or handicrafts or clothes or food or agricultural products	Any other activity	Number of children involved in economic activities
Total	**41.2**	**70.3**	**20.0**	**8.4**	**9.3**	**2,167**
Sex						
Male	56.7	64.3	15.7	6.1	8.3	1,264
Female	19.4	78.8	26.0	11.5	10.6	903
Area						
Urban	(4.1)	(66.8)	(36.1)	(8.5)	(13.6)	136
Rural	43.7	70.6	18.9	8.4	9.0	2,030
Region						
Hhohho	36.3	77.4	17.4	8.0	11.2	564
Manzini	36.2	69.3	24.8	10.4	11.3	651
Shiselweni	50.9	66.5	17.1	6.8	4.8	517
Lubombo	43.4	67.2	19.6	7.7	9.1	435
Age						
5-11	48.3	64.7	17.1	7.6	5.1	843
12-14	37.0	71.3	19.3	7.5	12.1	639
15-17	36.3	76.4	24.2	10.2	11.8	685
School attendance						
Attending[A]	40.2	71.2	20.4	8.5	9.4	2,015
Not attending	53.7	59.5	14.9	6.2	8.0	152
Mother's Education[B,C]						
Pre-primary or none	39.7	67.5	19.7	2.0	8.3	266
Primary	49.7	69.2	14.3	7.1	9.1	749
Secondary	38.1	71.3	23.8	11.6	9.4	1,004
Higher	16.0	71.6	24.7	2.3	8.6	118
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	35.1	71.2	22.5	6.4	7.9	270
Has no functional difficulty	42.0	70.2	19.6	8.7	9.5	1,897
Mother's functional difficulties[D]						
Has functional difficulty	34.6	78.2	20.8	5.3	12.1	126
Has no functional difficulty	38.8	70.5	22.2	10.5	11.7	1,045
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	41.5	69.2	10.0	4.4	9.9	480
Second	41.0	71.9	20.0	8.8	10.9	504
Middle	44.8	66.1	21.2	9.0	6.3	484
Fourth	45.1	70.2	28.0	9.3	9.8	469
Richest	25.3	78.5	21.9	12.6	9.7	229

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[C] The categories of “Vocational” and "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table PR.3.CS2: Herding animals

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in herding animals during the last week, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Children age 5-11				Children age 12-14				Children age 15-17			
	Not involved in herding animals	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Number of children age 5-11 years	Not involved in herding animals	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Number of children age 12-14 years	Not involved in herding animals	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	**84.4**	**2.7**	**12.9**	**3,026**	**80.4**	**17.9**	**1.7**	**1,281**	**79.4**	**20.6**	**0.0**	**1,257**
Sex												
Male	75.9	4.2	19.9	1,539	68.1	28.9	3.0	591	67.6	32.4	0.0	699
Female	93.2	1.0	5.7	1,487	90.9	8.6	0.5	690	94.2	5.8	0.0	558
Area												
Urban	99.0	0.3	0.7	534	100.0	0.0	0.0	224	100.0	0.0	0.0	178
Rural	81.3	3.2	15.6	2,492	76.3	21.7	2.0	1,057	76.0	24.0	0.0	1,079
Region												
Hhohho	86.6	3.4	10.0	911	87.2	10.9	1.9	328	79.0	21.0	0.0	299
Manzini	87.9	0.9	11.2	922	81.1	18.0	0.9	381	79.8	20.2	0.0	348
Shiselweni	75.9	1.4	22.7	536	75.4	21.4	3.2	285	75.7	24.3	0.0	312
Lubombo	83.3	5.2	11.5	657	76.7	22.5	0.8	286	83.1	16.9	0.0	299
School attendance												
Attending[A]	85.0	2.5	12.5	2,695	80.1	18.3	1.5	1,223	79.3	20.7	0.0	1,153
Not attending	79.9	3.7	16.5	331	86.1	9.9	4.0	57	80.7	19.3	0.0	104
Mother's Education[B,C]												
Pre-primary or none	81.4	4.9	13.7	349	78.8	21.2	0.0	145	75.6	24.4	0.0	136
Primary	79.2	3.3	17.6	896	75.2	23.9	0.9	408	67.8	32.2	0.0	382
Secondary	85.4	2.3	12.3	1,466	81.0	15.9	3.1	570	84.8	15.2	0.0	574
Higher	98.0	0.0	2.0	305	95.8	4.2	0.0	148	94.3	5.7	0.0	111
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	83.7	4.0	12.3	395	82.1	16.4	1.5	162	85.2	14.8	0.0	148
Has no functional difficulty	84.5	2.5	13.0	2,631	80.2	18.2	1.7	1,118	78.6	21.4	0.0	1,109
Mother's functional difficulties[D]												
Has functional difficulty	88.4	2.9	8.6	183	71.7	17.4	10.9	58	90.2	9.8	0.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	1.8	11.8	1,814	85.6	13.4	0.9	687	80.9	19.1	0.0	547

Table PR.3.CS2: Herding animals

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in herding animals during the last week, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Children age 5-11				Children age 12-14				Children age 15-17			
	Not involved in herding animals	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Number of children age 5-11 years	Not involved in herding animals	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Number of children age 12-14 years	Not involved in herding animals	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Number of children age 15-17 years
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	81.4	4.1	14.5	642	79.7	18.2	2.0	266	78.5	21.5	0.0	243
Second	83.8	3.3	12.9	674	76.4	21.9	1.8	257	78.5	21.5	0.0	285
Middle	82.6	2.1	15.3	587	78.0	20.1	1.9	268	72.0	28.0	0.0	258
Fourth	82.6	2.2	15.2	619	76.7	21.4	1.9	242	74.1	25.9	0.0	236
Richest	93.4	1.1	5.6	503	91.6	7.8	0.6	247	94.9	5.1	0.0	235

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[C] The categories of “Vocational” and "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, ESwatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions										Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions [A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Working in the rain	Total hazardous work		
Total	**11.3**	**2.8**	**4.4**	**6.8**	**6.0**	**5.4**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**15.6**	**24.6**	**5,564**
Sex														
Male	11.0	2.7	4.8	7.4	6.3	5.2	0.3	0.6	3.2	0.7	0.6	15.8	25.4	2,829
Female	11.7	3.0	4.0	6.1	5.7	5.5	0.2	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.4	15.4	23.8	2,734
Area														
Urban	3.8	0.6	1.9	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.5	7.0	936
Rural	12.9	3.2	4.9	7.7	7.1	6.4	0.3	0.5	3.3	0.8	0.6	17.8	28.2	4,627
Region														
Hhohho	11.7	3.0	2.4	4.6	4.4	6.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	11.7	22.6	1,538
Manzini	12.3	1.7	9.4	11.3	8.7	8.4	0.4	0.3	5.9	0.9	0.5	23.9	30.5	1,651
Shiselweni	10.4	2.9	3.0	8.7	5.1	1.7	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.4	15.0	23.4	1,133
Lubombo	10.4	3.9	1.5	1.6	5.2	3.5	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.5	0.6	9.8	20.3	1,242
Age														
5-11	19.6	2.6	1.4	3.8	3.8	4.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	10.0	23.7	3,026
12-14	2.3	6.1	5.2	9.9	6.9	4.6	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.6	0.5	18.2	24.4	1,281
15-17	0.7	0.0	10.7	10.7	10.5	8.5	0.6	0.9	7.1	1.9	1.3	26.4	26.9	1,257
School attendance														
Attending [B]	11.8	2.7	4.7	7.2	6.4	5.4	0.3	0.5	2.9	0.7	0.5	16.3	25.6	5,072
Not attending	6.8	3.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	7.9	14.4	492
Mother's education [C,D]														
Pre-primary or none	11.5	3.1	2.8	4.7	4.2	3.7	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.6	12.7	23.9	630
Primary	10.7	2.9	5.3	8.6	7.5	6.9	0.1	0.4	3.6	0.2	0.7	19.3	26.2	1,686
Secondary	13.3	3.0	4.7	6.5	6.1	5.8	0.3	0.5	2.9	0.8	0.8	15.8	26.6	2,610
Higher	5.0	1.4	1.7	3.5	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	11.5	565
Child's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	11.5	2.6	4.9	8.0	5.2	8.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	18.6	25.5	705
Has no functional difficulty	11.3	2.8	4.3	6.6	6.1	5.0	0.2	0.5	2.9	0.6	0.5	15.1	24.5	4,859

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions										Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions [A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Working in the rain	Total hazardous work		
Mother's functional difficulties [E]														
Has functional difficulty	18.8	4.2	3.2	9.4	3.6	4.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	16.8	29.9	301
Has no functional difficulty	11.4	2.8	3.7	6.7	5.9	4.9	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.6	0.4	14.2	22.9	3,048
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	12.4	3.9	4.7	7.3	7.8	6.4	0.2	0.6	3.2	0.5	1.4	17.1	26.9	1,151
Second	11.9	4.2	4.1	8.0	8.0	6.7	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.9	17.9	29.3	1,216
Middle	12.3	2.7	5.0	8.8	5.0	5.3	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.4	0.4	16.5	25.1	1,114
Fourth	13.1	2.3	5.3	5.8	4.5	6.2	0.4	0.6	2.7	0.8	0.3	15.9	25.6	1,097
Richest	6.5	0.6	2.7	3.5	4.2	1.8	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.1	9.5	14.4	985

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions or the country specific work condition category of working in the rain. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[D] The categories of “Vocational” and "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[150] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[151]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[152,153] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. With a very low prevalence of child marriage, table PR.4.3, which should present the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner, has not been produced.

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[150] All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

[151] Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. **http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf**.;
Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[152] Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

[153] Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	**0.8**	**4,294**	**1.0**	**5.1**	**3,444**	**0.1**	**1.9**	**779**	**3.0**	**850**	**8.3**	**1,542**
Area												
Urban	0.5	1,242	0.5	3.0	1,086	0.0	1.5	198	7.7	156	3.8	460
Rural	0.9	3,052	1.2	6.1	2,358	0.1	2.1	581	1.9	694	10.3	1,082
Region												
Hhohho	1.4	1,294	1.8	6.4	1,052	0.0	3.0	247	3.6	242	12.8	461
Manzini	0.3	1,403	0.3	3.3	1,171	0.0	1.0	242	4.5	231	5.6	529
Shiselweni	0.4	783	0.5	3.8	601	0.4	2.3	149	1.1	181	4.9	245
Lubombo	1.1	815	1.3	7.4	620	0.0	1.2	141	2.2	196	9.1	308
Age												
15-19	0.1	850	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.0	850	(*)	25
15-17	0.2	509	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	509	(*)	2
18-19	0.0	341	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	341	(*)	23
20-24	0.1	779	0.1	1.9	779	0.1	1.9	779	na	na	4.9	118
25-29	0.5	710	0.5	3.2	710	na	na	na	na	na	7.3	255
30-34	0.7	640	0.7	4.9	640	na	na	na	na	na	6.1	349
35-39	2.0	626	2.0	6.0	626	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	380
40-44	1.5	427	1.5	8.9	427	na	na	na	na	na	10.2	258
45-49	2.4	262	2.4	11.8	262	na	na	na	na	na	17.6	158
Education [A]												
Pre-primary or none	4.5	128	4.6	11.3	126	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3	15.0	66
Primary	1.9	709	2.2	15.1	568	0.0	5.4	66	8.0	142	11.3	331
Secondary	0.4	2,808	0.5	3.3	2,116	0.1	1.9	600	2.0	692	8.5	892
Higher	0.5	637	0.5	0.8	624	0.0	0.0	108	(*)	13	2.0	251
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	3.1	299	3.4	7.3	279	(0.0)	(2.0)	42	(*)	20	11.9	136
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	3,486	0.8	4.9	3,166	0.1	1.9	737	6.8	320	8.0	1,404

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.6	777	0.8	7.2	609	0.4	3.3	148	2.8	167	12.5	275
Second	0.6	761	0.8	4.8	583	0.0	1.1	148	4.4	178	7.7	263
Middle	1.0	910	1.3	6.7	712	0.0	4.3	167	2.2	197	7.1	331
Fourth	0.8	900	0.8	4.2	753	0.0	0.8	157	5.0	148	10.0	345
Richest	0.9	946	1.1	3.0	787	0.0	0.0	159	0.8	159	4.8	328

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

[A] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	**0.0**	**1,658**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**1,278**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**292**	**0.0**	**380**	**6.9**	**430**
Area												
Urban	0.0	534	0.0	0.3	481	(0.0)	(0.0)	80	(0.0)	54	9.7	199
Rural	0.0	1,124	0.0	0.5	798	0.0	0.0	212	0.0	326	4.6	231
Region												
Hhohho	0.0	500	0.0	0.7	387	0.0	0.0	90	0.0	113	6.0	126
Manzini	0.0	593	0.0	0.2	474	0.0	0.0	97	0.0	119	10.7	183
Shiselweni	0.0	253	0.0	0.7	178	0.0	0.0	43	0.0	75	3.9	48
Lubombo	0.0	312	0.0	0.1	239	0.0	0.0	62	0.0	73	1.1	73
Age												
15-19	0.0	380	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	380	-	0
15-17	0.0	255	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	255	-	0
18-19	0.0	125	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	125	-	0
20-24	0.0	292	0.0	0.0	292	0.0	0.0	292	na	na	(*)	8
25-29	0.0	292	0.0	0.5	292	na	na	na	na	na	(10.3)	58
30-34	0.0	199	0.0	1.3	199	na	na	na	na	na	3.0	67
35-39	0.0	205	0.0	0.3	205	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	112
40-44	0.0	177	0.0	0.0	177	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	124
45-49	0.0	113	0.0	0.6	113	na	na	na	na	na	13.9	60
Education [A]												
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	41	(0.0)	(4.5)	40	-	-	0	(*)	1	(6.7)	26
Primary	0.0	363	0.0	0.9	256	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	0.0	107	7.2	115
Secondary	0.0	1,065	0.0	0.1	796	0.0	0.0	239	0.0	269	9.5	209
Higher	0.0	178	0.0	0.4	175	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	3	0.0	76
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	0.0	49	(0.0)	(1.3)	43	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	6	(*)	16
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	1,354	0.0	0.4	1,236	0.0	0.0	281	0.0	119	5.2	414

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.0	326	0.0	0.7	258	0.0	0.0	52	0.0	68	11.7	106
Second	0.0	313	0.0	0.4	235	0.0	0.0	62	0.0	78	3.2	63
Middle	0.0	313	0.0	0.0	235	0.0	0.0	58	0.0	77	6.7	84
Fourth	0.0	344	0.0	0.6	260	0.0	0.0	50	0.0	84	6.1	77
Richest	0.0	362	0.0	0.3	290	0.0	0.0	71	0.0	73	5.1	100

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

[A] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**0.5**	**1,242**	**3.0**	**1,086**	**0.9**	**3,052**	**6.1**	**2,358**	**0.8**	**4,294**	**5.1**	**3,444**
Age												
15-19	0.0	156	na	na	0.1	694	na	na	0.1	850	na	na
15-17	0.0	84	na	na	0.2	425	na	na	0.2	509	na	na
18-19	0.0	72	na	na	0.0	269	na	na	0.0	341	na	na
20-24	0.0	198	1.5	198	0.1	581	2.1	581	0.1	779	1.9	779
25-29	0.3	254	3.0	254	0.6	456	3.2	456	0.5	710	3.2	710
30-34	0.0	230	2.2	230	1.0	410	6.4	410	0.7	640	4.9	640
35-39	2.3	221	3.1	221	1.8	405	7.5	405	2.0	626	6.0	626
40-44	0.0	126	6.4	126	2.1	301	9.9	301	1.5	427	8.9	427
45-49	(0.0)	58	(3.2)	58	3.1	204	14.3	204	2.4	262	11.8	262

na: not applicable

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

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**0.0**	**534**	**0.3**	**481**	**0.0**	**1,124**	**0.5**	**798**	**0.0**	**1,658**	**0.4**	**1,278**
Age												
15-19	(0.0)	54	na	na	0.0	326	na	na	0.0	380	na	na
15-17	(0.0)	49	na	na	0.0	206	na	na	0.0	255	na	na
18-19	(*)	5	na	na	0.0	120	na	na	0.0	125	na	na
20-24	(0.0)	80	(0.0)	80	0.0	212	0.0	212	0.0	292	0.0	292
25-29	(0.0)	106	(1.4)	106	0.0	186	0.0	186	0.0	292	0.5	292
30-34	(0.0)	71	(0.0)	71	0.0	128	2.0	128	0.0	199	1.3	199
35-39	(0.0)	89	(0.0)	89	0.0	116	0.5	116	0.0	205	0.3	205
40-44	(0.0)	85	(0.0)	85	0.0	92	0.0	92	0.0	177	0.0	177
45-49	(*)	51	(*)	51	0.0	62	1.1	62	0.0	113	0.6	113

na: not applicable

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

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

9.5 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[154].

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. As the percentages of women and men experiencing assault in the last 3 years and those experiencing robbery or assault the last year are low, tables 6.3W, 6.3M, 6.4W, 6.4M are not presented.

[154] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. **https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf**.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery [A]			Assault [B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
Total	**5.5**	**3.3**	**1.0**	**3.5**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**8.4**	**5.1**	**1.6**	**2,287**
Area										
Urban	6.3	3.2	0.9	2.9	1.4	0.0	8.9	4.5	0.9	658
Rural	5.1	3.3	1.0	3.8	2.3	0.8	8.2	5.3	1.9	1,629
Region										
Hhohho	5.6	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.1	6.9	4.1	1.8	681
Manzini	5.5	2.8	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.4	7.7	4.2	0.8	742
Shiselweni	4.9	3.6	1.3	6.5	3.9	1.6	9.8	6.8	3.3	421
Lubombo	5.8	3.6	0.6	5.3	2.9	0.6	10.8	6.5	1.2	442
Age										
15-19	3.8	2.7	0.8	3.5	2.1	0.5	7.0	4.8	1.2	439
15-17	2.3	2.1	0.9	3.5	2.2	0.8	5.3	4.3	1.7	256
18-19	5.8	3.5	0.6	3.6	2.0	0.0	9.4	5.4	0.6	183
20-24	5.9	4.0	1.1	2.6	1.1	0.3	8.3	5.1	1.4	435
25-29	7.2	4.0	0.7	3.7	2.3	1.1	10.4	6.1	1.8	340
30-34	4.4	3.0	0.9	2.4	1.5	0.9	6.7	4.3	1.9	370
35-39	4.1	2.8	0.8	5.1	3.2	0.3	8.2	5.1	1.3	345
40-44	8.9	4.0	1.9	3.4	2.1	0.7	11.2	5.8	2.9	220
45-49	5.8	1.8	1.0	5.0	2.5	0.5	9.5	4.4	1.5	140
Education [C]										
Pre-primary or none	3.4	2.2	0.0	4.1	1.2	0.0	6.3	3.4	0.0	75
Primary	5.4	3.0	1.1	4.9	1.8	0.4	9.7	4.6	1.5	386
Secondary	5.3	3.5	0.9	3.5	2.2	0.6	8.2	5.5	1.6	1,487
Higher	7.1	2.9	1.6	2.2	2.0	0.8	8.6	4.2	2.4	333
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	7.0	2.8	1.5	4.7	2.2	0.3	10.8	4.1	2.8	179
Has no functional difficulty	5.8	3.5	0.9	3.4	2.0	0.6	8.6	5.3	1.5	1,852
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.8	2.9	1.3	4.6	2.3	0.5	9.7	5.1	1.9	425
Second	6.4	4.0	1.0	3.4	1.8	0.8	9.3	5.5	2.1	432
Middle	4.2	2.5	0.8	3.1	1.9	0.5	6.6	4.2	1.3	485
Fourth	6.4	3.8	1.2	3.6	2.4	0.9	9.6	6.2	2.2	460
Richest	4.9	3.1	0.6	3.0	1.8	0.2	7.3	4.6	0.8	484

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

[C] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery [A]			Assault [B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
Total	**9.7**	**5.0**	**1.3**	**2.7**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**11.9**	**6.4**	**1.5**	**1,658**
Area										
Urban	13.4	8.2	1.4	2.2	1.7	0.0	15.6	9.8	1.4	534
Rural	8.0	3.6	1.2	2.9	1.3	0.2	10.2	4.8	1.5	1,124
Region										
Hhohho	9.4	4.9	1.3	3.8	1.2	0.3	12.4	6.0	1.5	500
Manzini	13.6	7.9	2.2	3.9	2.7	0.2	17.0	10.5	2.5	593
Shiselweni	6.5	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	6.9	3.4	0.6	253
Lubombo	5.6	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	5.8	1.7	0.0	312
Age										
15-19	4.3	2.7	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.0	6.1	4.1	0.6	380
15-17	3.9	2.3	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	5.8	3.8	0.0	255
18-19	4.9	3.4	1.8	1.9	1.1	0.0	6.8	4.5	1.8	125
20-24	9.1	6.5	0.2	2.6	1.7	0.8	11.2	8.2	1.0	292
25-29	15.8	8.2	1.3	5.6	3.3	0.0	19.6	11.1	1.6	292
30-34	12.0	6.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	13.0	7.1	1.0	199
35-39	11.7	2.6	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.2	2.6	2.0	205
40-44	7.3	4.3	2.4	3.5	0.3	0.0	10.8	4.6	2.4	177
45-49	10.8	4.7	3.3	2.4	1.4	0.0	13.1	6.2	3.3	113
Education [C]										
Pre-primary or none	(3.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(3.3)	(0.0)	41
Primary	9.8	5.8	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	10.7	6.3	2.0	363
Secondary	10.0	4.6	0.9	3.1	1.9	0.2	12.5	6.4	1.2	1,065
Higher	9.2	7.4	2.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	10.9	8.0	2.5	178
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	10.2	6.3	2.9	4.3	4.3	2.2	12.3	10.6	5.1	49
Has no functional difficulty	10.8	5.5	1.4	2.8	1.3	0.1	13.1	6.7	1.6	1,354
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	8.6	4.3	0.9	3.9	3.3	0.0	12.3	7.7	0.9	326
Second	10.7	4.4	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.0	11.7	4.6	0.5	313
Middle	7.9	4.3	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.3	10.1	5.3	2.4	313
Fourth	8.2	4.4	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.0	9.5	4.9	1.8	344
Richest	12.9	7.5	1.3	2.8	1.6	0.4	15.7	9.2	1.6	362

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

[C] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	**48.5**	**35.5**	**9.6**	**17.9**	**51.5**	**125**
Area						
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Rural	54.9	28.6	5.4	14.0	45.1	84
Region						
Hhohho	(55.8)	(18.2)	(15.3)	(13.7)	(44.2)	38
Manzini	(35.4)	(49.1)	(13.2)	(28.2)	(64.6)	41
Shiselweni	(53.9)	(39.0)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(46.1)	21
Lubombo	(53.9)	(36.7)	(2.9)	(9.3)	(46.1)	26
Age						
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Secondary	50.8	33.4	9.3	15.4	49.2	78
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Last incident occurred						
Less than 1 year ago	48.6	33.0	12.5	15.2	51.4	75
More than 1 year ago	(48.3)	(39.2)	(5.3)	(21.9)	(51.7)	51
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	40.3	40.9	12.3	22.8	59.7	89
Attempted robbery	(68.2)	(22.5)	(3.0)	(6.3)	(31.8)	37
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Has no functional difficulty	50.2	32.4	11.2	19.6	49.8	107
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Second	(46.1)	(23.5)	(20.2)	(10.1)	(53.9)	27
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24

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

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

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	**29.0**	**49.7**	**10.8**	**25.0**	**71.0**	**162**
Area						
Urban	(19.4)	(54.4)	(17.4)	(35.9)	(80.6)	72
Rural	36.6	45.9	5.5	16.3	63.4	90
Region						
Hhohho	(29.7)	(49.0)	(8.6)	(19.6)	(70.3)	47
Manzini	(22.2)	(51.3)	(14.7)	(34.1)	(77.8)	81
Shiselweni	(25.4)	(59.0)	(9.6)	(18.3)	(74.6)	16
Lubombo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Age						
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
25-29	(21.1)	(48.1)	(17.0)	(29.2)	(78.9)	46
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(31.4)	(60.4)	(3.8)	(12.7)	(68.6)	36
Secondary	27.8	42.4	14.7	27.0	72.2	106
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Last incident occurred						
Less than 1 year ago	32.3	54.1	3.9	26.4	67.7	84
More than 1 year ago	27.2	47.5	12.9	25.3	72.8	73
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	28.0	50.4	14.1	26.6	72.0	121
Attempted robbery	(31.9)	(47.5)	(1.1)	(20.4)	(68.1)	41
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	27.8	50.2	11.9	25.5	72.2	147
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(37.8)	(57.1)	(1.5)	(34.6)	(62.2)	28
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Fourth	(32.8)	(56.2)	(2.8)	(9.7)	(67.2)	28
Richest	(22.5)	(48.2)	(28.7)	(19.0)	(77.5)	47

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

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

9.6 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety[154].

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
Total	**8.9**	**24.9**	**34.4**	**11.8**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**33.8**	**18.0**	**45.1**	**26.1**	**7.9**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**63.1**	**14.5**	**2,287**
Area																
Urban	8.9	24.1	34.1	14.5	18.3	100.0	33.0	17.8	47.1	23.0	9.1	3.0	100.0	64.9	15.7	658
Rural	8.9	25.2	34.6	10.7	20.6	100.0	34.1	18.1	44.3	27.3	7.4	2.9	100.0	62.4	14.0	1,629
Region																
Hhohho	10.4	30.3	30.3	7.6	21.5	100.0	40.6	20.6	49.7	22.2	4.8	2.7	100.0	70.3	9.7	681
Manzini	6.1	23.1	35.0	15.7	20.1	100.0	29.1	12.3	49.9	24.1	10.1	3.6	100.0	62.2	17.6	742
Shiselweni	10.8	24.6	34.2	12.1	18.3	100.0	35.4	23.0	37.3	33.0	4.7	2.1	100.0	60.2	13.8	421
Lubombo	9.8	19.8	40.1	11.4	19.0	100.0	29.5	18.8	37.4	28.9	12.0	2.8	100.0	56.3	17.4	442
Age																
15-19	10.1	22.3	35.7	11.0	20.9	100.0	32.4	19.5	37.3	29.6	10.2	3.4	100.0	56.8	15.8	439
15-17	11.4	20.7	33.5	14.0	20.4	100.0	31.9	18.1	37.6	27.7	12.7	4.0	100.0	55.6	19.0	256
18-19	8.4	24.6	38.7	6.8	21.5	100.0	33.0	21.4	37.0	32.3	6.7	2.6	100.0	58.4	11.3	183
20-24	10.6	27.6	34.4	11.6	15.8	100.0	38.2	18.7	40.5	28.3	9.3	3.2	100.0	59.3	14.4	435
25-29	8.2	28.8	27.4	12.6	22.9	100.0	37.1	20.0	48.0	23.5	5.8	2.7	100.0	67.9	13.4	340
30-34	6.9	26.8	31.4	12.2	22.6	100.0	33.7	16.1	52.4	20.9	6.5	4.0	100.0	68.6	13.8	370
35-39	8.8	24.1	35.1	10.0	22.0	100.0	32.8	15.6	50.3	24.6	7.3	2.2	100.0	65.9	13.3	345
40-44	10.3	21.3	39.9	13.5	15.1	100.0	31.6	19.9	48.8	24.5	4.6	2.3	100.0	68.6	15.5	220
45-49	5.5	16.9	45.5	13.3	18.7	100.0	22.5	14.2	38.9	34.3	11.8	0.8	100.0	53.1	16.7	140
Education [A]																
Pre-primary or none	4.7	29.2	32.6	16.1	17.4	100.0	33.9	12.6	53.8	22.4	8.1	3.2	100.0	66.3	19.4	75
Primary	6.8	25.3	34.7	16.0	17.2	100.0	32.1	14.2	41.8	30.3	10.2	3.5	100.0	56.0	18.5	386
Secondary	9.2	23.1	35.5	11.1	21.1	100.0	32.4	17.6	45.5	26.4	7.7	2.8	100.0	63.1	13.7	1,487
Higher	11.2	30.8	30.2	8.8	18.9	100.0	42.0	25.3	45.1	21.3	5.8	2.6	100.0	70.4	12.3	333

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	9.4	26.5	30.7	14.6	18.8	100.0	36.0	14.7	50.2	23.9	8.9	2.4	100.0	64.9	16.9	179
Has no functional difficulty	8.6	25.3	34.9	11.2	20.0	100.0	33.8	18.3	45.7	26.1	7.1	2.8	100.0	64.0	13.7	1,852
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	7.0	20.9	44.5	14.1	13.4	100.0	28.0	15.0	40.5	32.5	10.0	2.0	100.0	55.5	17.9	425
Second	10.6	22.7	38.0	11.5	17.2	100.0	33.2	17.5	40.5	29.9	10.3	1.7	100.0	58.0	15.2	432
Middle	6.8	25.5	32.1	13.5	22.0	100.0	32.3	12.2	47.9	28.3	7.1	4.6	100.0	60.0	15.6	485
Fourth	7.7	23.8	31.6	11.5	25.3	100.0	31.6	19.1	47.5	24.9	6.3	2.3	100.0	66.6	13.3	460
Richest	12.4	30.6	27.5	8.5	21.0	100.0	43.0	25.9	48.2	16.0	6.2	3.7	100.0	74.1	11.1	484

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

[A] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:							
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
Total	**29.8**	**46.9**	**16.8**	**1.5**	**5.0**	**100.0**	**76.7**	**56.7**	**38.2**	**4.7**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**94.9**	**1.5**	**1,658**
Area															
Urban	21.5	44.1	24.9	2.5	7.0	100.0	65.7	41.8	49.4	8.1	0.7	100.0	91.2	2.5	534
Rural	33.8	48.2	12.9	1.1	4.0	100.0	81.9	63.8	32.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	96.7	1.1	1,124
Region															
Hhohho	26.8	55.6	13.1	1.4	3.2	100.0	82.2	52.5	45.2	2.1	0.2	100.0	97.7	1.4	500
Manzini	36.3	29.2	25.4	2.4	6.7	100.0	65.5	58.1	31.9	9.4	0.7	100.0	89.9	2.4	593
Shiselweni	8.4	69.5	18.2	1.1	2.8	100.0	77.9	42.8	53.3	3.7	0.2	100.0	96.1	1.3	253
Lubombo	39.8	48.4	5.1	0.4	6.3	100.0	88.2	72.0	27.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.4	312
Age															
15-19	29.3	48.8	11.2	1.4	9.3	100.0	78.2	64.2	31.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	1.4	380
15-17	27.3	49.5	10.0	0.8	12.4	100.0	76.8	63.1	32.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	0.8	255
18-19	33.5	47.5	13.5	2.6	2.9	100.0	81.0	66.4	30.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	2.6	125
20-24	32.9	51.5	14.2	0.6	0.8	100.0	84.4	58.5	40.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.6	292
25-29	26.5	43.9	23.4	1.8	4.4	100.0	70.2	57.0	37.7	5.1	0.2	100.0	94.7	2.0	292
30-34	26.5	51.7	15.5	3.3	2.9	100.0	78.2	52.6	39.1	6.4	2.0	100.0	91.7	3.3	199
35-39	26.1	47.9	19.5	2.0	4.4	100.0	74.0	48.5	43.7	7.2	0.5	100.0	92.3	2.0	205
40-44	35.7	41.0	18.3	0.7	4.3	100.0	76.7	53.6	39.3	7.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	0.7	177
45-49	35.6	35.0	20.0	0.8	8.6	100.0	70.6	53.1	42.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	0.8	113
Education [A]															
Pre-primary or none	(20.6)	(63.0)	(11.4)	(2.2)	(2.9)	100.0	(83.5)	(41.4)	(58.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(2.2)	41
Primary	33.2	42.0	15.8	2.5	6.5	100.0	75.3	60.0	35.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	2.5	363
Secondary	28.9	48.8	16.4	1.3	4.6	100.0	77.7	56.0	39.0	4.4	0.5	100.0	95.1	1.3	1,065
Higher	30.0	41.6	23.2	1.1	4.1	100.0	71.3	57.3	34.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	91.9	1.1	178

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:							
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	40.7	28.0	22.8	1.2	7.2	100.0	67.6	75.2	19.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	94.5	1.2	49
Has no functional difficulty	29.9	47.1	17.8	1.7	3.5	100.0	77.0	54.8	40.0	4.8	0.4	100.0	94.8	1.7	1,354
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	24.0	53.2	15.5	1.0	6.4	100.0	77.2	50.4	44.9	4.6	0.2	100.0	95.3	1.1	326
Second	36.3	44.4	14.9	1.1	3.3	100.0	80.5	63.0	33.2	3.4	0.3	100.0	96.3	1.1	313
Middle	32.4	42.8	19.3	1.5	4.1	100.0	75.2	60.6	31.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	91.6	1.5	313
Fourth	26.6	47.6	18.4	1.7	5.6	100.0	74.2	52.1	42.2	4.6	1.1	100.0	94.3	1.7	344
Richest	30.3	46.2	15.9	2.2	5.4	100.0	76.5	57.9	39.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	2.2	362

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

[A] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DECISION MAKING AND VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN

Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 included a module on Gender Violence. It includes some questions obtained from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Domestic violence (DV) module with some country-specific questions added. Table PR.8.CS1 provides responses on women taking own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. Table PR.8.CS2 is on women whose husbands have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours. Tables PR.8.CS 3, PR.8.CS4, PR.8.CS5 and PR.8.CS6 provides information on the women who experienced physical and sexual violence, persons committing the type of violence and age of first encounter with the violence.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:											Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	If she rejects or ends the relationship with him	If she sleeps with another man	If she initiates sex	If she refuses to give food	For any of these nine reasons[2,A]	
Total	**2.3**	**3.9**	**4.2**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**8.1**	**1.4**	**8.2**	**1.4**	**2.3**	**12.1**	**2,287**
Area												
Urban	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	3.9	0.7	2.6	0.6	0.6	4.9	658
Rural	2.8	4.9	5.4	1.3	1.3	9.9	1.6	10.4	1.7	3.0	15.0	1,629
Region												
Hhohho	2.5	1.6	4.1	1.3	1.5	7.0	2.0	6.4	1.2	2.6	10.4	681
Manzini	1.5	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.0	5.6	0.1	6.3	1.2	0.4	9.2	742
Shiselweni	1.7	7.3	6.7	1.2	1.4	11.8	1.5	12.5	0.8	3.3	16.6	421
Lubombo	3.6	6.0	5.5	1.8	2.0	10.7	2.3	9.9	2.6	4.2	15.4	442
Age												
15-19	4.1	9.1	8.2	2.2	3.2	15.2	2.2	16.5	2.1	6.4	21.7	439
15-17	5.2	9.8	8.1	1.8	4.0	14.7	2.5	18.8	2.6	7.6	22.5	256
18-19	2.7	8.0	8.2	2.8	2.2	15.9	1.7	13.3	1.4	4.8	20.7	183
20-24	2.1	5.6	4.1	0.7	0.7	9.1	1.7	8.5	1.8	2.5	13.7	435
25-29	1.7	2.7	2.6	0.7	0.5	5.1	1.2	4.9	1.3	1.6	7.7	340
30-34	1.6	2.3	3.6	1.9	2.0	6.6	1.6	6.6	0.9	1.3	9.6	370
35-39	1.1	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.4	5.0	1.0	5.0	0.3	0.6	8.5	345
40-44	3.3	0.6	2.9	0.3	0.0	6.2	0.3	3.9	1.4	0.8	8.4	220
45-49	1.3	0.5	3.7	1.3	0.7	5.2	0.0	7.4	2.5	0.0	8.6	140
Education [B]												
Pre-primary or none	4.7	0.0	3.9	0.8	2.7	8.2	1.3	10.7	1.3	4.9	14.9	75
Primary	4.3	5.0	7.1	2.0	1.9	12.1	2.7	11.9	4.1	2.8	18.1	386
Secondary	1.9	4.3	4.3	1.3	1.3	8.4	1.3	8.6	1.0	2.5	12.5	1,487
Higher	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	2.9	333
Marital/Union status												
Currently married/in union	2.1	1.4	3.2	1.0	0.9	6.2	1.2	6.3	1.2	1.3	9.6	823
Formerly married/in union	1.2	2.6	5.7	1.2	0.0	7.2	0.8	8.1	1.5	0.4	9.7	165
Never married/in union	2.5	5.6	4.6	1.5	1.9	9.5	1.5	9.4	1.6	3.2	14.0	1,299

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:											
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	If she rejects or ends the relationship with him	If she sleeps with another man	If she initiates sex	If she refuses to give food	For any of these nine reasons[2,A]	Number of women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	2.5	4.2	6.7	1.5	0.9	9.3	2.4	8.7	2.8	2.0	14.1	179
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.1	7.1	1.1	6.7	1.1	1.6	10.5	1,852
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.7	5.4	7.3	2.5	1.5	12.3	1.4	12.9	1.6	4.9	17.6	425
Second	3.8	5.4	5.1	1.4	1.8	10.2	2.7	10.6	3.3	3.2	15.6	432
Middle	2.5	4.3	4.8	1.8	2.4	10.3	2.2	9.4	0.9	2.5	14.9	485
Fourth	0.7	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.8	4.6	0.4	5.6	0.8	0.5	7.7	460
Richest	0.8	2.1	1.8	0.4	0.5	3.9	0.2	3.1	0.7	0.8	5.6	484

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

[2] Country specific indicator PR.S2 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

[A]This includes all the nine components of violence related specific behaviours in Eswatini

[B] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:											
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	If she rejects or ends the relationship with him	If she sleeps with another man	If she initiates sex	If she refuses to give food	For any of these nine reasons[2,A]	Number of men
Total	**1.9**	**1.4**	**4.5**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**5.7**	**0.5**	**5.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**8.1**	**1,658**
Area												
Urban	3.5	0.4	5.8	0.4	0.0	5.9	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.3	7.1	534
Rural	1.1	1.9	3.9	0.8	1.0	5.6	0.7	6.0	0.5	0.6	8.6	1,124
Region												
Hhohho	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.4	0.6	3.2	500
Manzini	3.3	1.3	5.3	0.2	0.2	6.1	0.0	3.9	0.3	0.2	6.8	593
Shiselweni	0.9	1.0	7.1	0.9	2.1	8.8	0.4	8.6	0.4	0.5	12.6	253
Lubombo	1.8	2.1	5.7	1.4	0.6	8.9	1.5	10.9	0.6	0.9	15.0	312
Age												
15-19	0.7	2.7	3.4	1.2	1.0	5.9	0.9	5.0	1.0	0.8	7.0	380
15-17	0.3	1.2	2.9	1.1	0.9	4.5	0.3	3.4	1.0	0.6	4.7	255
18-19	1.4	5.6	4.5	1.3	1.2	8.7	2.0	8.3	1.0	1.2	11.5	125
20-24	2.4	2.5	5.6	1.2	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.3	0.7	1.5	10.1	292
25-29	3.5	0.7	4.2	0.5	0.0	5.0	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	5.9	292
30-34	1.2	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	3.4	0.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	199
35-39	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.0	4.6	0.3	7.0	0.0	0.3	8.5	205
40-44	4.3	0.4	6.0	0.6	0.0	6.3	0.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	177
45-49	0.4	1.5	8.3	0.0	0.6	8.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	10.6	113
Education [B]												
Pre-primary or none	(2.7)	(1.5)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.1)	41
Primary	2.0	1.9	7.1	0.8	1.0	8.3	0.5	6.4	0.4	0.7	11.0	363
Secondary	2.1	1.3	3.8	0.6	0.6	5.1	0.6	5.1	0.5	0.5	7.5	1,065
Higher	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	178
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	15.4	11
Marital/Union status												
Currently married/in union	3.7	0.5	7.5	0.0	0.6	8.1	0.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	11.3	430
Formerly married/in union	1.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	69
Never married/in union	1.2	1.8	3.3	1.0	0.7	4.7	0.6	4.6	0.6	0.7	6.8	1,159

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:											
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	If she rejects or ends the relationship with him	If she sleeps with another man	If she initiates sex	If she refuses to give food	For any of these nine reasons[2,A]	Number of men
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	22.1	49
Has no functional difficulty	2.2	1.5	4.4	0.7	0.6	5.6	0.6	5.7	0.3	0.5	8.3	1,354
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	4.2	0.7	7.8	0.2	0.9	9.1	0.3	7.0	0.0	0.4	13.1	326
Second	1.8	2.7	6.1	1.6	1.5	8.0	1.3	8.1	1.4	1.4	10.9	313
Middle	0.8	2.0	2.4	0.5	1.0	3.7	0.7	3.1	0.2	0.3	5.4	313
Fourth	2.3	1.1	4.7	0.8	0.0	5.6	0.2	6.0	0.4	0.4	7.9	344
Richest	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	362

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

[2] Country specific indicator PR.S2 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

[A]This includes all the nine components of violence related specific behaviours in Eswatini

[B] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.8.CS1: Women taking own decisions

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Person in relationship who takes decision on:													
	Use of contraception						Access to health care							
	Mainly Respondent (woman)	Mainly Husband/ partner	Joint with husband/ partner	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly Respondent (woman)	Mainly Husband/ partner	Joint with husband/ partner	Other	Total	Percentage of women who reported that they could say no to their partner if they did not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[1]	Number of women 15-49
Total	**73.4**	**3.3**	**22.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	100.0	**76.2**	**1.8**	**15.8**	**6.2**	100.0	**27.6**	**25.7**	**2,007**
Area														
Urban	78.7	1.6	19.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	79.5	1.4	15.7	3.4	100.0	32.9	31.4	582
Rural	71.2	4.0	23.4	1.2	0.3	100.0	74.8	2.0	15.8	7.4	100.0	25.4	23.3	1,425
Region														
Hhohho	77.8	4.3	17.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	84.0	1.2	12.2	2.6	100.0	27.1	25.0	613
Manzini	73.5	2.7	22.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	71.4	2.4	19.8	6.4	100.0	28.8	26.5	659
Shiselweni	71.0	2.0	26.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	72.1	1.5	13.9	12.5	100.0	23.5	22.3	362
Lubombo	68.3	4.0	26.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	75.6	2.1	16.5	5.8	100.0	30.3	28.5	373
Age														
15-19	87.2	1.6	6.7	3.2	1.3	100.0	70.8	0.4	2.9	25.9	100.0	2.7	2.6	409
15-17	88.0	0.5	4.6	4.8	2.2	100.0	66.3	0.0	1.7	32.0	100.0	0.3	0.0	252
18-19	85.8	3.5	10.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	78.0	0.9	4.9	16.2	100.0	6.7	6.7	157
20-24	78.7	3.9	17.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	86.2	0.5	9.0	4.4	100.0	11.5	10.0	346
25-29	73.1	3.6	23.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	1.8	18.3	0.9	100.0	30.0	27.7	369
30-34	67.9	2.6	29.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	76.7	2.9	20.5	0.0	100.0	41.7	39.0	272
35-39	64.0	2.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.9	2.6	28.2	0.2	100.0	50.5	48.7	281
40-44	61.0	4.3	34.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	74.8	2.9	22.3	0.0	100.0	42.8	39.4	207
45-49	67.5	7.4	24.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	75.5	4.3	20.2	0.0	100.0	39.4	35.1	123
Education [A]														
Pre-primary or none	64.9	4.5	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.2	3.1	29.7	0.0	100.0	36.2	33.2	53
Primary	65.5	5.4	26.3	1.8	0.9	100.0	67.0	4.5	21.0	7.5	100.0	30.1	26.3	324
Secondary	75.7	3.0	20.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	78.1	1.0	13.5	7.4	100.0	24.8	23.2	1,321
Higher	72.8	2.0	24.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	79.2	1.9	18.0	0.8	100.0	35.6	34.3	303

Table PR.8.CS1: Women taking own decisions

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Person in relationship who takes decision on:											Percentage of women who reported that they could say no to their partner if they did not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[1]	Number of women 15-49
	Use of contraception						Access to health care							
	Mainly Respondent (woman)	Mainly Husband/ partner	Joint with husband/ partner	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly Respondent (woman)	Mainly Husband/ partner	Joint with husband/ partner	Other	Total			
Marital/Union status														
Currently married/in union	50.4	5.5	43.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	59.3	4.6	35.8	0.2	100.0	76.8	71.4	721
Formerly married/in union	83.2	5.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	0.0	7.5	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	130
Never married/in union	86.6	1.7	10.0	1.1	0.6	100.0	84.9	0.3	4.2	10.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,156
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	70.4	7.7	22.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.4	1.4	16.6	3.6	100.0	36.3	32.1	121
Has no functional difficulty	71.3	3.4	24.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	77.6	2.1	17.9	2.4	100.0	31.2	29.1	1,634
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	69.2	5.0	25.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	73.0	3.6	16.5	6.9	100.0	23.3	21.2	353
Second	70.7	2.5	24.0	1.3	1.4	100.0	75.6	1.4	14.0	9.0	100.0	22.2	20.8	332
Middle	71.3	4.3	23.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	74.6	1.3	17.1	7.0	100.0	28.4	26.0	423
Fourth	78.9	3.2	17.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	79.8	1.8	12.8	5.6	100.0	29.8	26.9	439
Richest	75.1	1.7	22.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	77.0	1.2	18.2	3.6	100.0	31.9	31.1	460

[1]Country specific indicator PR.S3 - Women empowerment

[A] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.CS2: Marital control by husband/ partner (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose husbands have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women whose husband or partner:								
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is all times	Does not trust her with money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours[1]	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women who ever married/lived with a man
Total	**55.4**	**26.9**	**25.5**	**14.0**	**46.9**	**16.5**	**34.5**	**33.0**	**970**
Area									
Urban	52.7	21.6	17.3	4.8	41.7	13.2	24.8	33.9	270
Rural	56.4	28.9	28.7	17.5	49.0	17.8	38.2	32.7	700
Region									
Hhohho	52.4	26.8	26.1	13.2	50.3	17.1	37.5	34.5	262
Manzini	55.8	25.7	20.9	8.9	45.3	15.3	29.4	32.0	330
Shiselweni	53.5	20.8	28.3	15.2	42.4	10.8	32.5	37.6	162
Lubombo	59.7	33.2	30.0	21.7	48.8	22.1	40.0	29.4	215
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
20-24	68.3	37.7	21.4	9.8	64.3	11.3	47.5	18.2	70
25-29	56.9	18.1	27.9	14.4	49.4	10.5	33.5	31.2	126
30-34	55.4	24.7	22.4	13.2	41.7	18.4	28.4	31.5	206
35-39	55.5	29.3	29.8	13.5	47.8	17.0	35.2	34.8	242
40-44	47.3	28.7	22.8	14.5	46.5	19.9	33.4	36.5	195
45-49	57.6	23.3	25.1	15.5	39.2	16.3	35.3	38.6	119
Education [A]									
Pre-primary or none	(60.5)	(25.3)	(23.8)	(13.4)	(32.2)	(30.8)	(39.8)	(38.4)	56
Primary	57.9	32.5	30.0	13.3	48.8	15.9	39.3	33.0	237
Secondary	57.4	28.1	26.5	16.0	50.2	16.4	35.8	28.8	534
Higher	42.1	13.7	15.5	7.1	37.2	12.5	19.6	46.8	142
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	53.4	22.7	23.0	12.3	44.8	17.1	31.2	34.7	819
Formerly married/in union	66.0	49.1	39.5	22.9	58.3	13.3	52.4	23.7	151
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	43.2	22.7	19.4	12.4	47.2	13.4	29.7	40.4	103
Has no functional difficulty	56.7	27.2	26.3	14.2	46.8	16.7	34.9	32.2	865
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	62.9	39.0	31.2	21.6	55.3	19.6	47.4	26.7	187
Second	54.5	26.0	25.1	11.0	46.1	15.9	29.9	32.2	180
Middle	66.9	29.3	31.3	18.0	53.7	16.8	40.4	21.5	215
Fourth	52.6	24.3	24.1	11.3	40.2	20.9	32.8	35.8	207
Richest	37.9	15.2	14.9	7.2	38.8	8.8	20.6	51.0	181

[1]Country specific indicator PR.S4 - Marital controls by husbands or partners (3 or more of the specific behaviours)

[A] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table PR.8.CS3: Violence against girls and women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who have experienced physical violence during the last 12 months, percentage of women who ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who experience sexual violence in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who experienced physical violence				Percentage of women who experienced sexual violence		Percentage who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence[5]	Number of women age 15-49
	Since age 15[1,A]	In the past 12 months :			Ever[3]	In the past 12 months[4]		
		Often	Sometimes	Either[2,B]				
Total	**25.3**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**0.5**	**28.4**	**2,108**
Area								
Urban	21.2	1.6	1.9	3.5	4.3	0.5	22.4	576
Rural	26.8	2.9	4.1	6.9	8.0	0.5	30.7	1,533
Region								
Hhohho	22.7	0.5	2.3	2.8	6.5	0.5	26.4	620
Manzini	21.5	2.5	2.7	5.2	6.1	0.2	24.3	660
Shiselweni	29.0	3.6	3.5	7.1	6.9	0.7	31.1	395
Lubombo	31.4	4.4	6.2	10.7	9.0	0.6	35.0	433
Age								
15-19	19.5	3.6	5.8	9.4	4.7	0.3	21.6	370
15-17	18.5	5.2	6.5	11.7	4.4	0.3	20.7	193
18-19	20.5	1.9	5.0	6.9	5.0	0.4	22.7	177
20-24	29.1	2.7	3.1	5.8	7.4	0.6	33.0	375
25-29	28.9	2.0	3.6	5.6	4.7	0.3	31.3	305
30-34	22.8	1.5	2.1	3.6	9.5	1.0	26.5	336
35-39	28.4	2.4	3.0	5.4	9.3	0.7	32.0	344
40-44	21.3	3.9	2.7	6.5	5.4	0.2	23.5	235
45-49	27.5	0.5	3.9	4.4	7.3	0.0	31.7	144
Education [C]								
Pre-primary or none	24.5	5.7	0.0	5.7	12.6	0.0	29.8	83
Primary	35.4	2.7	7.5	10.2	10.8	0.4	40.5	386
Secondary	23.6	2.4	3.2	5.6	5.4	0.4	26.5	1,325
Higher	20.4	2.0	0.7	2.7	7.5	1.2	21.5	310
Vocational								
Marital/Union status	24.1	3.1	3.7	6.8	8.4	0.6	28.2	819
Currently married/in union	50.9	3.9	3.4	7.3	10.7	1.0	53.2	151
Formerly married/in union	22.7	1.9	3.3	5.2	5.4	0.4	25.3	1,138
Never married/in union	**25.3**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**0.5**	**28.4**	**2,108**
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	29.7	2.6	3.6	6.2	12.4	1.6	38.0	173
Has no functional difficulty	25.6	2.2	3.1	5.3	6.7	0.4	28.3	1,742
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	34.2	4.3	5.1	9.3	11.5	1.0	38.2	397
Second	23.4	2.2	6.0	8.3	5.3	0.8	25.6	400
Middle	29.8	3.7	3.8	7.5	6.8	0.4	33.2	451
Fourth	23.8	1.3	0.8	2.0	5.0	0.3	26.7	418
Richest	15.8	1.1	2.0	3.1	6.4	0.0	18.9	442

[1]Country specific indicator PR.S5a - Experience of physical violence since age 15

[2]Country specific indicator PR.S5b - Experience of physical violence in the past 12 months

[3]Country specific indicator PR.S6a -Experience of sexual violence (ever)

[4]Country specific indicator PR.S6b -Experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months

[5]Country specific indicator PR.S7 - Experience of different forms of violence (physical or sexual)

[A]This indicator includes physical violence in the past 12 months

[B]Includes women who report physical violence in the past 12 months

[C] The category of “Vocational” in the background characteristic of "Education” has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.8.CS4: Persons Committing Physical Violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who experienced physically violence by:					
	Current/ former husband or partner	Parents/step-parents	Other relatives	Other Person	Stranger	Number of women who experienced physical violence
Total	**52.6**	**16.7**	**17.5**	**2.1**	**8.8**	**533**
Area						
Urban	59.1	17.6	17.8	1.4	1.9	122
Rural	50.7	16.4	17.4	2.3	10.9	411
Region						
Hhohho	51.3	13.5	13.8	1.6	15.0	141
Manzini	57.5	25.2	12.0	0.7	2.9	142
Shiselweni	48.7	11.2	22.8	2.6	8.4	115
Lubombo	52.0	15.6	22.7	3.5	8.9	136
Age						
15-19	(4.6)	(29.9)	(34.4)	(5.1)	(13.7)	72
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
20-24	47.5	21.8	16.4	1.7	8.9	109
25-29	45.4	18.4	25.5	1.9	3.5	88
30-34	64.2	16.5	7.4	2.3	7.1	77
35-39	75.0	7.1	11.4	0.8	9.7	98
40-44	(75.9)	(5.7)	(8.0)	(1.2)	(7.1)	50
45-49	(62.3)	(12.0)	(18.7)	(1.8)	(14.8)	40
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	56.5	14.4	17.4	1.8	5.6	137
Secondary	50.9	15.1	19.4	2.6	9.4	313
Higher	(41.5)	(32.4)	(12.0)	(0.9)	(15.5)	63
Marital/Union status						
Currently married/in union	66.5	11.4	16.9	2.4	5.8	197
Formerly married/in union	(71.8)	(13.2)	(3.7)	(0.9)	(11.2)	77
Never married/in union	36.3	21.7	22.1	2.1	10.4	259
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(46.5)	(15.1)	(25.7)	(1.4)	(7.2)	52
Has no functional difficulty	57.2	15.8	16.4	2.0	8.7	446
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	54.1	17.7	13.5	2.3	8.1	136
Second	42.8	27.4	20.1	2.5	7.2	93
Middle	59.3	8.9	16.8	2.4	11.4	134
Fourth	48.0	15.4	23.4	0.6	6.8	100
Richest	(56.4)	(17.0)	(14.7)	(2.4)	(10.5)	70

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

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

Table PR.8.CS5: Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by experience sexual violence, place where sexual violence was experienced and, percentage who sought help for sexual violence, Eswatini MICS6, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who have been sexually violated:									
	By person committing violence					By place where violence was experienced			Percentage of women who experienced sexual violence and had sought help[1]	Number of women who experienced sexual violence
	Current/ former husband or partner	Father/ Step-father	Other relatives	Stranger	Missing	Home	Other place	Missing		
Total	**30.4**	**5.7**	**23.6**	**38.7**	**1.6**	**43.4**	**55.0**	**1.6**	**34.5**	**147**
Area										
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Rural	24.8	6.8	24.8	41.7	1.9	48.7	49.4	1.9	39.0	122
Region										
Hhohho	(26.3)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(42.3)	(2.2)	(63.0)	(34.8)	(2.2)	(40.7)	40
Manzini	(43.1)	(5.4)	(29.3)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(27.1)	(72.9)	(0.0)	(30.7)	40
Shiselweni	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Lubombo	(18.8)	(15.8)	(20.3)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(48.7)	(51.3)	(0.0)	(26.3)	39
Age										
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
30-34	(30.7)	(5.9)	(38.6)	(20.4)	(4.5)	(48.9)	(46.6)	(4.5)	(28.3)	32
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(45.9)	(11.5)	(9.0)	(33.5)	(0.0)	(34.8)	(65.2)	(0.0)	(26.6)	42
Secondary	29.0	2.0	22.1	47.0	0.0	44.0	56.0	0.0	37.8	71
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Marital/Union status										
Currently married/in union	26.4	2.7	29.0	41.9	0.0	52.9	47.1	0.0	30.3	69
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Never married/in union	(23.4)	(10.4)	(21.6)	(40.9)	(3.7)	(39.2)	(57.1)	(3.7)	(42.5)	62
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Has no functional difficulty	32.7	5.5	22.7	37.9	1.2	39.0	59.8	1.2	29.1	116
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(33.9)	(8.4)	(18.9)	(38.7)	(0.0)	(37.5)	(62.5)	(0.0)	(27.2)	46
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28

[1]Country specific indicator PR.S8 - Help seeking for sexual violence

[A] Other places include bush, makert shop, church and car or bus

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

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

Table PR.8.CS6: Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever experienced sexual violence committed by specific exact ages, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women 15-49 who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage of women 15-49 who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women 18-29 who ever experienced sexual violence by age 18 [1]	Number of women age 18-29
	10	12	15	18	22				
Total	**1.1**	**1.7**	**2.9**	**4.1**	**5.0**	**93.0**	**2,108**	**3.2**	**857**
Area									
Urban	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.1	95.7	576	0.6	241
Rural	1.2	2.0	3.4	5.1	6.0	92.0	1,533	4.2	616
Region									
Hhohho	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.1	93.5	620	2.7	268
Manzini	1.2	1.9	2.8	3.6	4.5	93.9	660	1.4	251
Shiselweni	1.2	1.2	2.6	4.0	4.9	93.1	395	2.2	161
Lubombo	1.3	2.2	4.0	5.9	6.9	91.0	433	7.4	176
Age									
15-19	1.0	2.1	2.5	4.4	4.7	95.3	370	4.3	177
15-17	1.2	3.3	3.3	4.4	4.4	95.6	193	-	0
18-19	0.8	0.8	1.6	4.3	5.0	95.0	177	4.3	177
20-24	0.6	0.6	2.4	3.0	5.9	92.6	375	3.0	375
25-29	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.8	4.1	95.3	305	2.8	305
30-34	2.9	4.0	5.3	6.8	7.3	90.5	336	na	na
35-39	1.0	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	90.7	344	na	na
40-44	0.1	0.1	2.2	4.1	4.1	94.6	235	na	na
45-49	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.1	5.1	92.7	144	na	na
Education [A]									
Pre-primary or none	1.1	1.9	5.4	7.7	8.3	87.4	83	8.2	11
Primary	0.6	1.3	3.5	5.4	5.5	89.2	386	4.9	101
Secondary	0.7	1.4	2.2	3.2	4.2	94.6	1,325	3.4	625
Higher	3.2	3.6	4.7	5.3	6.5	92.5	310	0.0	118
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	1.1	2.0	3.7	5.3	6.3	91.6	819	5.3	187
Formerly married/in union	1.0	1.0	2.2	4.0	6.0	89.3	151	0.0	19
Never married/in union	1.1	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.9	94.6	1,138	2.7	651
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty		1.9	2.3	4.9	7.6	7.6	87.6	173	8.8
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	1.5	2.7	3.7	4.8	93.3	1,742	2.8	805
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.5	2.3	5.2	6.5	7.8	88.5	397	4.8	163
Second	0.4	0.9	2.0	3.8	4.1	94.7	400	2.0	161
Middle	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.4	4.5	93.2	451	5.7	200
Fourth	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.5	4.4	95.0	418	3.2	157
Richest	1.3	2.5	3.3	3.6	4.1	93.6	442	0.0	176
Total	**1.1**	**1.7**	**2.9**	**4.1**	**5.0**	**93.0**	**2,108**	**3.2**	**857**

[1]Country specific indicator PR.S9 - Experience of sexual violence by exact age 18; SDG Indicator 16.2.3

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

na: not applicable

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[155]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[156]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[157]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[158].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

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[155] The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

[156] WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. **https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf**.

[157] "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. **https://washdata.org/**.

[158] Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Main source of drinking water																			
	Improved sources												Unimproved sources							
	Piped water																			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube-well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water[A]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Dk/ Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**12.8**	**35.3**	**2.3**	**10.0**	**7.3**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**2.9**	**5.4**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**14.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**81.2**	**17,110**
Area																				
Urban	33.6	54.2	3.2	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	95.9	4,177
Rural	6.1	29.3	2.0	12.8	9.0	3.2	2.0	3.7	7.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	2.5	2.7	18.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	76.5	12,933
Region																				
Hhohho	14.6	45.6	2.4	6.0	4.6	1.0	1.1	2.7	6.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	10.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	85.8	5,116
Manzini	12.5	46.1	3.2	8.8	5.4	1.2	1.5	0.8	5.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.3	10.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	85.9	5,452
Shiselweni	9.7	17.9	1.3	10.9	12.3	4.9	3.1	4.8	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.5	4.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.6	3,067
Lubombo	13.2	18.8	1.6	16.9	9.9	4.4	1.1	4.8	4.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.4	20.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	76.6	3,475
Education of household head																				
Pre-primary or none	4.6	28.5	1.4	13.4	6.4	3.2	1.5	3.4	5.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.4	3.2	25.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	69.1	2,767
Primary	4.5	29.9	3.3	13.9	9.3	3.0	2.2	3.9	4.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.3	2.6	17.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	75.8	5,026
Secondary	11.1	43.7	2.6	8.4	6.1	2.4	1.5	2.3	5.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.9	1.8	10.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	85.1	6,797
Higher	44.0	30.2	0.5	2.4	8.1	0.7	0.7	1.9	5.3	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	3.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.4	2,316
Vocational	41.1	37.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	98
Dk/ Missing	16.1	47.1	2.7	9.8	4.5	3.4	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.4	107
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	1.2	23.9	5.2	14.6	9.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.4	4.5	24.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	66.1	3,423
Second	1.3	27.2	3.4	13.8	9.9	3.9	2.2	3.2	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.5	3.4	24.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	69.6	3,421
Middle	2.0	44.7	1.6	13.1	6.0	2.6	1.2	3.6	6.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.8	12.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	82.7	3,423
Fourth	4.5	53.8	1.1	7.6	5.9	1.3	1.6	3.8	8.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.5	8.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	89.9	3,422
Richest	54.9	27.1	0.1	0.9	5.5	1.2	0.1	1.3	5.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.9	3,422

[1] **MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources**

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Time to source of drinking water									
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**54.0**	**24.2**	**3.1**	**1.2**	**13.5**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**78.2**	**17,110**
Area										
Urban	89.9	5.8	0.2	0.1	3.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	95.7	4,177
Rural	42.4	30.1	4.0	1.6	16.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	72.5	12,933
Region										
Hhohho	66.3	18.6	1.0	0.6	11.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	84.9	5,116
Manzini	61.7	22.3	1.9	0.9	10.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	84.0	5,452
Shiselweni	36.8	29.8	4.0	3.4	18.7	7.4	0.0	100.0	66.6	3,067
Lubombo	39.2	30.2	7.2	0.6	17.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	69.4	3,475
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	37.8	28.3	3.0	1.3	21.2	8.2	0.2	100.0	66.2	2,767
Primary	41.1	30.4	4.3	1.5	18.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	71.5	5,026
Secondary	60.5	22.0	2.7	1.1	11.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	82.4	6,797
Higher	80.9	12.6	1.9	0.8	2.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	93.5	2,316
Vocational	80.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	95.9	98
Dk/ Missing	65.1	22.4	0.0	1.5	7.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	87.4	107
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	29.6	32.0	4.5	1.3	25.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	61.6	3,423
Second	34.7	31.1	3.8	2.2	21.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	65.7	3,421
Middle	52.1	27.1	3.5	1.0	12.0	4.2	0.2	100.0	79.2	3,423
Fourth	65.5	22.0	2.5	1.2	7.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	87.4	3,422
Richest	88.3	8.7	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.0	3,422

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
Total	**44.7**	**17,110**	**57.0**	**21.4**	**4.8**	**3.9**	**12.9**	**100.0**	**7,645**
Area									
Urban	9.9	4,177	51.2	41.3	0.5	1.8	5.2	100.0	414
Rural	55.9	12,933	57.3	20.3	5.1	4.0	13.3	100.0	7,231
Region									
Hhohho	33.0	5,116	50.3	19.1	3.4	3.6	23.6	100.0	1,686
Manzini	37.2	5,452	55.7	22.3	3.5	3.6	14.9	100.0	2,029
Shiselweni	59.9	3,067	58.6	22.6	7.6	3.2	8.0	100.0	1,837
Lubombo	60.2	3,475	62.3	21.4	4.9	5.0	6.4	100.0	2,092
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	60.6	2,767	60.3	21.0	4.1	3.3	11.3	100.0	1,677
Primary	57.3	5,026	61.2	19.0	5.8	3.5	10.5	100.0	2,877
Secondary	38.4	6,797	54.2	22.5	4.9	5.0	13.4	100.0	2,611
Higher	18.3	2,316	33.7	31.6	1.6	1.2	32.0	100.0	424
Vocational	19.9	98	(36.7)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.2)	100.0	19
Dk/ Missing	33.5	107	(48.6)	(35.5)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(5.6)	100.0	36
Source of drinking water [A]									
Improved	33.5	13,902	52.6	19.7	4.9	3.9	18.9	100.0	4,655
Unimproved	93.4	3,202	64.0	24.2	4.7	3.8	3.3	100.0	2,990
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	69.1	3,423	62.3	24.2	5.2	3.5	4.8	100.0	2,364
Second	62.9	3,421	64.0	19.2	6.0	4.0	6.9	100.0	2,151
Middle	46.8	3,423	55.2	19.5	4.3	5.2	15.7	100.0	1,600
Fourth	33.3	3,422	44.2	25.6	2.8	3.4	24.0	100.0	1,141
Richest	11.4	3,422	31.1	11.8	4.7	1.8	50.6	100.0	390

[A] The category of "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Average time spent collecting water per day						Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing	Total	
Total	**84.8**	**8.1**	**3.7**	**0.1**	**3.3**	**100.0**	**6,668**
Area							
Urban	91.2	4.7	1.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	397
Rural	84.4	8.4	3.8	0.1	3.4	100.0	6,271
Region							
Hhohho	74.5	6.1	6.5	0.0	13.0	100.0	1,295
Manzini	85.5	9.2	3.5	0.3	1.5	100.0	1,726
Shiselweni	86.9	8.8	3.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,689
Lubombo	89.1	8.0	2.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,958
Education [A]							
Pre-primary or none	85.4	8.3	3.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	496
Primary	84.1	6.9	4.1	0.2	4.6	100.0	2,179
Secondary	84.9	9.2	3.6	0.0	2.4	100.0	3,740
Higher	87.3	3.6	0.9	0.0	8.2	100.0	247
Age							
0-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
0-14	87.2	6.4	2.9	0.0	3.4	100.0	668
15-19	84.1	6.2	5.4	0.0	4.3	100.0	1,107
15-17	86.0	8.7	2.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	657
18-19	81.5	2.6	9.1	0.0	6.8	100.0	450
20-24	82.0	9.3	5.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	942
25-49	85.1	8.6	3.0	0.2	3.1	100.0	3,096
50+	85.4	9.1	2.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	855
Sex							
Male	86.7	5.2	4.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	1,937
Female	84.0	9.3	3.5	0.1	3.0	100.0	4,732
Source of drinking water							
Improved	87.5	6.8	2.6	0.1	3.0	100.0	3,776
Unimproved	81.3	9.9	5.1	0.0	3.8	100.0	2,892
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	83.4	9.3	4.2	0.2	2.9	100.0	2,251
Second	82.6	10.4	4.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	2,004
Middle	84.3	6.7	4.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	1,353
Fourth	92.4	3.5	0.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	867
Richest	92.8	1.9	2.4	0.0	3.0	100.0	193

[A] The category of "Dk/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities: Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
Total	**77.3**	**17,110**	**73.5**	**8.3**	**5.1**	**9.5**	**3.7**	**100.0**	**3,854**
Area									
Urban	83.2	4,177	75.3	2.6	0.5	10.3	11.2	100.0	693
Rural	75.4	12,933	73.0	9.5	6.1	9.4	2.0	100.0	3,160
Region									
Hhohho	80.1	5,116	79.8	11.1	7.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	994
Manzini	77.0	5,452	65.1	8.2	3.6	15.2	7.9	100.0	1,251
Shiselweni	81.7	3,067	74.0	5.9	8.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	559
Lubombo	69.6	3,475	77.1	6.9	2.4	9.6	4.1	100.0	1,048
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	76.6	2,767	71.6	10.9	7.1	5.8	4.6	100.0	639
Primary	72.5	5,026	76.4	7.3	3.7	10.9	1.7	100.0	1,373
Secondary	79.1	6,797	72.7	8.1	6.0	9.8	3.5	100.0	1,409
Higher	83.4	2,316	71.7	7.6	3.0	9.8	7.9	100.0	375
Vocational	78.1	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Dk/ Missing	66.2	107	(42.3)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(17.)	(26.9)	100.0	36
Source of drinking water [A]									
Improved	75.8	13,902	74.8	9.1	3.3	8.6	4.2	100.0	3,340
Unimproved	84.0	3,202	64.5	2.8	16.9	15.8	0.0	100.0	513
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	73.1	3,423	72.5	5.7	11.1	8.7	2.0	100.0	918
Second	75.8	3,421	74.1	9.6	2.9	10.7	2.6	100.0	820
Middle	73.6	3,423	72.2	9.2	5.2	8.2	5.3	100.0	897
Fourth	80.3	3,422	70.3	11.3	2.6	11.3	4.6	100.0	665
Richest	83.5	3,422	79.8	5.4	1.2	9.2	4.3	100.0	554

[1] MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

[A] The category of "Dk/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**36.2**	**23.5**	**22.2**	**18.2**	**100.0**	**63.8**	**4,350**
Area							
Urban	64.3	14.3	12.4	8.9	100.0	35.7	1,083
Rural	26.9	26.5	25.4	21.3	100.0	73.1	3,267
Region							
Hhohho	28.2	21.0	23.2	27.6	100.0	71.8	1,310
Manzini	42.1	21.9	20.5	15.5	100.0	57.9	1,333
Shiselweni	41.3	26.8	19.5	12.3	100.0	58.7	811
Lubombo	34.5	26.3	25.5	13.7	100.0	65.5	896
Education of household head [A]							
Pre-primary or none	19.1	29.4	32.5	19.0	100.0	80.9	698
Primary	24.8	28.6	24.0	22.6	100.0	75.2	1,229
Secondary	42.6	21.0	18.5	17.9	100.0	57.4	1,776
Higher	59.6	13.1	16.4	10.8	100.0	40.4	588
Vocational	(49.8)	(13.1)	(37.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(50.2)	38
Main source of drinking water [B]							
Improved sources	40.8	22.6	20.7	15.9	100.0	59.2	3,640
Piped water	44.7	20.5	19.6	15.2	100.0	55.3	2,782
Tube well/Borehole	42.9	20.9	29.4	6.7	100.0	57.1	353
Protected well or spring	3.7	30.9	25.4	40.0	100.0	96.3	150
Rainwater collection	29.7	33.7	24.8	11.7	100.0	70.3	101
Water kiosk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	21.1	41.2	14.4	23.3	100.0	78.9	234
Bottled/Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Unimproved sources	12.5	27.7	29.7	30.1	100.0	87.5	710
Unprotected well or spring	10.4	41.9	26.1	21.7	100.0	89.6	139
Surface water or other	13.1	24.3	30.5	32.1	100.0	86.9	570
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	25.5	28.0	20.2	26.4	100.0	74.5	886
Second	19.5	22.9	34.8	22.8	100.0	80.5	763
Middle	33.9	26.9	23.1	16.1	100.0	66.1	919
Fourth	41.8	20.8	20.2	17.2	100.0	58.2	852
Richest	57.3	18.6	14.5	9.5	100.0	42.7	930

[1] MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

[A] The category of "Dk/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

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

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

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**21.8**	**24.7**	**26.4**	**27.1**	**100.0**	**78.2**	**4,595**
Area							
Urban	41.3	24.7	20.3	13.7	100.0	58.7	1,139
Rural	15.4	24.7	28.4	31.5	100.0	84.6	3,456
Region							
Hhohho	25.5	21.6	22.5	30.3	100.0	74.5	1,380
Manzini	22.2	22.9	26.7	28.2	100.0	77.8	1,406
Shiselweni	17.2	22.6	29.2	31.0	100.0	82.8	866
Lubombo	20.1	33.6	29.0	17.2	100.0	79.9	944
Education of household head [A]							
Pre-primary or none	10.3	26.9	28.6	34.2	100.0	89.7	720
Primary	15.5	25.7	25.6	33.3	100.0	84.5	1,335
Secondary	24.9	20.8	29.2	25.1	100.0	75.1	1,897
Higher	40.3	31.2	17.1	11.4	100.0	59.7	618
Vocational	(22.4)	(30.7)	(46.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(77.6)	39
Main source of drinking water [B]							
Improved sources	24.5	24.9	25.9	24.7	100.0	75.5	3,807
Piped water	26.7	23.1	25.4	24.9	100.0	73.3	2,887
Tube well/Borehole	15.2	32.3	30.7	21.9	100.0	84.8	370
Protected well or spring	8.1	37.5	25.9	28.5	100.0	91.9	177
Rainwater collection	24.6	32.6	27.8	15.0	100.0	75.4	106
Water kiosk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	27.5	21.6	22.7	28.2	100.0	72.5	245
Bottled/Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Unimproved sources	8.6	23.7	28.8	38.9	100.0	91.4	788
Unprotected well or spring	7.8	23.6	29.3	39.4	100.0	92.2	174
Surface water or other	8.8	23.8	28.7	38.7	100.0	91.2	615
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	12.5	23.6	29.8	34.1	100.0	87.5	949
Second	14.6	21.8	28.2	35.4	100.0	85.4	829
Middle	14.0	27.1	25.9	33.1	100.0	86.0	964
Fourth	21.7	26.4	30.1	21.8	100.0	78.3	892
Richest	45.2	24.1	18.7	12.1	100.0	54.8	961

[1] MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

[A] The category of "Dk/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

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

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

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Main source of drinking water[A]									
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
Total	**40.8**	**76.8**	**68.5**	**3,640**	**12.5**	**86.5**	**9.3**	**710**	**22.1**	**4,350**
Area										
Urban	65.5	84.4	94.6	1,065	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	55.4	1,083
Rural	30.6	73.7	57.7	2,576	12.9	86.1	9.6	691	11.0	3,267
Region										
Hhohho	32.2	76.4	78.7	1,118	4.9	98.0	8.1	192	21.1	1,310
Manzini	45.3	82.3	74.3	1,218	8.0	84.9	7.7	115	31.1	1,333
Shiselweni	51.8	80.1	53.5	562	17.8	87.9	15.1	249	18.1	811
Lubombo	38.1	66.1	54.9	742	17.1	70.9	2.7	154	13.7	896
Education of household head [A]										
Pre-primary or none	20.9	73.0	54.5	490	15.0	84.6	3.5	208	4.7	698
Primary	28.2	68.6	56.8	980	11.7	84.1	14.3	249	11.5	1,229
Secondary	47.4	82.6	73.0	1,542	11.0	89.6	9.0	234	28.7	1,776
Higher	60.9	81.3	86.9	572	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	45.5	588
Vocational	(49.8)	(73.6)	(86.9)	38	-	-	-	0	(23.4)	38

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Main source of drinking water[A]									
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
Main source of drinking water[B]										
Improved sources	40.8	76.8	68.5	3,640	na	na	na	na	26.4	3,640
Piped water	44.7	74.9	82.1	2,782	na	na	na	na	32.0	2,782
Tube well/Borehole	42.9	89.8	25.3	353	na	na	na	na	10.9	353
Protected well or spring	3.7	90.6	8.8	150	na	na	na	na	0.0	150
Rainwater collection	29.7	81.1	93.6	101	na	na	na	na	26.7	101
Water kiosk	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	na	na	na	na	(*)	7
Bottled or sachet water	21.1	70.0	0.0	234	na	na	na	na	0.0	234
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	na	na	na	na	(*)	14
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	12.5	86.5	9.3	710	0.0	710
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	10.4	81.1	7.4	139	0.0	139
Surface water or other	na	na	na	na	13.1	87.8	9.8	570	0.0	570
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	30.0	70.8	48.8	602	15.9	86.7	8.1	285	8.7	886
Second	23.7	75.5	57.4	528	10.1	85.6	12.1	236	6.5	763
Middle	36.8	69.2	65.2	793	15.5	80.8	8.5	125	15.7	919
Fourth	44.6	78.8	67.7	796	1.2	100.0	7.4	56	26.3	852
Richest	57.9	86.5	91.2	921	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	50.1	930

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

[A] The category of "Dk/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

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

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

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**85.0**	**4.6**	**10.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**14.4**	**17,110**
Area											
Urban	88.9	3.6	7.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.8	4,177
Rural	83.8	4.9	11.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	15.6	12,933
Region											
Hhohho	84.5	4.9	10.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	14.9	5,116
Manzini	85.8	4.3	9.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	13.8	5,452
Shiselweni	81.8	6.3	12.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	17.8	3,067
Lubombo	87.3	3.1	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	11.7	3,475
Education of household head [A]											
Pre-primary or none	84.1	5.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	15.6	2,767
Primary	84.7	4.1	10.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	14.3	5,026
Secondary	85.9	4.3	9.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	13.7	6,797
Higher	84.0	5.4	10.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	15.7	2,316
Vocational	83.8	5.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	98
Source of drinking water [B]											
Improved	86.5	3.8	9.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	13.0	13,902
Unimproved	78.4	8.1	13.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	20.8	3,202
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	87.8	5.4	6.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	11.6	3,423
Second	83.6	5.1	11.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	16.1	3,421
Middle	84.1	4.4	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	15.2	3,423
Fourth	82.6	4.2	13.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	17.2	3,422
Richest	87.1	3.9	8.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	12.0	3,422

[A] The category of "Dk/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "Dk/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table WS.1.CS1: Water consumption

Average water consumed per household per day and average water consumed per person per day, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Average water consumption								
	Per household per day				Per person per day				
	Less than 30 litres	30-59 litres	60-89 litres	90 litres or more	Less than 5 litres	5-9 litres	10-14 litres	15 litres or more[1]	Number of households
Total	**15.3**	**29.4**	**25.2**	**30.1**	**1.2**	**8.3**	**17.7**	**72.9**	**4,675**
Area									
Urban	21.7	32.8	20.3	25.2	0.3	2.0	9.8	88.0	1,785
Rural	11.3	27.3	28.2	33.1	1.7	12.1	22.5	63.6	2,890
Region									
Hhohho	7.7	24.4	27.4	40.5	1.0	5.7	14.9	78.4	1,387
Manzini	21.1	31.9	22.4	24.6	0.7	5.5	16.2	77.5	1,765
Shiselweni	13.9	30.9	29.1	26.1	2.2	16.2	24.9	56.7	661
Lubombo	16.7	31.4	24.5	27.4	1.5	12.0	19.4	67.1	862
Education of household head [A]									
Pre-primary or none	14.4	23.3	28.5	33.9	3.1	12.5	23.5	60.9	576
Primary	12.2	31.9	27.8	28.1	1.2	11.9	22.8	64.0	1,149
Secondary	18.4	30.8	23.8	27.0	0.8	7.1	16.0	76.1	2,100
Higher	12.3	27.1	23.1	37.5	0.4	3.3	10.3	86.0	801
Source of drinking water [B]									
Improved	15.5	29.7	24.6	30.2	0.9	6.6	16.2	76.3	4,038
Unimproved	13.3	27.9	29.1	29.6	2.3	18.7	27.2	51.8	634
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	22.7	35.1	23.7	18.5	2.4	11.6	20.0	66.0	994
Second	18.4	29.2	29.1	23.3	1.3	12.7	20.0	66.0	873
Middle	17.2	28.8	25.8	28.1	0.9	7.6	20.3	71.2	923
Fourth	13.0	32.1	24.5	30.4	0.7	7.0	19.1	73.1	907
Richest	5.4	21.9	23.3	49.4	0.4	2.6	9.4	87.6	979

[1] Country specific indicator WS.S1 - Persons meeting the minimum water consumption requirement

[A] The categories of "Dk/Missing" and "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "Dk/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[159]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[160,161].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

Table WS2.CS1 shows the main reasons that the household members are unable to access water for handwashing in sufficient quantities while table WS2.CS2 shows the main reasons that the household members are unable to access to sufficient soap.

[159] Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. *2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

[160] Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

[161] Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available[A]			
Total	**47.1**	**33.7**	**18.0**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**9,177**	**75.0**	**87.8**	**0.3**	**7,418**	**55.1**	**9,071**
Area												
Urban	59.0	27.6	11.8	1.6	100.0	2,259	80.7	89.1	0.0	1,957	63.4	2,223
Rural	43.2	35.7	20.0	1.0	100.0	6,918	72.9	87.3	0.4	5,462	52.5	6,848
Region												
Hhohho	58.0	25.8	15.3	1.0	100.0	2,708	81.9	81.1	0.2	2,268	59.7	2,681
Manzini	42.7	42.9	12.5	2.0	100.0	2,897	66.5	89.3	0.0	2,478	51.1	2,839
Shiselweni	42.2	33.7	23.0	1.2	100.0	1,635	76.3	93.6	0.6	1,240	55.9	1,615
Lubombo	42.7	31.3	26.0	0.1	100.0	1,937	77.5	90.6	0.7	1,432	54.1	1,935
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	34.4	37.4	27.2	1.0	100.0	1,595	67.4	81.4	1.0	1,145	41.6	1,579
Primary	35.4	41.9	21.5	1.2	100.0	2,655	70.2	86.4	0.6	2,052	49.1	2,622
Secondary	50.2	32.9	15.6	1.2	100.0	3,528	74.6	89.7	0.0	2,933	56.9	3,484
Higher	77.8	14.6	6.7	0.8	100.0	1,290	91.3	91.5	0.0	1,193	78.7	1,280
Vocational	(65.2)	(25.2)	(2.3)	(7.2)	100.0	53	(72.1)	(90.1)	(0.0)	48	(70.3)	49
Other/ DK/ Missing	41.8	45.1	13.1	0.0	100.0	56	82.4	88.4	0.0	49	61.6	56
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	21.5	43.9	33.1	1.5	100.0	1,851	56.9	74.4	1.5	1,211	30.8	1,823
Second	28.1	43.8	27.4	0.7	100.0	1,913	63.6	88.0	0.0	1,376	40.9	1,900
Middle	47.1	35.9	15.1	1.8	100.0	1,840	73.9	89.1	0.3	1,528	56.3	1,806
Fourth	57.8	31.4	9.8	1.0	100.0	1,802	81.4	86.6	0.0	1,607	63.6	1,783
Richest	83.5	12.3	3.4	0.8	100.0	1,771	91.9	97.2	0.0	1,697	86.0	1,758

[1] MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

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

Table WS.2.CS1: Availability of sufficient water for handwashing when needed

Percentage of household members with water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Availability of water for handwashing:									
			Main reason that the household members are unable to access water for handwashing in sufficient quantities							
	Percentage of household population with water available in sufficient quantities	Number of household members	Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Water supply reduced	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water for handwashing in sufficient quantities when needed during Covid-19
Total	**85.6**	**9,177**	**72.0**	**10.7**	**7.0**	**1.0**	**7.5**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**1,308**
Area										
Urban	89.4	2,259	71.6	5.9	2.7	1.6	11.9	6.3	100.0	231
Rural	84.4	6,918	72.1	11.7	7.9	0.9	6.6	0.9	100.0	1,077
Region										
Hhohho	82.6	2,708	72.7	12.5	13.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	457
Manzini	85.7	2,897	63.5	11.9	2.9	0.4	17.1	4.2	100.0	416
Shiselweni	90.0	1,635	67.5	8.8	11.1	0.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	163
Lubombo	85.9	1,937	86.5	6.8	0.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	100.0	272
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	81.2	1,595	70.8	17.6	6.5	0.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	293
Primary	83.7	2,655	77.3	8.5	6.8	0.0	7.0	0.4	100.0	431
Secondary	86.8	3,528	67.2	9.4	8.0	2.4	10.5	2.5	100.0	458
Higher	91.4	1,290	80.4	2.1	1.5	0.0	6.0	10.0	100.0	110
Vocational	(79.4)	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Missing/ Dk	91.3	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Source of drinking water [A]										
Improved	84.9	7,370	71.7	11.3	5.6	1.2	7.9	2.2	100.0	1,107
Unimproved	88.8	1,800	73.4	7.1	14.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	201
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	79.4	1,851	73.9	10.1	9.7	0.6	5.5	0.2	100.0	376
Second	81.5	1,913	69.6	16.5	8.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	351
Middle	86.7	1,840	68.0	9.5	7.3	1.5	7.8	5.9	100.0	239
Fourth	89.2	1,802	70.4	9.0	2.6	3.9	10.9	3.2	100.0	194
Richest	91.6	1,771	81.2	2.3	1.1	0.0	13.1	2.2	100.0	149

[A] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table WS.2.CS2: Availability of sufficient soap for handwashing when needed

Percentage of household members with soap available in sufficient quantities and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access soap in sufficient quantities when needed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Availability of soap for handwashing:							Number of household members unable to access soap for handwashing in sufficient quantities when needed during Covid-19	Percentage of households which had both water and soap for handwashing available in sufficient quantities when needed during Covid-19[1]	Number of household members unable to access sufficient soap
			Main reason that the household members are unable to access to sufficient soap							
	Percentage of household population with soap available in sufficient quantities	Number of household members	Soap not available in the house	Soap too expensive	Shops not accessible /soap not available at store/ market	Other	Total			
Total	**73.4**	**9,177**	**28.4**	**69.2**	**0.5**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**2,409**	**66.5**	**9,177**
Area										
Urban	87.1	2,259	21.6	76.7	0.8	0.9	100.0	281	79.0	2,259
Rural	68.9	6,918	29.3	68.2	0.5	2.1	100.0	2,128	62.4	6,918
Region										
Hhohho	68.4	2,708	30.7	69.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	838	62.6	2,708
Manzini	76.3	2,897	11.3	86.3	1.2	1.2	100.0	673	67.1	2,897
Shiselweni	66.4	1,635	37.3	62.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	547	63.5	1,635
Lubombo	81.9	1,937	41.9	47.0	0.6	10.4	100.0	351	73.5	1,937
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	60.7	1,595	26.5	72.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	602	54.9	1,595
Primary	64.6	2,655	32.0	65.6	0.8	1.6	100.0	938	56.7	2,655
Secondary	77.7	3,528	26.6	70.5	0.3	2.6	100.0	780	71.2	3,528
Higher	94.9	1,290	8.2	81.8	0.0	10.1	100.0	65	87.5	1,290
Vocational	(68.3)	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(53.2)	53
Missing/ Dk	87.1	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	101.0	7	87.1	56
Source of drinking water [A]										
Improved	76.2	7,370	29.3	68.9	0.3	1.5	100.0	1,733	68.8	7,370
Unimproved	62.2	1,800	26.1	69.9	0.9	3.1	100.0	676	57.0	1,800
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	49.8	1,851	25.2	73.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	906	44.2	1,851
Second	61.1	1,913	33.3	65.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	740	53.4	1,913
Middle	75.8	1,840	24.2	72.0	1.4	2.4	100.0	437	68.6	1,840
Fourth	85.5	1,802	37.0	58.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	261	79.2	1,802
Richest	96.4	1,771	11.2	85.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	64	88.7	1,771

[1] Country specific indicator WS.S2 - Availability of water and soap for handwashing during Covid-19 restrictions

[A] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[162], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[163].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate

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[162] Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology*39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

[163] WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. **http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1**.

means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[164]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

[164] WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. **http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1**.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Type of sanitation facility used by household																
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
	Flush/Pour flush to:																
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other					
Total	**12.8**	**5.4**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**22.2**	**44.2**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**9.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**4.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**85.5**	**17,110**
Area																	
Urban	38.4	11.2	0.4	0.3	9.6	33.5	0.2	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	93.5	4,177
Rural	4.5	3.6	0.6	0.0	26.2	47.6	0.3	0.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.9	0.0	100.0	83.0	12,933
Region																	
Hhohho	13.3	8.9	0.7	0.1	29.4	33.9	0.2	0.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.5	0.1	100.0	86.4	5,116
Manzini	14.2	5.9	0.5	0.2	13.3	57.4	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	91.6	5,452
Shiselweni	5.1	1.6	1.2	0.0	18.9	50.2	0.0	0.2	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	76.9	3,067
Lubombo	16.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	28.2	33.3	1.2	0.0	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	82.3	3,475
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	4.5	0.8	1.0	0.0	24.5	48.8	0.8	0.0	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	9.1	0.2	100.0	80.4	2,767
Primary	4.5	2.3	0.4	0.0	23.0	49.9	0.4	0.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	80.5	5,026
Secondary	12.5	4.9	0.5	0.1	22.6	47.1	0.1	0.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	87.9	6,797
Higher	40.2	18.7	0.5	0.3	17.2	18.3	0.0	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.2	2,316
Vocational	26.8	28.3	0.0	0.0	15.5	24.9	1.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	98
Dk/ Missing	25.1	0.6	5.3	0.0	7.5	49.1	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	107
Location of sanitation facility																	
In dwelling	62.1	24.2	0.6	0.1	5.8	4.5	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	2,707
In plot/yard	3.6	2.1	0.6	0.1	26.8	54.8	0.4	0.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	13,222
Elsewhere	6.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	21.6	49.5	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.7	393
No facility/Bush/Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	781
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	16.6	48.9	0.9	0.0	17.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	67.8	3,423
Second	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	19.3	57.2	0.2	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	79.8	3,421
Middle	3.8	1.7	0.6	0.2	26.0	55.7	0.3	0.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	100.0	88.3	3,423
Fourth	7.8	3.5	1.4	0.1	32.9	48.1	0.0	0.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.6	3,422
Richest	49.9	20.6	0.4	0.1	16.0	11.1	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	3,422

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities

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

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities							
		Shared by					Shared by						
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	**59.4**	**15.7**	**8.6**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**6.9**	**2.0**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**4.6**	**100.0**	**17,110**
Area													
Urban	49.0	13.8	28.9	1.9	0.1	1.2	1.2	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	4,177
Rural	62.8	16.3	2.0	1.7	0.0	8.7	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.9	100.0	12,933
Region													
Hhohho	61.8	17.0	4.3	3.3	0.0	6.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	5,116
Manzini	54.9	16.2	19.5	0.9	0.0	4.4	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	5,452
Shiselweni	55.3	17.0	3.1	1.6	0.1	12.4	4.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	5.4	100.0	3,067
Lubombo	66.8	11.9	2.7	1.0	0.0	6.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	3,475
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	60.9	14.8	3.2	1.5	0.0	8.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	2,767
Primary	56.3	17.1	5.4	1.6	0.0	9.8	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	5,026
Secondary	55.7	17.2	12.9	2.0	0.0	5.7	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	6,797
Higher	76.2	9.0	8.4	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,316
Vocational	66.2	17.5	10.6	2.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0	98
Dk/ Missing	35.6	20.9	23.3	7.8	0.0	8.1	1.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	89.6	6.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	na	100.0	2,707
In plot/yard	57.7	18.1	10.6	1.9	0.0	8.3	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	na	100.0	13,222
Elsewhere	29.2	31.6	9.5	7.9	0.6	6.8	9.6	3.9	1.0	0.0	na	100.0	393
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	781
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	38.9	20.7	6.7	1.4	0.1	11.6	4.6	1.7	0.4	0.0	13.8	100.0	3,423
Second	52.6	16.5	7.9	2.8	0.0	10.5	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	3,421
Middle	55.5	18.6	12.5	1.7	0.0	6.1	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	3,423
Fourth	63.2	15.3	13.6	1.4	0.0	5.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,422
Richest	87.1	7.4	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,422

[1] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total
Total	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.0**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**87.7**	**3.5**	**100.0**
Area																	
Urban	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.1	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	63.9	14.4	100.0
Rural	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	93.0	1.1	100.0
Region																	
Hhohho	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	84.1	2.2	100.0
Manzini	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	83.4	7.9	100.0
Shiselweni	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	94.8	0.7	100.0
Lubombo	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.2	100.0
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	96.1	2.0	100.0
Primary	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	92.6	2.2	100.0
Secondary	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	87.3	5.2	100.0
Higher	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	62.1	3.0	100.0
Vocatoinal	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	7.4	100.0
Dk/ Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	6.5	100.0
Type of sanitation facility																	
Flush to septic tank	6.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	80.1	11.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	94.8	3.8	100.0
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	97.5	1.3	100.0
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	93.4	5.1	100.0
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.7	8.8	100.0

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	92.5	5.7	100.0
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	93.5	3.6	100.0
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	92.9	4.3	100.0
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	91.5	2.7	100.0
Richest	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	34.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	55.5	0.4	100.0

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	**98.7**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**12,432**
Area				
Urban	98.4	0.1	1.6	2,292
Rural	98.7	0.7	0.6	10,140
Region				
Hhohho	98.1	1.1	0.8	3,739
Manzini	98.9	0.6	0.6	4,209
Shiselweni	99.3	0.2	0.5	2,204
Lubombo	98.6	0.0	1.4	2,280
Education of household head				
Pre-primary or none	99.2	0.7	0.1	2,099
Primary	98.4	1.1	0.5	3,819
Secondary	99.3	0.2	0.5	5,110
Higher	96.6	0.4	3.0	1,269
Vocatoinal	84.6	0.0	15.4	68
Dk/ Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	67
Type of sanitation facility				
Flush to septic tank	91.9	0.0	8.1	931
Latrines and other improved	99.2	0.6	0.2	11,501
Flush to pit latrine	100.0	0.0	0.0	99
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	99.8	0.2	0.1	3,790
Pit latrine with slab	98.9	0.8	0.2	7,561
Composting toilet	100.0	0.0	0.0	51
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	99.5	0.5	0.0	2,301
Second	98.4	1.3	0.3	2,662
Middle	99.5	0.2	0.3	2,886
Fourth	99.4	0.4	0.2	2,937
Richest	95.1	0.3	4.6	1,646

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site[1]	Connected to sewer[A]	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**71.7**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**12.9**	**9.9**	**4.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**17,110**
Area									
Urban	54.0	0.0	0.9	38.7	5.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,177
Rural	77.4	0.5	0.5	4.5	11.2	5.9	0.0	100.0	12,933
Region									
Hhohho	71.7	0.8	0.6	13.4	8.9	4.5	0.1	100.0	5,116
Manzini	76.3	0.4	0.5	14.4	7.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	5,452
Shiselweni	71.4	0.1	0.3	5.1	17.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	3,067
Lubombo	64.7	0.0	0.9	16.7	8.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	3,475
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	75.3	0.5	0.1	4.5	10.3	9.1	0.2	100.0	2,767
Primary	74.8	0.8	0.4	4.5	13.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	5,026
Secondary	74.6	0.1	0.4	12.7	9.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	6,797
Higher	52.9	0.2	1.7	40.4	4.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,316
Vocational	59.2	0.0	10.7	26.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Dk/ Missing	62.6	0.0	0.0	25.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	66.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	18.4	13.8	0.0	100.0	3,423
Second	76.6	1.0	0.2	2.0	14.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	3,421
Middle	83.9	0.1	0.3	4.0	9.0	2.6	0.2	100.0	3,423
Fourth	85.3	0.4	0.1	7.8	6.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,422
Richest	45.7	0.2	2.2	50.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,422

[1] MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

[A] Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
Total	**19.2**	**34.4**	**10.9**	**18.1**	**11.2**	**4.2**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**53.6**	**1,335**
Area											
Urban	17.8	25.6	19.6	31.9	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.5	285
Rural	19.6	36.8	8.6	14.3	13.7	4.5	2.2	0.3	100.0	56.4	1,050
Region											
Hhohho	20.4	34.6	10.0	19.2	11.2	1.4	2.4	0.8	100.0	55.0	427
Manzini	12.3	37.4	16.6	21.8	6.7	4.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	49.7	377
Shiselweni	22.5	37.8	6.5	11.0	12.8	6.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	60.4	250
Lubombo	23.9	27.0	8.6	17.7	16.0	6.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	50.9	281
Mother's education [B]											
Pre-primary or none	22.9	41.8	2.9	15.9	10.8	3.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	64.7	66
Primary	13.8	35.0	9.4	17.0	13.8	9.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	48.8	299
Secondary	21.4	35.2	11.2	15.8	11.1	3.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	56.6	822
Higher	16.2	25.4	11.2	34.7	6.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	41.6	144
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	18.6	36.9	11.9	17.9	9.5	3.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	55.5	1,106
Unimproved	30.6	28.3	6.7	16.6	11.8	2.5	2.2	1.4	100.0	58.8	143
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	8.5	12.2	5.9	23.4	32.6	14.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	20.7	86
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	20.7	29.1	9.9	12.0	15.7	8.7	3.1	0.7	100.0	49.8	299
Second	20.5	37.0	10.3	14.9	11.2	4.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	57.5	314
Middle	18.6	40.1	8.5	16.7	13.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	58.7	275
Fourth	17.0	44.2	11.4	16.3	9.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	100.0	61.2	239
Richest	18.7	19.3	16.3	35.4	4.5	4.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	37.9	208

[A] In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

[B] The categories of "Dk/Missing" and "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation						Handwashing[A]					
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Dk/ Missing	Total	Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Total	**77.3**	**3.0**	**5.1**	**14.5**	**100.0**	**58.3**	**26.7**	**10.0**	**4.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**54.5**	**26.3**	**18.0**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**30.7**	**9,177**
Area																		
Urban	95.0	0.1	1.4	3.3	100.0	48.7	44.6	5.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	62.4	24.2	11.8	1.6	100.0	35.1	2,259
Rural	71.6	3.9	6.3	18.2	100.0	61.4	20.8	11.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	51.9	27.0	20.0	1.0	100.0	29.2	6,918
Region																		
Hhohho	84.9	0.9	4.3	9.7	100.0	60.9	25.6	8.9	4.3	0.2	100.0	59.1	24.7	15.3	1.0	100.0	35.3	2,708
Manzini	82.6	1.9	3.2	12.3	100.0	53.3	38.2	7.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	50.1	35.5	12.5	2.0	100.0	27.7	2,897
Shiselweni	65.7	4.1	12.5	17.7	100.0	52.1	23.6	17.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	55.3	20.6	23.0	1.2	100.0	27.7	1,635
Lubombo	68.8	6.5	2.7	22.0	100.0	67.3	13.6	9.5	9.6	0.0	100.0	54.1	19.9	26.0	0.1	100.0	31.1	1,937
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	66.1	3.6	5.3	24.6	100.0	58.8	20.9	10.3	9.6	0.4	100.0	41.2	30.6	27.2	1.0	100.0	20.5	1,595
Primary	70.3	4.4	7.2	18.1	100.0	55.4	25.2	12.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	48.5	28.8	21.5	1.2	100.0	24.2	2,655
Secondary	81.2	2.6	4.7	11.6	100.0	53.5	33.4	10.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	56.2	27.0	15.6	1.2	100.0	27.9	3,528
Higher	94.4	0.6	1.8	3.2	100.0	77.7	17.6	4.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	78.1	14.4	6.7	0.8	100.0	63.5	1,290
Vocational	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(56.3)	(37.6)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(65.2)	(25.2)	(2.3)	(7.2)	100.0	(56.3)	53
Dk/ Missing	76.1	0.0	2.8	21.1	100.0	42.6	39.2	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.6	25.3	13.1	0.0	100.0	23.7	56
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	61.6	3.8	11.4	23.2	100.0	35.1	30.8	18.7	15.3	0.1	100.0	30.3	35.1	33.1	1.5	100.0	9.7	1,851
Second	62.1	4.9	7.1	25.8	100.0	52.0	27.6	15.9	4.5	0.0	100.0	40.6	31.3	27.4	0.7	100.0	11.9	1,913
Middle	80.3	3.6	4.2	11.6	100.0	54.5	33.5	7.8	3.9	0.3	100.0	55.3	27.8	15.1	1.8	100.0	23.3	1,840
Fourth	87.5	1.6	1.9	9.0	100.0	62.3	31.2	6.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	63.0	26.2	9.8	1.0	100.0	36.9	1,802
Richest	96.8	0.7	0.4	2.0	100.0	89.2	9.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.4	10.4	3.4	0.8	100.0	74.3	1,771

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

[B] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

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

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[165]

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

[165] Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation					Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]								
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing	Other/No materials	Total				
Total	**2.9**	**94.1**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**100.0**	**97.2**	**94.5**	**92.6**	**3,885**
Area									
Urban	2.0	94.3	0.3	3.5	100.0	96.5	93.6	91.2	1,154
Rural	3.3	94.0	0.2	2.5	100.0	97.5	94.8	93.2	2,732
Region									
Hhohho	3.0	95.3	0.3	1.4	100.0	98.6	94.5	93.6	1,159
Manzini	2.9	93.7	0.2	3.2	100.0	96.8	93.6	91.2	1,284
Shiselweni	2.0	95.1	0.3	2.6	100.0	97.4	93.8	93.3	700
Lubombo	3.6	91.8	0.1	4.4	100.0	95.6	96.6	92.6	742
Age									
15-19	1.6	96.6	0.1	1.7	100.0	98.3	95.4	94.1	814
15-17	1.7	96.0	0.1	2.2	100.0	97.8	94.1	92.5	486
18-19	1.4	97.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	97.2	96.5	328
20-24	2.3	95.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	93.1	91.3	712
25-29	4.1	93.2	0.2	2.5	100.0	97.5	93.4	91.5	654
30-39	2.5	93.7	0.4	3.4	100.0	96.6	94.4	92.5	1,151
40-49	5.0	91.0	0.4	3.6	100.0	96.4	96.1	93.4	554
Education [B]									
Pre-primary or none	6.4	89.9	1.1	2.7	100.0	97.3	96.5	94.5	115
Primary	4.7	92.6	0.2	2.5	100.0	97.5	93.8	92.0	605
Secondary	2.7	94.4	0.2	2.8	100.0	97.2	94.9	93.0	2,548
Higher	1.5	94.9	0.2	3.4	100.0	96.6	92.8	90.8	609
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	3.1	94.0	0.6	2.3	100.0	97.7	95.1	93.3	261
Has no functional difficulty	3.1	93.8	0.2	3.0	100.0	97.0	94.5	92.5	3,139
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	5.0	90.8	0.1	4.1	100.0	95.9	94.1	91.2	681
Second	2.8	94.3	0.2	2.6	100.0	97.4	95.4	93.8	686
Middle	3.4	93.3	0.5	2.8	100.0	97.2	94.2	92.0	814
Fourth	1.9	95.9	0.1	2.1	100.0	97.9	94.0	92.7	804
Richest	1.8	95.4	0.1	2.7	100.0	97.3	94.7	93.1	900

[1]MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

[B] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	**5.4**	**3,885**
Area		
Urban	3.8	1,154
Rural	6.0	2,732
Region		
Hhohho	3.8	1,159
Manzini	5.1	1,284
Shiselweni	6.5	700
Lubombo	7.0	742
Age		
15-19	5.5	814
20-24	8.1	712
25-29	4.2	654
30-39	5.1	1,151
40-49	3.5	554
Education [A]		
Pre-primary or none	5.5	115
Primary	5.6	605
Secondary	5.4	2,548
Higher	4.8	609
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	7.3	261
Has no functional difficulty	5.2	3,139
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	6.6	681
Second	5.8	686
Middle	4.5	814
Fourth	7.0	804
Richest	3.4	900

[1]MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[166] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

[166] "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. **https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html**.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty [A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	**1.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**1.5**	**4.1**	**0.5**	**8.6**	**14.1**	**1,367**
Sex										
Male	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	3.9	0.3	8.8	14.1	653
Female	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.8	4.3	0.6	8.5	14.1	714
Area										
Urban	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	5.3	7.8	282
Rural	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	5.1	0.6	9.5	15.8	1,085
Region										
Hhohho	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.4	9.5	13.1	392
Manzini	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	8.8	11.3	396
Shiselweni	2.0	0.2	0.8	2.2	1.8	8.6	0.8	9.3	17.6	263
Lubombo	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	7.5	0.3	6.9	16.1	316
Age										
2	2.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.8	4.4	0.5	8.7	14.4	452
3	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.8	4.3	0.7	8.6	14.9	481
4	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	3.5	0.2	8.5	12.9	435
Early childhood education attendance [B]										
Attending	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.4	12.3	85
Not attending	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	4.3	0.5	8.5	14.1	830
Mother's education [C]										
Pre-primary or none	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	5.5	0.0	7.9	15.4	114
Primary	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	2.2	5.0	1.2	11.6	17.5	352
Secondary	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	3.9	0.3	7.8	12.8	755
Higher	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.2	3.0	1.2	0.0	6.8	11.4	142
Mother's functional difficulties [D]										
Has functional difficulty	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	4.4	2.3	13.5	20.0	79
Has no functional difficulty	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	3.6	0.2	7.3	12.4	970
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	6.6	0.5	9.8	17.3	309
Second	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.3	3.8	0.6	9.4	13.7	307
Middle	1.1	0.2	1.1	2.3	1.5	4.3	0.8	10.1	15.9	278
Fourth	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.1	2.7	0.4	5.8	9.9	242
Richest	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	2.5	0.0	7.2	12.7	232

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

[C] The categories of “Don’t know/Missing” and “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty [A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**2.2**	**4.0**	**0.8**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**12.7**	**5,564**
Sex															
Male	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.8	0.4	2.4	5.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	13.1	2,829
Female	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.9	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.8	12.2	2,734
Area															
Urban	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.4	4.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	12.2	936
Rural	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.9	3.8	0.9	1.8	1.5	12.8	4,627
Region															
Hhohho	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.5	0.9	2.7	2.5	12.1	1,538
Manzini	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	3.0	4.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	12.4	1,651
Shiselweni	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.1	9.6	1,133
Lubombo	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.7	3.0	8.2	0.8	2.0	0.6	16.5	1,242
Age															
5-9	1.1	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	2.3	4.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	12.7	2,170
10-14	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	2.8	3.2	0.4	2.6	1.9	13.2	2,137
15-17	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	4.1	1.3	0.8	1.8	11.8	1,257
School attendance															
Attending [B]	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.6	3.6	0.7	1.7	1.4	12.0	5,072
Not attending	1.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	1.6	3.2	3.4	2.1	7.7	7.9	1.7	1.1	0.8	20.0	492

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Mother's education [C,D]															
Pre-primary or none	2.6	3.6	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.9	2.4	0.9	2.8	4.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	15.9	630
Primary	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	2.8	4.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	13.6	1,686
Secondary	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.5	4.0	0.6	2.2	1.8	12.2	2,610
Higher	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	9.7	565
Mother's functional difficulties [E]															
Has functional difficulty	3.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.6	1.2	0.4	1.1	7.0	0.6	3.6	2.0	19.1	301
Has no functional difficulty	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	3.1	4.1	0.9	1.8	1.4	12.4	3,048
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.5	3.0	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.9	4.7	1.9	1.8	1.1	15.6	1,151
Second	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	2.3	3.0	0.7	1.2	1.4	13.4	1,216
Middle	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.0	2.2	3.7	0.1	1.9	1.9	11.6	1,114
Fourth	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.4	4.7	1.0	3.0	2.1	12.7	1,097
Richest	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	3.1	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	9.5	985

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[D] The categories of “Don’t know/Missing” and “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[E] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	**1.5**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**6,931**	**6.6**	**107**	**(0.0)**	**55**	**(7.8)**	**77**
Sex										
Male	1.3	0.9	1.1	3,482	(3.6)	46	(*)	31	(*)	40
Female	1.8	0.7	1.1	3,449	(8.9)	61	(*)	24	(*)	37
Area										
Urban	2.3	0.1	1.6	1,219	(*)	28	(*)	1	(*)	20
Rural	1.4	0.9	1.0	5,712	(4.1)	79	(0.0)	54	(10.6)	57
Region										
Hhohho	1.7	0.6	1.4	1,931	(*)	33	(*)	12	(*)	26
Manzini	2.5	1.4	2.1	2,047	(*)	50	(*)	28	(*)	42
Shiselweni	0.5	0.0	0.3	1,395	(*)	7	(*)	1	(*)	4
Lubombo	1.0	0.9	0.3	1,558	(*)	16	(*)	14	(*)	4
Age										
2-4	1.0	0.8	1.5	1,367	(*)	14	(*)	11	(*)	20
5-9	1.2	0.8	1.4	2,170	(*)	25	(*)	17	(*)	31
10-14	1.6	0.7	0.4	2,137	(*)	34	(*)	15	(*)	9
15-17	2.7	0.9	1.3	1,257	(*)	34	(*)	12	(*)	17

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Mother's education [A,B]										
Pre-primary or none	1.1	0.8	1.6	744	(*)	8	(*)	6	(*)	12
Primary	1.2	1.1	1.3	2,039	(*)	24	(*)	22	(*)	27
Secondary	1.4	0.6	0.7	3,364	(3.6)	46	(*)	19	(*)	24
Higher	4.1	1.0	1.9	707	(*)	29	(*)	7	(*)	14
Mother's functional difficulties [C]										
Has functional difficulty	1.6	1.2	1.8	380	(*)	6	(*)	5	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	1.1	0.6	0.9	4,018	(3.7)	44	(*)	23	(*)	36
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.9	1.1	1.2	1,460	(*)	13	(*)	16	(*)	17
Second	1.1	0.8	1.4	1,524	(*)	17	(*)	13	(*)	21
Middle	2.0	1.1	0.9	1,392	(*)	28	(*)	16	(*)	12
Fourth	0.9	0.2	0.6	1,339	(*)	13	(*)	2	(*)	7
Richest	2.9	0.7	1.5	1,217	(*)	36	(*)	8	(*)	19

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[B] The categories of “Don’t know/Missing” and “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**14.1**	**1,367**	**12.7**	**5,564**	**13.0**	**6,931**
Sex						
Male	14.1	653	13.1	2,829	13.3	3,482
Female	14.1	714	12.2	2,734	12.6	3,449
Area						
Urban	7.8	282	12.2	936	11.2	1,219
Rural	15.8	1,085	12.8	4,627	13.3	5,712
Region						
Hhohho	13.1	392	12.1	1,538	12.3	1,931
Manzini	11.3	396	12.4	1,651	12.2	2,047
Shiselweni	17.6	263	9.6	1,133	11.1	1,395
Lubombo	16.1	316	16.5	1,242	16.4	1,558
Mother's education [A,B]						
Pre-primary or none	15.4	114	15.9	630	15.9	744
Primary	17.5	352	13.6	1,686	14.3	2,039
Secondary	12.8	755	12.2	2,610	12.4	3,364
Higher	11.4	142	9.7	565	10.1	707
Mother's functional difficulties [C]						
Has functional difficulty	20.0	79	19.1	301	19.3	380
Has no functional difficulty	12.4	970	12.4	3,048	12.4	4,018
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	17.3	309	15.6	1,151	16.0	1,460
Second	13.7	307	13.4	1,216	13.5	1,524
Middle	15.9	278	11.6	1,114	12.5	1,392
Fourth	9.9	242	12.7	1,097	12.2	1,339
Richest	12.7	232	9.5	985	10.1	1,217

[1] MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[B] The categories of “Don’t know/Missing” and “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Mother’s education” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.[167]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Eswatini include Old Age Grant, Disability Grant, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Educational Grant, School feeding, and Neighbourhood Care Points, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits during the outbreak of COVID-19 since March 2020 is further shown in Table EQ.2.CS1, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. This table is an approximation to the SDG indicator 1.3.1 which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.[168] Table EQ.2.CS2 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits during the outbreak of COVID-19 since March 2020, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.CS3 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits during the outbreak of COVID-19 since March 2020, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who

[167] UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam.* A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016.
http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f

[168] UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. **http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf**.

are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support during the outbreak of COVID-19 from March 2020 to March 2022[1], Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
Total	**85.9**	**26.2**	**2,172**
Sex of household head			
Male	84.3	21.8	1,193
Female	87.8	31.7	979
Area			
Urban	81.1	12.3	831
Rural	88.8	34.9	1,341
Region			
Hhohho	83.5	25.9	647
Manzini	86.1	20.9	818
Shiselweni	87.6	39.1	308
Lubombo	88.0	27.9	399
Age of household head			
15-19	(75.6)	(8.9)	33
20-24	79.4	9.9	96
25-49	84.7	19.2	1,125
50+	88.4	37.3	918
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	86.6	45.6	281
With no orphans	85.8	23.4	1,891
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	90.5	42.5	462
Second	89.6	38.4	372
Middle	86.9	26.5	432
Fourth	89.9	17.9	427
Richest	74.2	8.3	480

[1] These figures refer to the COVID-19 outbreak and are different from standard MICS figures in table EQ.2.4 which are not related to a specific reference period

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

Table EQ.2.CS1: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits during the outbreak of COVID-19 from March 2020 to March 2022, by type of transfers and benefits, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support [A] during COVID-19 outbreak from March 2020 to March 2022:							
	Cash-based transfers/ food rations proram	Blanket distribution program	Neighbourhood care point feeding program	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits	Any social transfers or benefits excluding education-related assistance[1]	Number of household members
Total	**28.9**	**1.2**	**10.7**	**0.9**	**23.6**	**46.0**	**33.7**	**7,933**
Sex of household head								
Male	25.4	0.9	9.6	0.7	22.4	42.1	29.8	4,183
Female	32.8	1.6	12.0	1.3	24.9	50.3	38.0	3,751
Area								
Urban	12.2	0.4	3.9	0.6	7.8	20.9	14.2	1,918
Rural	34.3	1.5	12.9	1.0	28.6	54.0	39.9	6,015
Region								
Hhohho	26.5	1.3	10.3	0.2	25.2	45.9	30.9	2,409
Manzini	23.2	1.2	8.2	1.0	13.9	34.9	27.0	2,555
Shiselweni	40.9	1.7	17.0	2.6	39.4	64.8	47.7	1,432
Lubombo	31.0	0.8	9.6	0.6	22.4	47.1	36.0	1,538
Education household head								
Pre-primary or none	41.9	2.5	14.1	1.2	34.3	63.3	48.3	1,174
Primary	40.2	1.6	16.0	1.2	28.3	60.1	47.0	2,370
Secondary	22.9	0.5	8.3	0.7	20.4	37.8	26.4	3,269
Higher	7.8	0.2	2.1	1.0	12.3	21.4	10.0	1,025
Vocational	(27.9)	(7.5)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(31.6)	(27.9)	45
Dk/ Missing	(16.3)	(12.1)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.4)	(24.4)	51
Wealth quintile								
Poorest	45.7	0.9	17.1	1.6	19.5	57.0	51.6	1,571
Second	39.5	1.7	14.5	0.6	30.3	59.2	45.6	1,508
Middle	29.5	2.4	11.2	1.2	31.2	51.7	35.0	1,584
Fourth	22.3	1.2	6.6	0.4	21.9	37.9	25.0	1,619
Richest	9.3	0.0	4.6	1.0	15.7	25.8	12.9	1,651

[1] EQ.S1 indicator - Population covered by social transfers during COVID-19 pandemic

[A] The Eswatini government rolled out the social transfers programme during the outbreak of COVID-19 specifically to cushion vulnerable household from the impact of the pandemic. This therefore covers the period from March 2020 to March 2022.

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

Table EQ.2.CS2: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits during the outbreak of COVID-19 from March 2020 to March 2022, by type of transfers and benefits, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support [A] during COVID-19 outbreak from March 2020 to March 2022:							
	Cash-based transfers/ food rations proram	Blanket distribution program	Neighbourhood care point feeding program	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits	Any social transfers or benefits excluding education-related assistance[1]	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Total	**35.3**	**1.2**	**11.7**	**0.9**	**14.2**	**45.8**	**40.1**	**833**
Sex of household head								
Male	30.1	0.6	10.4	0.3	12.4	39.8	34.7	464
Female	41.8	1.8	13.3	1.8	16.4	53.4	46.9	370
Area								
Urban	20.6	0.3	6.6	0.0	1.9	23.7	21.8	223
Rural	40.7	1.5	13.6	1.3	18.7	53.9	46.8	610
Region								
Hhohho	35.6	1.2	11.5	0.0	15.7	46.8	39.1	224
Manzini	28.3	0.6	10.3	1.0	6.7	34.7	32.1	284
Shiselweni	45.1	1.4	16.6	3.1	26.3	60.7	52.8	146
Lubombo	38.1	1.9	10.3	0.4	14.3	50.0	43.6	180
Age of household head								
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
20-24	(13.3)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(26.9)	(15.1)	45
25-29	21.3	0.0	9.9	2.1	1.0	23.4	23.4	81
30-34	22.9	0.0	8.6	0.8	6.1	28.7	27.0	68
35-39	33.5	0.0	14.5	0.6	12.5	44.3	39.2	103
40-44	26.6	0.0	10.3	1.9	13.9	34.1	28.8	70
45-49	33.6	0.0	14.9	1.0	18.5	48.0	41.4	66
50-59	48.5	0.9	13.0	0.6	17.2	58.5	53.5	161
60-69	43.8	2.1	12.1	0.5	19.7	59.2	48.5	114
70+	46.3	5.7	13.4	1.2	14.2	58.8	54.4	106

Table EQ.2.CS2: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits during the outbreak of COVID-19 from March 2020 to March 2022, by type of transfers and benefits, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support [A] during COVID-19 outbreak from March 2020 to March 2022:							
	Cash-based transfers/ food rations proram	Blanket distribution program	Neighbourhood care point feeding program	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits	Any social transfers or benefits excluding education-related assistance[1]	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Education of household head[B]								
Pre-primary or none	42.2	2.5	12.5	1.6	22.0	57.8	49.1	160
Primary	39.3	1.3	11.8	0.8	12.7	49.1	44.7	320
Secondary	29.2	0.0	11.3	0.8	11.8	37.6	32.6	332
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Wealth quintile								
Poorest	37.4	1.3	12.3	1.2	11.4	45.5	41.9	462
Second	32.7	1.0	11.0	0.6	17.6	46.2	37.9	372

[1] EQ.S2 indicator - External economic support to the poorest households

[A]The Eswatini government rolled out the social transfers programme during the outbreak of Covid19 specifically to cushion vulnerable households from the impact of the pandemic. This therefore covers the period from March 2020 to March 2022.

[B] The categories of “Don’t know/Missing” and “Vocational” in the background characteristic of “Education of household head” have been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table EQ.2.CS3: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits during the outbreak of COVID-19 from March 2020 to March 2022, by type of transfers or benefits, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support [A] during COVID-19 outbreak from March 2020 to March 2022:							
	Cash-based transfers/ food rations proram	Blanket distribution program	Neighbourhood care point feeding program	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits	Any social transfers or benefits excluding education-related assistance[1]	Number of children under age 18
Total	**14.9**	**0.6**	**5.8**	**0.5**	**26.1**	**37.3**	**17.4**	**7,132**
Sex of household head								
Male	14.0	0.4	5.6	0.4	25.4	36.1	16.6	3,321
Female	15.7	0.7	5.9	0.6	26.7	38.3	18.1	3,811
Area								
Urban	6.4	0.2	2.4	0.3	13.7	20.6	7.7	1,285
Rural	16.7	0.7	6.5	0.5	28.8	40.9	19.5	5,847
Region								
Hhohho	13.8	0.6	5.8	0.1	25.7	36.1	16.1	2,052
Manzini	13.0	0.8	4.9	0.4	15.7	26.9	15.4	2,064
Shiselweni	19.5	0.8	8.1	1.3	42.6	54.4	22.8	1,428
Lubombo	14.5	0.2	4.8	0.3	25.1	36.8	16.9	1,588
Age of household head								
15-19	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	28.6	6.7	44
20-24	11.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	23.1	34.1	16.5	105
25-29	12.5	0.3	3.4	2.1	14.0	26.6	14.7	274
30-34	9.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	10.9	18.0	9.9	635
35-39	10.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	20.5	27.9	11.6	962
40-44	10.4	0.0	4.8	0.6	23.8	31.5	11.8	814
45-49	13.5	0.3	8.1	0.4	28.9	38.9	18.3	611
50-59	18.9	0.2	6.3	0.1	26.0	40.2	21.4	1,448
60-69	20.1	1.1	7.5	1.1	35.4	49.4	22.8	1,288
70+	16.8	2.3	7.3	0.1	33.2	46.6	20.6	953

Table EQ.2.CS3: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits during the outbreak of COVID-19 from March 2020 to March 2022, by type of transfers or benefits, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support[A] during COVID-19 outbreak from March 2020 to March 2022:							
	Cash-based transfers/ food rations proram	Blanket distribution program	Neighbourhood care point feeding program	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits	Any social transfers or benefits excluding education-related assistance[1]	Number of children under age 18
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	18.9	0.9	6.8	0.5	32.1	45.2	21.9	1,211
Primary	19.3	0.8	8.2	0.5	30.2	45.4	22.8	2,242
Secondary	12.7	0.3	4.7	0.4	24.7	33.8	14.6	2,820
Higher	4.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	10.9	15.8	5.5	783
Vocational	(10.8)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(24.7)	(10.8)	33
Dk/ Missing	(6.4)	(4.7)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(18.6)	(11.1)	44
Wealth quintile								
Poorest	21.7	0.4	8.5	0.9	25.3	42.9	24.9	1,508
Second	18.9	0.8	7.5	0.3	32.6	46.1	22.1	1,562
Middle	14.4	1.0	5.8	0.4	29.2	38.4	17.0	1,444
Fourth	11.7	0.6	3.8	0.3	24.0	32.2	13.2	1,380
Richest	5.5	0.0	2.4	0.4	17.3	23.5	7.5	1,238

[1] EQ.S3 indicator - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

[A] The Eswatini government rolled out the social transfers programme during the outbreak of COVID-19 specifically to cushion vulnerable households from the impact of the pandemic. This therefore covers the period from March 2020 to March 2022.

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

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Education related financial or material support				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	**15.9**	**3.6**	**17.1**	**82.9**	**5,170**
Sex of household head					
Male	16.5	3.9	17.5	82.5	2,666
Female	15.4	3.3	16.6	83.4	2,504
Area					
Urban	11.9	1.6	12.5	87.5	916
Rural	16.8	4.1	18.0	82.0	4,254
Region					
Hhohho	19.1	7.5	20.3	79.7	1,411
Manzini	9.0	1.4	9.5	90.5	1,515
Shiselweni	22.6	4.2	25.4	74.6	1,098
Lubombo	14.8	1.3	15.1	84.9	1,146
Age					
5-9	4.1	2.2	5.0	95.0	1,313
10-14	6.4	3.5	8.3	91.7	1,887
15-19	30.3	4.0	31.1	68.9	1,457
20-24	40.6	6.8	40.6	59.4	512
School management [A]					
Public	17.3	3.8	18.3	81.7	4,287
Non-public	9.1	2.8	10.6	89.4	868
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	17.6	5.3	19.0	81.0	825
Primary	16.8	3.8	18.3	81.7	1,553
Secondary	16.1	3.3	17.2	82.8	2,106
Higher	11.5	2.2	11.7	88.3	630
Vocational	(16.6)	(2.8)	(16.6)	(83.4)	31
Dk/ Missing	(5.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(94.9)	26
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	16.8	4.6	18.6	81.4	962
Second	18.0	3.8	19.2	80.8	1,105
Middle	18.3	4.6	19.5	80.5	1,078
Fourth	14.0	2.8	14.8	85.2	1,031
Highest	12.3	2.3	12.9	87.1	994

[1] MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "School management" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table EQ.2.CS4: Free supplementary feeding during Covid-19 school closure

Percentage of children who attended primary or secondary school in government or mission schools during the 2020 school year who participated in the school feeding program before the Covid-related school, percentage who were forced to skip a meal, and percentage who ever received a meal from a Neighbourhood Care Point (NCP) received free meals during school closure due to Covid-19, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children attending primary or secondary in government or mission schools during the 2020 academic year who:								
				Received a meal from any of the following:					
	Participated in the school feeding program before schools closed in March 2020 due to Covid-19[1]	Participated in the school feeding program before school closure who were forced to skip a meal during Covid-19 because there was not enough food at home or elsewhere[2]	Received any supplementary meal assistance during Covid-19[3]	Neighbourhood Care Point (NCP)[4]	Faith-based organisation	Relative	Friend/ Neighbour	Other	Number of children who attended primary or secondary school during the 2020 school year
Total	**79.4**	**12.7**	**7.0**	**53.7**	**8.8**	**28.2**	**7.9**	**1.4**	**2,202**
Sex of household head									
Male	81.4	13.6	6.6	47.6	12.3	31.0	6.0	3.0	1,126
Female	77.2	11.7	7.6	59.2	5.5	25.7	9.6	0.0	1,075
Area									
Urban	68.6	2.2	5.9	14.7	16.1	56.4	12.8	0.0	379
Rural	81.6	14.9	7.3	60.2	7.5	23.5	7.1	1.7	1,823
Region									
Hhohho	67.7	8.4	4.2	78.5	15.0	0.0	4.0	2.6	605
Manzini	81.2	7.4	5.2	40.1	11.3	40.1	8.5	0.0	647
Shiselweni	87.3	19.7	5.9	81.2	2.2	12.2	4.4	0.0	485
Lubombo	83.7	18.5	14.6	39.6	8.0	39.5	10.5	2.4	465
Age (in years)									
6-9	67.9	11.6	8.0	62.2	12.3	12.2	11.5	1.8	546
10-12	85.0	13.8	8.1	61.6	10.2	23.9	2.2	2.1	485
13-15	87.0	14.6	9.6	50.0	5.1	39.2	4.3	1.4	481
16-18	84.0	11.1	4.2	38.4	6.5	46.2	9.0	0.0	404
School management									
Public	81.6	13.4	7.8	51.5	8.4	30.5	8.5	1.1	1,818
Mission	85.8	12.7	5.0	76.6	12.4	4.6	1.6	4.7	275
Private	22.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98
Other	(60.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11

Table EQ.2.CS4: Free supplementary feeding during Covid-19 school closure

Percentage of children who attended primary or secondary school in government or mission schools during the 2020 school year who participated in the school feeding program before the Covid-related school, percentage who were forced to skip a meal, and percentage who ever received a meal from a Neighbourhood Care Point (NCP) received free meals during school closure due to Covid-19, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of children attending primary or secondary in government or mission schools during the 2020 academic year who:								
				Received a meal from any of the following:					
	Participated in the school feeding program before schools closed in March 2020 due to Covid-19[1]	Participated in the school feeding program before school closure who were forced to skip a meal during Covid-19 because there was not enough food at home or elsewhere[2]	Received any supplementary meal assistance during Covid-19[3]	Neighbourhood Care Point (NCP)[4]	Faith-based organisation	Relative	Friend/ Neighbour	Other	Number of children who attended primary or secondary school during the 2020 school year
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	83.8	16.8	6.4	69.2	0.0	12.9	6.0	11.9	298
Primary	82.7	18.3	9.0	63.5	3.1	18.8	14.6	0.0	688
Secondary	81.3	10.6	7.5	39.8	16.2	41.1	2.9	0.0	959
Higher	57.3	1.1	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	237
Vocational	(52.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Dk/ Missing	(83.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	9
Caretaker's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	87.5	14.1	4.7	88.6	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	84
Has no functional difficulty	77.2	12.6	9.5	52.4	8.5	31.5	6.0	1.7	1,019
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	87.7	28.2	12.3	66.7	5.9	14.3	11.8	1.3	396
Second	85.8	23.4	7.5	54.8	15.2	22.5	2.7	4.8	443
Middle	82.8	4.7	7.8	54.6	2.3	33.5	9.6	0.0	481
Fourth	75.7	8.1	5.3	43.5	13.6	37.6	5.2	0.0	460
Richest	64.8	1.0	2.7	13.3	13.4	66.9	6.4	0.0	422

[1]EQ.S4 - Coverage of school feeding program

[2]EQ.S5 - Children deprived of food

[3]EQ.S6 - Any supplementary meal coverage

[4]EQ.S7 - NCP supplementary meal coverage

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

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

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**7.6**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**5.2**	**3.4**	**1.0**	**4.5**	**18.2**	**81.8**	**2,287**
Area										
Urban	7.2	4.1	2.5	5.3	3.0	0.6	5.0	17.3	82.7	658
Rural	7.7	2.8	2.2	5.2	3.5	1.2	4.2	18.6	81.4	1,629
Region										
Hhohho	6.6	3.5	2.1	4.9	3.0	1.1	2.0	17.9	82.1	681
Manzini	5.6	1.1	0.9	4.0	1.9	0.9	5.4	14.5	85.5	742
Shiselweni	7.1	4.3	3.3	3.9	2.2	0.4	6.3	18.1	81.9	421
Lubombo	12.9	5.2	3.8	9.1	7.5	1.5	4.8	25.1	74.9	442
Age										
15-19	5.4	2.2	1.5	4.4	3.6	0.3	3.0	13.3	86.7	439
15-17	5.9	2.4	0.3	4.1	2.1	0.3	2.0	12.7	87.3	256
18-19	4.7	1.8	3.1	4.7	5.8	0.4	4.4	14.1	85.9	183
20-24	7.3	3.3	2.2	5.4	2.4	0.9	3.2	16.9	83.1	435
25-29	9.4	3.1	1.6	4.3	2.1	0.9	5.1	17.6	82.4	340
30-34	7.1	3.3	1.8	5.3	2.2	1.6	6.3	19.3	80.7	370
35-39	9.0	2.1	3.6	5.4	4.2	1.3	4.5	20.1	79.9	345
40-44	7.5	4.8	2.4	6.3	4.1	1.0	5.2	22.4	77.6	220
45-49	8.3	6.5	3.8	7.7	8.6	1.6	5.3	25.3	74.7	140
Education [A]										
Pre-primary or none	15.0	10.3	7.6	10.7	6.4	1.4	3.4	36.2	63.8	75
Primary	8.2	3.4	1.2	6.0	3.4	3.0	5.5	20.8	79.2	386
Secondary	7.2	2.5	2.4	5.2	3.2	0.6	4.0	16.5	83.5	1,487
Higher	6.7	4.5	1.4	3.6	3.4	0.5	5.7	19.4	80.6	333
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	10.4	7.5	3.8	8.4	7.3	6.0	3.6	28.7	71.3	179
Has no functional difficulty	7.5	2.9	2.4	5.1	3.2	0.6	4.9	18.0	82.0	1,852
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.0	3.2	4.0	6.0	3.7	1.8	5.9	23.3	76.7	425
Second	7.4	2.2	1.9	6.1	2.3	0.7	6.6	19.8	80.2	432
Middle	7.0	3.1	2.3	4.4	2.8	1.3	3.8	16.8	83.2	485
Fourth	5.2	3.1	0.7	5.0	4.6	1.4	3.5	16.1	83.9	460
Richest	8.3	4.3	2.4	4.9	3.5	0.0	2.8	15.8	84.2	484

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**4.4**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**5.4**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**2.5**	**11.8**	**88.2**	**1,658**
Area										
Urban	7.9	0.8	1.2	7.6	2.1	1.2	3.1	16.1	83.9	534
Rural	2.8	0.2	0.4	4.3	1.6	0.8	2.2	9.8	90.2	1,124
Region										
Hhohho	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.9	98.1	500
Manzini	9.3	0.7	1.0	11.0	3.0	1.3	3.1	19.9	80.1	593
Shiselweni	4.1	0.4	0.0	2.9	2.0	1.0	6.5	14.5	85.5	253
Lubombo	1.5	0.0	0.8	3.8	1.7	1.0	2.1	10.0	90.0	312
Age										
15-19	2.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.5	0.4	0.8	9.2	90.8	380
15-17	3.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.0	0.3	0.7	10.7	89.3	255
18-19	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	6.2	93.8	125
20-24	4.3	0.2	0.0	8.3	1.5	0.3	2.9	12.6	87.4	292
25-29	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	4.9	10.1	89.9	292
30-34	2.7	0.0	1.2	5.8	0.0	0.5	2.9	10.0	90.0	199
35-39	4.5	0.4	0.7	8.4	5.9	4.5	1.5	14.5	85.5	205
40-44	10.4	0.0	2.7	5.4	1.1	1.1	3.2	18.4	81.6	177
45-49	6.5	0.5	0.0	6.4	2.0	0.0	1.4	10.8	89.2	113
Education [A]										
Pre-primary or none	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(1.1)	(7.6)	(92.4)	41
Primary	7.2	0.3	0.3	7.3	1.5	1.1	2.5	15.0	85.0	363
Secondary	3.9	0.5	0.7	5.3	2.1	0.9	1.8	11.2	88.8	1,065
Higher	2.8	0.0	1.5	2.9	0.6	0.0	6.7	9.9	90.1	178
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	6.9	1.1	0.0	8.0	6.9	8.0	2.6	18.0	82.0	49
Has no functional difficulty	4.5	0.4	0.8	5.3	1.5	0.8	2.9	11.8	88.2	1,354
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.0	1.4	0.0	8.3	3.1	1.3	4.5	19.6	80.4	326
Second	1.5	0.2	0.7	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	7.5	92.5	313
Middle	5.0	0.3	1.5	3.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	12.2	87.8	313
Fourth	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.9	0.1	1.7	7.8	92.2	344
Richest	5.3	0.0	1.0	6.1	0.8	0.0	3.5	12.0	88.0	362

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

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

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

11.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[169].

Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

[169] OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. **https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1**.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Ladder step reported:							Ladder step reported:						
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	**10.6**	**55.8**	**33.6**	**100.0**	**5.8**	**52.4**	**874**	**13.9**	**56.6**	**29.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**5.5**	**48.2**	**2,287**
Area															
Urban	8.8	62.5	28.7	100.0	5.7	50.5	191	9.8	59.5	30.8	0.0	100.0	5.6	48.9	658
Rural	11.1	53.9	35.0	100.0	5.8	52.9	683	15.6	55.5	28.8	0.1	100.0	5.5	47.9	1,629
Region															
Hhohho	7.8	52.8	39.5	100.0	6.0	49.7	257	11.8	55.0	33.0	0.3	100.0	5.7	46.5	681
Manzini	10.3	66.7	23.0	100.0	5.4	48.8	249	14.3	62.2	23.5	0.0	100.0	5.3	43.6	742
Shiselweni	10.9	55.2	33.9	100.0	5.8	57.2	179	14.2	57.2	28.6	0.0	100.0	5.5	55.4	421
Lubombo	14.6	46.0	39.5	100.0	6.0	56.3	188	16.2	49.2	34.4	0.1	100.0	5.7	51.6	442
Age															
15-19	9.5	51.2	39.3	100.0	6.1	56.8	439	9.5	51.2	39.3	0.0	100.0	6.1	56.8	439
15-17	9.1	46.6	44.3	100.0	6.3	62.0	256	9.1	46.6	44.3	0.0	100.0	6.3	62.0	256
18-19	10.1	57.6	32.3	100.0	5.8	49.4	183	10.1	57.6	32.3	0.0	100.0	5.8	49.4	183
20-24	11.7	60.5	27.9	100.0	5.5	48.0	435	11.7	60.5	27.9	0.0	100.0	5.5	48.0	435
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.3	55.0	31.6	0.0	100.0	5.6	47.0	340
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.6	59.5	27.9	0.0	100.0	5.4	51.5	370
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	17.4	57.0	25.1	0.4	100.0	5.2	43.1	345
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.6	56.7	22.3	0.4	100.0	5.1	41.7	220
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.3	56.9	22.7	0.0	100.0	5.1	39.0	140
Education [A]															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	5	35.0	34.4	30.6	0.0	100.0	5.0	52.0	75
Primary	14.0	54.2	31.9	100.0	5.8	53.3	116	18.9	59.1	21.7	0.2	100.0	5.2	38.7	386
Secondary	10.1	56.8	33.0	100.0	5.8	51.3	698	13.1	59.5	27.4	0.1	100.0	5.5	47.2	1,487
Higher	(3.3)	(50.6)	(46.1)	100.0	(6.4)	(65.4)	53	6.9	46.3	46.8	0.0	100.0	6.2	62.4	333

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Ladder step reported:							Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Marital Status															
Ever married/in union	8.6	67.1	24.3	100.0	5.4	47.0	86	15.6	57.8	26.5	0.2	100.0	5.3	45.5	988
Never married/in union	10.8	54.6	34.6	100.0	5.9	53.0	787	12.6	55.8	31.5	0.1	100.0	5.6	50.3	1,299
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(14.3)	(58.0)	(37.7)	100.0	(5.6)	(50.4)	33	19.9	58.6	21.5	0.0	100.0	5.0	41.4	179
Has no functional difficulty	11.0	60.3	28.7	100.0	5.6	48.3	585	14.0	57.8	28.1	0.1	100.0	5.4	46.9	1,852
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	20.7	56.1	23.3	100.0	5.1	44.4	180	27.5	54.3	18.1	0.0	100.0	4.8	40.1	425
Second	8.6	51.7	39.7	100.0	6.0	57.7	172	15.4	56.4	27.6	0.6	100.0	5.4	48.6	432
Middle	7.1	61.0	32.0	100.0	5.9	48.0	200	12.1	63.0	24.9	0.0	100.0	5.4	44.4	485
Fourth	10.1	56.0	34.0	100.0	5.9	52.3	154	10.5	61.1	28.3	0.0	100.0	5.6	46.9	460
Richest	6.5	53.4	40.1	100.0	6.3	60.9	168	5.6	48.2	46.2	0.0	100.0	6.3	60.1	484

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

[3] MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

[4] MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Ladder step reported:							Ladder step reported:						
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [4]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**16.1**	**54.4**	**29.4**	**100.0**	**5.4**	**59.3**	**672**	**17.1**	**60.3**	**22.5**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**5.2**	**49.8**	**1,658**
Area															
Urban	11.3	63.1	25.5	100.0	5.4	44.3	134	12.8	68.3	19.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	39.9	534
Rural	17.3	52.2	30.4	100.0	5.4	63.0	538	19.2	56.5	24.2	0.1	100.0	5.2	54.4	1,124
Region															
Hhohho	5.3	58.7	36.0	100.0	6.0	58.9	203	11.1	62.5	26.3	0.2	100.0	5.6	48.5	500
Manzini	13.6	54.5	32.0	100.0	5.6	57.6	215	13.3	62.9	23.8	0.0	100.0	5.3	47.5	593
Shiselweni	7.9	68.2	23.8	100.0	5.6	57.8	118	11.6	68.6	19.7	0.0	100.0	5.4	53.0	253
Lubombo	43.7	35.9	20.5	100.0	4.1	63.8	135	38.5	45.0	16.2	0.3	100.0	4.2	53.4	312
Age															
15-19	15.2	49.8	35.1	100.0	5.7	65.6	380	15.2	49.8	35.1	0.0	100.0	5.7	65.6	380
15-17	12.3	51.8	35.9	100.0	5.8	65.6	255	12.3	51.8	35.9	0.0	100.0	5.8	65.6	255
18-19	21.0	45.6	33.4	100.0	5.4	65.6	125	21.0	45.6	33.4	0.0	100.0	5.4	65.6	125
20-24	17.4	60.4	22.1	100.0	5.1	51.1	292	17.4	60.4	22.1	0.0	100.0	5.1	51.1	292
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	19.4	61.8	18.2	0.5	100.0	5.0	43.1	292
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.7	67.7	17.7	0.0	100.0	5.1	46.5	199
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	19.6	67.2	13.1	0.0	100.0	4.9	41.9	205
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.3	59.6	27.1	0.0	100.0	5.4	52.5	177
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	22.8	66.7	10.5	0.0	100.0	4.7	25.9	113
Education [A]															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1	(32.9)	(60.9)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.4)	(39.7)	41
Primary	18.4	57.4	24.3	100.0	5.3	50.4	136	22.6	57.7	19.6	0.0	100.0	5.0	44.0	363
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	507	16.7	60.6	22.7	0.1	100.0	5.2	51.7	1,065
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	25	4.4	63.0	32.1	0.4	100.0	6.0	53.1	178

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Ladder step reported:							Ladder step reported:						
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [4]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Marital Status															
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9	17.3	65.0	17.7	0.0	100.0	5.1	39.2	499
Never married/in union	15.5	54.6	29.9	100.0	5.5	60.0	662	17.1	58.2	24.6	0.1	100.0	5.3	54.3	1,159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	17	50.8	43.9	5.3	0.0	100.0	3.7	22.5	49
Has no functional difficulty	18.4	55.6	26.1	100.0	5.2	56.7	400	16.8	62.5	20.6	0.1	100.0	5.1	47.8	1,354
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	22.1	57.6	20.3	100.0	4.9	49.0	119	28.5	57.0	14.5	0.0	100.0	4.5	39.4	326
Second	19.7	44.9	35.4	100.0	5.4	68.3	140	24.5	54.7	20.8	0.0	100.0	5.0	50.7	313
Middle	17.0	56.1	26.9	100.0	5.4	63.0	135	15.7	63.2	21.1	0.0	100.0	5.2	51.4	313
Fourth	13.2	55.7	31.1	100.0	5.8	55.7	134	12.3	65.2	22.2	0.2	100.0	5.4	49.9	344
Richest	9.6	58.4	32.0	100.0	5.7	59.0	144	6.3	60.9	32.6	0.2	100.0	5.9	56.7	362

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24

[3] MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49

[4] MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life				Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of women age 15-24 years	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	**45.9**	**81.3**	**42.1**	**874**	**43.9**	**77.5**	**40.2**	**2,287**
Area								
Urban	54.2	89.9	49.8	191	48.3	84.9	45.6	658
Rural	43.5	78.9	39.9	683	42.2	74.5	38.0	1,629
Region								
Hhohho	47.5	75.2	43.6	257	43.2	70.1	39.0	681
Manzini	42.2	81.3	37.7	249	44.4	79.5	40.5	742
Shiselweni	43.8	82.6	41.0	179	41.4	78.7	38.0	421
Lubombo	50.5	88.2	46.6	188	46.6	84.4	43.5	442
Age								
15-19	46.0	75.8	42.1	439	46.0	75.8	42.1	439
15-17	43.0	72.4	38.8	256	43.0	72.4	38.8	256
18-19	50.1	80.5	46.9	183	50.1	80.5	46.9	183
20-24	45.7	86.8	42.0	435	45.7	86.8	42.0	435
25-29	na	na	na	na	50.8	82.6	47.4	340
30-34	na	na	na	na	45.6	78.7	41.9	370
35-39	na	na	na	na	39.3	69.3	35.1	345
40-44	na	na	na	na	30.4	70.9	28.3	220
45-49	na	na	na	na	43.4	68.8	37.2	140
Education [A]								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	31.3	67.2	30.6	75
Primary	38.1	71.6	31.3	116	35.2	71.0	31.0	386
Secondary	46.0	81.8	42.5	698	43.9	77.9	40.1	1,487
Higher	(63.1)	(95.1)	(61.2)	53	57.1	85.7	53.2	333
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	57.1	92.8	56.5	86	43.7	75.4	39.4	988
Never married/in union	44.6	80.0	40.5	787	44.1	79.1	40.7	1,299
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(45.0)	(89.6)	(42.9)	33	32.6	70.8	27.8	179
Has no functional difficulty	47.1	84.7	43.4	585	45.1	78.8	41.6	1,852
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	38.9	75.2	32.2	180	34.0	67.5	29.4	425
Second	42.5	76.0	36.8	172	39.3	72.9	34.3	432
Middle	48.0	84.5	45.1	200	42.3	77.2	38.9	485
Fourth	46.8	84.2	46.4	154	46.2	78.6	42.5	460
Richest	53.4	86.6	50.4	168	56.3	89.6	53.9	484

[1] MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life				Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of men age 15-24 years	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**40.8**	**78.2**	**37.8**	**672**	**37.1**	**77.9**	**34.5**	**1,658**
Area								
Urban	39.2	78.9	37.0	134	41.4	78.4	38.5	534
Rural	41.1	78.0	38.0	538	35.0	77.7	32.6	1,124
Region								
Hhohho	43.4	91.5	42.1	203	35.2	91.2	34.3	500
Manzini	42.9	69.5	39.3	215	42.0	69.2	38.5	593
Shiselweni	34.7	75.0	31.9	118	30.8	71.6	28.5	253
Lubombo	38.7	74.7	34.0	135	35.7	78.5	32.0	312
Age								
15-19	45.5	75.3	41.9	380	45.5	75.3	41.9	380
15-17	44.9	72.2	41.8	255	44.9	72.2	41.8	255
18-19	46.6	81.7	42.1	125	46.6	81.7	42.1	125
20-24	34.6	81.9	32.4	292	34.6	81.9	32.4	292
25-29	na	na	na	na	32.7	83.2	32.2	292
30-34	na	na	na	na	33.7	79.5	31.9	199
35-39	na	na	na	na	33.8	76.3	28.1	205
40-44	na	na	na	na	38.2	73.7	35.9	177
45-49	na	na	na	na	36.4	70.0	34.9	113
Education [A]								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(11.5)	(64.5)	(11.5)	41
Primary	31.9	71.4	30.0	136	31.8	71.4	29.4	363
Secondary	42.5	79.2	39.1	507	37.2	79.9	34.8	1,065
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	52.9	82.5	48.3	178
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	37.4	77.2	34.3	499
Never married/in union	41.0	77.8	38.0	662	36.9	78.3	34.5	1,159
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	13.8	55.3	11.8	49
Has no functional difficulty	39.7	82.6	36.7	400	36.4	79.9	33.9	1,354
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	32.3	74.6	29.8	119	25.3	68.3	22.8	326
Second	43.9	75.0	41.6	140	32.7	75.8	31.1	313
Middle	37.9	75.1	34.4	135	39.9	77.2	36.3	313
Fourth	40.7	75.3	36.0	134	38.6	79.5	36.5	344
Richest	47.4	89.8	45.5	144	47.5	87.7	44.5	362

[1] MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24

[2] MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49

[A] The category of "Vocational" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

na: not applicable

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the four regions of the country: Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo. Urban and rural areas in each of the four regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2017 Eswatini Census of Population and Housing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage. This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Eswatini from the 2017 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, Census 2017

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2017 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**2,260**	**602**	**1,658**	**264,856**	**93,144**	**171,712**
Region						
Hhohho	641	198	443	74,127	23,800	50,327
Manzini	698	291	407	97,135	52,461	44,674
Shiselweni	445	29	416	43,736	5,523	38,213
Lubombo	476	84	392	49,858	11,360	38,498

The overall sample size for the Eswatini MICS was calculated as 5,265 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the diarrhoea in last 2 weeks prevalence among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the regional level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each region. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

,

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based

AveSize = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

For the calculation, *r* (diarrhoea in last 2 weeks prevalence) was assumed to be 16.4 percent based on the national estimate from the MICS 2014. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.8 based on the estimate from the MICS 2014, *pb* (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 13 percent, *AveSize* (mean household size) was taken as 4.0 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 93 percent, based on experience from the MICS 2014.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 MICS was determined as 15 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster.

Proportional allocation of the total sample size to the four regions was used. In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the census frame for each stratum within that region. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**351**	**93**	**258**	**5,265**	**1,395**	**3,870**
Region						
Hhohho	99	31	68	1,485	465	1,020
Manzini	106	44	62	1,590	660	930
Shiselweni	69	4	65	1,035	60	975
Lubombo	77	14	63	1,155	210	945

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2017 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the four regions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2017 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area.

The listing training was conducted for a period of 5 days in Mbabane and began from 12th - 16th August 2019, whilst listing field work began on 19th August to mid-March 2020. Listing of all structures in selected EAs was conducted using tablets. This was after the initial analogue form was converted into a digital format using CSpro version7.1.

For each selected EA, a 2015 orthophoto map showing the demarcation of its boundary was provided. All listed structures were identified on the given map and then indicated (plotted) on the provided orthophoto map. Structure types such as churches, schools, etc. were listed in the listing form and then plotted (circled) on the orthophoto map and labelled. However, for all listed homesteads, in addition to listing and plotting, stickers were placed on the doors of each homestead, indicating the homestead number, the number of households in each homestead as well as the date on which the listing was conducted. A manual explaining the protocol for conducting the mapping and listing of all structures was compiled and used during the training.

The composition of teams that were involved in the listing exercise included 2 Field coordinators, 8 Supervisors, 4 Information Technologist specialist (ITs), 40 Listers and 8 vehicle drivers. There were segmentation procedures of enumeration areas when applicable.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the CSO where the selection of 15 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.[170]

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.[170] All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 4 of the 15 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.[170]

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating a similar number of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the number of households in the Census frame varies by region. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (*h*) and PSU (*i*):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling probability for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

[170] Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. **http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design**.

p_{1hi} = $\frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h*

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2017 Census frame for the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

M_h = total number of households in the 2017 Census frame for stratum *h*

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h* (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, p_{2hi} = 1

p_{3hi} = $\frac{15}{M'_{hi}}$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2017 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum *h* out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum *h*. The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum *h*, so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum *h*. This additional adjustment factor is needed in the case where some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Eswatini MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 4 households was selected from the 15 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{15}{4} = \frac{3.75}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample EA in stratum *h* (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum *h*

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum *h* (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The Eswatini MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.1434 and 4.2460 in the 351 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

MICS Survey Management Team

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MLANGENI Thabisile	Principal Secretary, MEPD
SHABALALA Thembinkosi	Director of Statistics, CSO

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Steering Committee

Central Statistical Office (CSO)
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Poverty Unit)
Ministry of Health (MoH)
Ministry of Education and Training (MoET)
Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE)
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MoHD)
Deputy Prime Minister's Office (DPMO)
Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (MoICT)
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
Ministry of Home affairs (MoHA)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
World Health Organisation (WHO)
National Emergency Response Council on HIV and AIDS (NERCHA)

Financial Services Regulatory Authority (FSRA)
Swaziland National AIDS Programme (SNAP)
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Department of Water Affairs

Technical Committee

Central Statistical Office (CSO)
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Poverty Unit)
Ministry of Health (MoH)
Ministry of Education and Training (MoET)
Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE)
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MoHD)
Deputy Prime Minister's Office (DPMO)
Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (MoICT)
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
Ministry of Home affairs (MoHA)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
World Health Organisation (WHO)
National Emergency Response Council on HIV and AIDS (NERCHA)
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MOTSA Gcinile
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SABELA Nombali
SIMELANE Nomfundo
SIYAYA Zinhle
VILAKATI Nomdumiso
FAKUDZE Nkululeko
JELE Kuseni
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MABUZA Silungelo
MASUKU Nokuphila
MAZIYA Gugu
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MTSETFWA Phumelele
NSIBANDZE Nomalungelo
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GAMEDZE Sandlasenkhosi
KHUMALO Samkeliso
NHLEKO Thando
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Transport Officer

DLAMINI Meshack

Drivers

DLAMINI Sikhumbuzo
MAKHUNGA Musawenkosi
MTHETHWA Ntokozo
SHONGWE Muhle
LANGWENYA Bongani
GAMA Moses
MKHATSHWA Maqhawe
NGOBESE Robert
VILANE Bongani

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- *Coefficient of variation* (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

- *Design effect* (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect* (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a complex sample design. If a *deft* (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains

- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.7).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the weighted total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.827	0.008	0.010	2.283	1.511	17,110	4,675	0.810	0.844
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.900	0.007	0.008	1.111	1.054	2,007	2,007	0.886	0.914
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.911	0.007	0.008	1.017	1.008	1,658	1,658	0.897	0.925
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.546	0.013	0.024	1.341	1.158	2,007	2,007	0.521	0.572
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.501	0.018	0.036	2.146	1.465	1,658	1,658	0.465	0.537
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.146	0.009	0.065	1.450	1.204	2,007	2,007	0.127	0.165
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.166	0.014	0.082	2.223	1.491	1,658	1,658	0.139	0.193
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	20.614	2.936	0.142	na	na	na	na	14.743	26.486
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	35.471	3.745	0.106	na	na	na	na	27.981	42.961
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	41.145	4.121	0.100	na	na	na	na	32.903	49.387
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.211	0.094	0.029	na	na	na	na	3.024	3.398
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	77.611	5.539	0.071	na	na	na	na	66.533	88.688
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.577	0.013	0.023	1.070	1.034	1,542	1,505	0.550	0.603
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.730	0.013	0.018	1.020	1.010	1,204	1,182	0.704	0.756
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.735	0.017	0.023	1.185	1.089	865	844	0.702	0.768
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.934	0.010	0.011	1.357	1.165	865	844	0.914	0.954
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.879	0.011	0.012	0.474	0.689	419	422	0.857	0.901
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.878	0.012	0.013	0.551	0.742	419	422	0.854	0.902
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.799	0.016	0.020	0.678	0.823	452	446	0.768	0.830
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.345	0.012	0.036	6.821	2.612	9,177	10,083	0.320	0.369
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.543	0.033	0.061	0.924	0.961	212	209	0.477	0.610
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.200	0.009	0.044	1.040	1.020	2,177	2,180	0.182	0.217
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.018	0.003	0.178	1.279	1.131	2,171	2,176	0.012	0.025
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.098	0.007	0.071	1.194	1.092	2,171	2,176	0.084	0.112
Early child development index	TC.53	0.461	0.014	0.031	1.141	1.068	1,367	1,378	0.433	0.490

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.799	0.015	0.018	0.596	0.772	407	453	0.770	0.828
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.797	0.011	0.014	0.976	0.988	1,093	1,279	0.775	0.819
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.573	0.015	0.027	1.093	1.045	1,024	1,137	0.543	0.604
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.365	0.020	0.054	1.770	1.330	989	1,056	0.326	0.405
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.159	0.021	0.134	1.403	1.184	911	413	0.117	0.202
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.080	0.010	0.127	0.576	0.759	911	413	0.060	0.100
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.657	0.013	0.020	1.724	1.313	2,251	2,251	0.631	0.683
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.794	0.010	0.013	2.272	1.507	6,093	3,699	0.774	0.814
Child labour	PR.3	0.136	0.008	0.057	1.257	1.121	5,564	2,490	0.121	0.151
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.001	0.001	1.000	0.590	0.768	779	795	0.000	0.002
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.019	0.006	0.292	1.347	1.160	779	795	0.008	0.031
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.338	0.013	0.038	1.659	1.288	2,287	2,287	0.312	0.363
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.767	0.014	0.018	1.865	1.366	1,658	1,658	0.739	0.795
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.782	0.012	0.015	3.908	1.977	17,110	4,675	0.758	0.806
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.221	0.019	0.085	2.374	1.541	4,350	1,168	0.183	0.258
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.552	0.014	0.026	2.013	1.419	9,055	2,469	0.523	0.580
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.855	0.007	0.008	1.785	1.336	17,110	4,675	0.842	0.869
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.594	0.010	0.017	2.091	1.446	17,110	4,675	0.574	0.615
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.006	0.002	0.308	2.532	1.591	17,110	4,675	0.002	0.009
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.130	0.007	0.056	1.809	1.345	6,931	3,868	0.115	0.144
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.460	0.014	0.031	1.775	1.332	7,933	2,172	0.431	0.488
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.182	0.009	0.047	1.113	1.055	2,287	2,287	0.165	0.199
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.118	0.011	0.091	1.847	1.359	1,658	1,658	0.096	0.140
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.8	0.078	0.013	1.176	1.084	864	932	5.7	6.0
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.4	0.077	0.014	0.987	0.994	672	751	5.3	5.6

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.861	0.018	0.021	3.164	1.779	4,177	1,194	0.826	0.897
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.969	0.007	0.007	0.669	0.818	582	386	0.955	0.984
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.972	0.010	0.011	1.001	1.000	534	251	0.951	0.993
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.670	0.024	0.035	0.971	0.985	582	386	0.623	0.717
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.628	0.040	0.064	1.708	1.307	534	251	0.548	0.708
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.239	0.026	0.107	1.390	1.179	582	386	0.188	0.291
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.201	0.030	0.151	1.423	1.193	534	251	0.140	0.261
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	26.113	8.074	0.309	na	na	na	na	9.965	42.262
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	38.158	9.767	0.256	na	na	na	na	18.624	57.692
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	44.096	10.987	0.249	na	na	na	na	22.122	66.070
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.940	0.197	0.067	na	na	na	na	2.546	3.333
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	73.779	15.744	0.213	na	na	na	na	42.291	105.268
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.601	0.029	0.048	0.982	0.991	460	280	0.543	0.659
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.799	0.024	0.031	0.787	0.887	342	212	0.750	0.848
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.755	0.045	0.059	1.507	1.228	233	139	0.665	0.845
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.974	0.013	0.013	0.838	0.915	233	139	0.949	0.999
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.926	0.015	0.017	0.179	0.423	83	52	0.895	0.957
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.879	0.031	0.036	0.472	0.687	83	52	0.816	0.942
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.808	0.033	0.040	0.404	0.635	104	60	0.743	0.873
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.726	0.030	0.041	7.026	2.651	2,259	1,588	0.666	0.785
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	23	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.167	0.021	0.126	0.837	0.915	444	263	0.124	0.209
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.018	0.009	0.491	1.137	1.066	439	260	0.000	0.035
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.100	0.022	0.219	1.370	1.171	439	260	0.056	0.143
Early child development index	TC.53	0.497	0.033	0.067	0.741	0.861	282	166	0.430	0.564

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.916	0.013	0.014	0.130	0.360	95	63	0.890	0.941
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.919	0.019	0.021	0.657	0.811	189	134	0.881	0.957
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.708	0.034	0.048	0.827	0.909	215	149	0.640	0.776
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.501	0.059	0.118	2.526	1.589	270	183	0.383	0.618
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.348	0.067	0.193	1.126	1.061	135	58	0.214	0.481
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.210	0.029	0.136	0.280	0.529	135	58	0.153	0.267
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.715	0.037	0.052	1.821	1.349	464	275	0.641	0.788
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.748	0.024	0.032	1.458	1.207	1,123	492	0.701	0.796
Child labour	PR.3	0.044	0.013	0.302	1.440	1.200	936	345	0.017	0.070
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	198	124	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.015	0.010	0.713	0.932	0.965	198	124	0.000	0.036
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.330	0.031	0.094	1.706	1.306	658	390	0.268	0.392
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.657	0.035	0.053	1.344	1.159	534	251	0.587	0.726
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.957	0.013	0.014	4.930	2.220	4,177	1,194	0.931	0.983
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.554	0.049	0.089	3.044	1.745	1,083	310	0.456	0.653
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.634	0.033	0.051	2.895	1.701	2,234	631	0.569	0.699
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.935	0.013	0.014	3.223	1.795	4,177	1,194	0.910	0.961
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.490	0.026	0.053	3.198	1.788	4,177	1,194	0.438	0.541
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.009	0.004	0.426	1.865	1.366	4,177	1,194	0.001	0.016
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.112	0.020	0.182	2.127	1.459	1,219	511	0.071	0.152
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.209	0.027	0.127	2.359	1.536	1,918	552	0.156	0.262
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.173	0.019	0.110	0.988	0.994	658	390	0.135	0.211
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.161	0.027	0.168	1.351	1.162	534	251	0.107	0.215
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.7	0.131	0.023	0.711	0.843	178	117	5.4	6.0
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.4	0.079	0.015	0.174	0.418	134	69	5.3	5.6

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.816	0.009	0.012	2.084	1.444	12,933	3,481	0.797	0.835
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.872	0.009	0.010	1.213	1.101	1,425	1,621	0.854	0.890
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.882	0.009	0.011	1.169	1.081	1,124	1,407	0.864	0.901
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.496	0.015	0.029	1.367	1.169	1,425	1,621	0.467	0.525
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.441	0.020	0.045	2.222	1.491	1,124	1,407	0.401	0.480
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.108	0.008	0.077	1.161	1.078	1,425	1,621	0.091	0.125
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.150	0.014	0.093	2.138	1.462	1,124	1,407	0.122	0.177
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	18.424	2.538	0.138	na	na	na	na	13.348	23.500
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	34.415	3.526	0.102	na	na	na	na	27.362	41.468
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	39.972	3.754	0.094	na	na	na	na	32.464	47.481
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.333	0.102	0.030	na	na	na	na	3.130	3.536
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	78.545	5.741	0.073	na	na	na	na	67.064	90.026
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.567	0.014	0.025	1.016	1.008	1,082	1,225	0.538	0.595
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.703	0.015	0.022	1.099	1.048	861	970	0.672	0.733
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.727	0.016	0.022	0.877	0.936	632	705	0.696	0.759
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.919	0.013	0.014	1.641	1.281	632	705	0.892	0.945
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.867	0.013	0.015	0.545	0.738	336	370	0.841	0.894
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.878	0.013	0.014	0.542	0.736	336	370	0.853	0.903
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.796	0.018	0.022	0.755	0.869	348	386	0.761	0.832
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.220	0.013	0.059	8.373	2.894	6,918	8,495	0.194	0.246
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.550	0.041	0.074	1.246	1.116	172	186	0.468	0.632
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.208	0.009	0.046	1.045	1.022	1,733	1,917	0.189	0.227
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.018	0.003	0.186	1.232	1.110	1,732	1,916	0.011	0.025
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.098	0.007	0.069	0.997	0.999	1,732	1,916	0.084	0.112
Early child development index	TC.53	0.452	0.016	0.035	1.204	1.097	1,085	1,212	0.421	0.484

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.764	0.018	0.024	0.702	0.838	312	390	0.728	0.800
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.771	0.013	0.016	1.044	1.022	903	1,145	0.746	0.797
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.538	0.017	0.031	1.104	1.051	809	988	0.504	0.571
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.314	0.018	0.057	1.298	1.139	719	873	0.279	0.350
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.126	0.021	0.166	1.413	1.189	776	355	0.084	0.168
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.057	0.010	0.179	0.693	0.832	776	355	0.037	0.078
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.642	0.013	0.021	1.537	1.240	1,787	1,976	0.615	0.669
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.805	0.011	0.014	2.492	1.578	4,970	3,207	0.783	0.827
Child labour	PR.3	0.155	0.009	0.056	1.223	1.106	4,627	2,145	0.137	0.172
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.001	0.001	1.000	0.668	0.817	581	671	0.000	0.003
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.021	0.007	0.319	1.470	1.212	581	671	0.008	0.035
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.341	0.013	0.037	1.353	1.163	1,629	1,897	0.316	0.366
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.819	0.014	0.018	1.978	1.406	1,124	1,407	0.791	0.848
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.725	0.015	0.020	3.810	1.952	12,933	3,481	0.696	0.755
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.110	0.014	0.124	1.632	1.277	3,267	858	0.083	0.138
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.525	0.016	0.031	1.896	1.377	6,822	1,838	0.493	0.557
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.830	0.008	0.010	1.568	1.252	12,933	3,481	0.814	0.845
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.628	0.011	0.018	1.830	1.353	12,933	3,481	0.606	0.650
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.005	0.002	0.417	2.894	1.701	12,933	3,481	0.001	0.009
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.133	0.008	0.057	1.699	1.304	5,712	3,357	0.118	0.149
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.540	0.016	0.030	1.655	1.287	6,015	1,620	0.508	0.572
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.186	0.009	0.049	1.043	1.021	1,629	1,897	0.168	0.205
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.098	0.009	0.093	1.327	1.152	1,124	1,407	0.079	0.116
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.8	0.091	0.016	1.285	1.133	685	815	5.7	6.0
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.4	0.094	0.017	1.201	1.096	538	682	5.3	5.6

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Hhohho

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.865	0.013	0.015	1.974	1.405	5,116	1,338	0.839	0.892
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.906	0.014	0.015	1.245	1.116	613	547	0.878	0.934
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.928	0.011	0.012	0.881	0.939	500	461	0.905	0.951
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.506	0.027	0.054	1.622	1.274	613	547	0.452	0.561
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.379	0.034	0.089	2.219	1.490	500	461	0.312	0.447
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.157	0.020	0.130	1.704	1.305	613	547	0.116	0.197
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.218	0.027	0.126	2.030	1.425	500	461	0.163	0.273
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	13.521	3.457	0.256	na	na	na	na	6.607	20.435
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	22.630	4.323	0.191	na	na	na	na	13.984	31.277
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	27.536	4.830	0.175	na	na	na	na	17.876	37.196
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.182	0.197	0.062	na	na	na	na	2.789	3.575
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	79.431	10.821	0.136	na	na	na	na	57.789	101.072
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.555	0.027	0.049	1.260	1.122	461	416	0.501	0.610
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.700	0.029	0.041	1.248	1.117	359	323	0.642	0.757
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.676	0.028	0.042	0.864	0.929	275	237	0.620	0.733
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.960	0.016	0.017	1.576	1.256	275	237	0.928	0.992
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.852	0.025	0.029	0.550	0.742	129	111	0.802	0.903
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.838	0.027	0.032	0.574	0.757	129	111	0.784	0.891
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.816	0.025	0.030	0.457	0.676	130	115	0.767	0.865
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.317	0.020	0.063	5.076	2.253	2,708	2,718	0.277	0.357
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.625	0.070	0.113	1.456	1.207	82	70	0.484	0.766
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.192	0.016	0.085	0.988	0.994	660	582	0.159	0.224
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.016	0.005	0.295	0.810	0.900	653	577	0.007	0.025
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.108	0.011	0.106	0.779	0.882	653	577	0.085	0.131
Early child development index	TC.53	0.459	0.027	0.059	1.060	1.030	392	356	0.405	0.514

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Hhohho

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.786	0.035	0.044	0.867	0.931	115	120	0.716	0.856
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.836	0.019	0.022	0.763	0.873	293	299	0.799	0.873
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.579	0.029	0.050	1.097	1.048	330	321	0.521	0.637
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.385	0.031	0.079	1.189	1.090	308	303	0.324	0.447
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.164	0.039	0.237	1.169	1.081	259	107	0.086	0.241
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.081	0.021	0.261	0.638	0.799	259	107	0.039	0.124
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.688	0.023	0.034	1.505	1.227	690	610	0.642	0.734
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.797	0.020	0.025	2.289	1.513	1,760	965	0.757	0.836
Child labour	PR.3	0.141	0.012	0.084	0.745	0.863	1,538	640	0.117	0.165
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	247	230	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.030	0.015	0.495	1.755	1.325	247	230	0.000	0.060
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.406	0.022	0.054	1.221	1.105	681	620	0.363	0.450
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.822	0.023	0.028	1.629	1.276	500	461	0.777	0.868
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.849	0.020	0.024	4.326	2.080	5,116	1,338	0.808	0.890
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.211	0.027	0.126	1.329	1.153	1,310	315	0.158	0.264
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.597	0.026	0.044	2.007	1.417	2,694	709	0.545	0.649
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.864	0.011	0.013	1.400	1.183	5,116	1,338	0.842	0.887
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.618	0.017	0.027	1.622	1.274	5,116	1,338	0.584	0.652
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.006	0.004	0.692	3.920	1.980	5,116	1,338	0.000	0.015
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.123	0.014	0.118	1.931	1.390	1,931	996	0.094	0.152
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.459	0.026	0.057	1.671	1.293	2,409	618	0.407	0.511
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.179	0.017	0.094	1.191	1.091	681	620	0.146	0.213
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.019	0.006	0.313	0.880	0.938	500	461	0.007	0.031
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.141	0.023	1.036	1.018	255	241	5.7	6.3
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.092	0.015	0.504	0.710	203	190	5.9	6.2

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Manzini

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.848	0.013	0.016	1.907	1.381	5,452	1,359	0.821	0.874
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.937	0.010	0.010	0.821	0.906	659	521	0.918	0.956
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.925	0.013	0.014	0.807	0.898	593	355	0.900	0.950
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.615	0.018	0.029	0.721	0.849	659	521	0.579	0.652
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.597	0.032	0.054	1.541	1.241	593	355	0.533	0.662
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.160	0.017	0.105	1.097	1.047	659	521	0.126	0.193
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.098	0.023	0.231	2.048	1.431	593	355	0.052	0.143
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	28.473	7.558	0.265	na	na	na	na	13.357	43.589
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	45.585	9.004	0.198	na	na	na	na	27.577	63.593
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	54.567	10.039	0.184	na	na	na	na	34.489	74.645
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.073	0.169	0.055	na	na	na	na	2.736	3.410
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	81.385	11.457	0.141	na	na	na	na	58.471	104.298
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.569	0.023	0.040	0.836	0.914	529	387	0.523	0.615
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.735	0.021	0.028	0.663	0.814	406	304	0.694	0.776
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.733	0.039	0.053	1.485	1.219	266	193	0.655	0.810
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.935	0.014	0.014	0.575	0.758	266	193	0.908	0.962
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.918	0.016	0.018	0.319	0.565	109	90	0.885	0.951
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.900	0.017	0.019	0.280	0.529	109	90	0.866	0.933
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.810	0.033	0.040	0.785	0.886	144	114	0.745	0.876
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.512	0.025	0.048	6.314	2.513	2,897	2,558	0.463	0.562
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.446)	(0.041)	(0.092)	(0.264)	(0.514)	55	40	(0.364)	(0.527)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.188	0.019	0.099	1.091	1.044	605	480	0.151	0.225
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.012	0.006	0.511	1.531	1.237	605	481	0.000	0.024
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.099	0.018	0.179	1.679	1.296	605	481	0.063	0.134
Early child development index	TC.53	0.440	0.030	0.069	1.185	1.088	396	315	0.379	0.501

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Manzini

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.838	0.018	0.021	0.283	0.532	134	120	0.802	0.874
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.837	0.021	0.025	1.012	1.006	334	325	0.795	0.878
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.615	0.026	0.042	0.765	0.875	311	277	0.564	0.666
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.433	0.045	0.104	2.348	1.532	335	286	0.343	0.523
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.155	0.043	0.279	1.445	1.202	266	102	0.069	0.242
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.104	0.021	0.206	0.498	0.706	266	102	0.061	0.147
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.658	0.030	0.045	1.961	1.400	629	497	0.598	0.718
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.749	0.017	0.023	1.425	1.194	1,809	897	0.715	0.784
Child labour	PR.3	0.138	0.017	0.121	1.481	1.217	1,651	636	0.105	0.172
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	242	187	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.010	0.006	0.606	0.710	0.842	242	187	0.000	0.023
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.291	0.025	0.086	1.632	1.278	742	534	0.240	0.341
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.655	0.033	0.050	1.675	1.294	593	355	0.589	0.720
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.840	0.021	0.025	4.583	2.141	5,452	1,359	0.798	0.883
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.311	0.036	0.116	2.100	1.449	1,333	349	0.239	0.383
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.511	0.027	0.052	1.989	1.410	2,823	708	0.458	0.564
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.916	0.012	0.013	2.506	1.583	5,452	1,359	0.892	0.940
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.549	0.020	0.036	2.174	1.474	5,452	1,359	0.509	0.589
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.005	0.002	0.460	1.321	1.149	5,452	1,359	0.000	0.009
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.122	0.016	0.134	2.381	1.543	2,047	951	0.089	0.155
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.349	0.024	0.070	1.671	1.293	2,555	634	0.300	0.398
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.145	0.015	0.102	0.938	0.968	742	534	0.115	0.175
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.199	0.026	0.131	1.503	1.226	593	355	0.147	0.251
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.4	0.146	0.027	1.189	1.090	234	195	5.2	5.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.6	0.162	0.029	1.042	1.021	215	158	5.3	5.9

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Shiselweni

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.748	0.025	0.034	3.200	1.789	3,067	934	0.697	0.799
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.862	0.019	0.022	1.475	1.215	362	501	0.824	0.899
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.822	0.023	0.028	1.556	1.248	253	432	0.776	0.868
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.490	0.029	0.060	1.700	1.304	362	501	0.432	0.548
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.559	0.036	0.064	2.234	1.495	253	432	0.488	0.631
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.106	0.014	0.131	1.014	1.007	362	501	0.078	0.134
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.190	0.023	0.120	1.453	1.206	253	432	0.145	0.236
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	22.064	4.847	0.220	na	na	na	na	12.371	31.758
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	38.877	6.953	0.179	na	na	na	na	24.970	52.783
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	43.276	7.212	0.167	na	na	na	na	28.853	57.699
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.088	0.172	0.056	na	na	na	na	2.743	3.432
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	61.785	8.870	0.144	na	na	na	na	44.045	79.526
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.606	0.027	0.045	1.038	1.019	245	337	0.552	0.661
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.748	0.025	0.034	0.921	0.960	197	271	0.697	0.799
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.797	0.029	0.037	1.087	1.043	150	205	0.738	0.856
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.919	0.020	0.021	1.053	1.026	150	205	0.880	0.958
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.883	0.025	0.028	0.617	0.786	81	107	0.834	0.932
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.871	0.037	0.042	1.283	1.133	81	107	0.798	0.945
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.745	0.041	0.056	0.985	0.992	81	110	0.662	0.827
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.170	0.022	0.128	8.070	2.841	1,635	2,387	0.127	0.214
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.465	0.041	0.088	0.385	0.621	45	58	0.383	0.547
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.224	0.015	0.066	0.697	0.835	419	555	0.194	0.254
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.018	0.006	0.342	1.210	1.100	418	554	0.006	0.031
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.111	0.014	0.130	1.156	1.075	418	554	0.082	0.139
Early child development index	TC.53	0.463	0.030	0.064	1.248	1.117	263	350	0.403	0.522

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Shiselweni

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.805	0.032	0.040	0.712	0.844	73	107	0.740	0.870
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.763	0.021	0.028	0.848	0.921	225	340	0.720	0.805
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.528	0.038	0.071	1.566	1.251	188	276	0.453	0.604
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.253	0.043	0.172	2.288	1.513	156	230	0.166	0.339
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.155	0.050	0.319	1.781	1.335	178	96	0.056	0.254
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.052	0.018	0.358	0.664	0.815	178	96	0.015	0.089
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.679	0.022	0.032	1.226	1.107	432	572	0.636	0.722
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.767	0.023	0.030	2.630	1.622	1,165	895	0.721	0.813
Child labour	PR.3	0.131	0.015	0.117	1.222	1.106	1,133	592	0.100	0.161
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.004	0.004	0.998	0.794	0.891	149	206	0.000	0.012
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.023	0.010	0.435	0.932	0.965	149	206	0.003	0.044
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.354	0.026	0.074	1.734	1.317	421	576	0.302	0.407
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.779	0.029	0.038	2.145	1.465	253	432	0.721	0.838
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.666	0.032	0.048	4.248	2.061	3,067	934	0.602	0.730
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.181	0.056	0.309	4.849	2.202	811	230	0.069	0.294
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.560	0.030	0.054	1.805	1.343	1,611	496	0.500	0.620
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.769	0.016	0.021	1.362	1.167	3,067	934	0.737	0.802
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.553	0.022	0.039	1.787	1.337	3,067	934	0.509	0.596
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.003	0.002	0.506	0.780	0.883	3,067	934	0.000	0.007
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.111	0.013	0.114	1.532	1.238	1,395	942	0.086	0.137
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.648	0.024	0.036	1.059	1.029	1,432	435	0.600	0.695
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.181	0.018	0.098	1.208	1.099	421	576	0.145	0.216
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.145	0.020	0.140	1.440	1.200	253	432	0.104	0.185
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.8	0.162	0.028	1.231	1.110	178	249	5.5	6.1
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	5.6	0.128	0.023	1.090	1.044	118	208	5.4	5.9

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Lubombo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.809	0.019	0.024	2.512	1.585	3,475	1,044	0.770	0.848
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.863	0.017	0.019	1.009	1.004	373	438	0.830	0.896
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.930	0.010	0.011	0.650	0.807	312	410	0.910	0.951
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.545	0.029	0.054	1.499	1.224	373	438	0.487	0.603
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.467	0.038	0.082	2.383	1.544	312	410	0.391	0.543
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.143	0.021	0.145	1.535	1.239	373	438	0.102	0.185
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.194	0.037	0.189	3.530	1.879	312	410	0.120	0.267
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17.637	4.463	0.253	na	na	na	na	8.712	26.562
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	35.882	7.250	0.202	na	na	na	na	21.381	50.383
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	38.118	7.232	0.190	na	na	na	na	23.653	52.582
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.637	0.169	0.047	na	na	na	na	3.299	3.976
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	85.032	12.186	0.143	na	na	na	na	60.660	109.404
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.599	0.025	0.041	0.913	0.956	308	365	0.549	0.648
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.753	0.027	0.037	1.149	1.072	242	284	0.698	0.808
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.777	0.027	0.035	0.866	0.930	173	209	0.723	0.830
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.902	0.033	0.037	2.621	1.619	173	209	0.836	0.969
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.868	0.020	0.023	0.403	0.635	100	114	0.828	0.909
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.912	0.015	0.017	0.330	0.575	100	114	0.881	0.942
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.804	0.026	0.032	0.456	0.676	97	107	0.752	0.857
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.279	0.025	0.091	7.742	2.782	1,937	2,420	0.228	0.330
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.615)	(0.041)	(0.066)	(0.278)	(0.527)	31	41	(0.534)	(0.696)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.204	0.019	0.092	1.210	1.100	494	563	0.167	0.241
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.028	0.008	0.299	1.467	1.211	495	564	0.011	0.045
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.075	0.009	0.124	0.693	0.833	495	564	0.056	0.093
Early child development index	TC.53	0.491	0.025	0.052	0.911	0.955	316	357	0.440	0.541

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Lubombo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.750	0.031	0.042	0.550	0.741	84	106	0.687	0.813
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.726	0.027	0.037	1.149	1.072	241	315	0.672	0.780
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.541	0.032	0.060	1.109	1.053	195	263	0.476	0.606
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.305	0.033	0.107	1.186	1.089	189	237	0.240	0.371
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.162	0.039	0.241	1.206	1.098	208	108	0.084	0.241
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.072	0.017	0.232	0.450	0.671	208	108	0.039	0.106
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.594	0.027	0.046	1.737	1.318	501	572	0.540	0.649
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.876	0.020	0.023	3.618	1.902	1,360	942	0.835	0.916
Child labour	PR.3	0.132	0.017	0.128	1.535	1.239	1,242	622	0.098	0.165
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	141	172	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.012	0.007	0.602	0.749	0.865	141	172	0.000	0.026
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.295	0.026	0.087	1.770	1.330	442	557	0.244	0.347
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.882	0.019	0.021	1.387	1.178	312	410	0.844	0.919
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.694	0.025	0.037	3.163	1.779	3,475	1,044	0.643	0.745
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.137	0.029	0.209	1.895	1.377	896	274	0.080	0.195
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.541	0.029	0.053	1.844	1.358	1,928	556	0.484	0.599
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.823	0.017	0.021	2.097	1.448	3,475	1,044	0.789	0.858
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.668	0.024	0.036	2.694	1.641	3,475	1,044	0.620	0.715
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.009	0.005	0.530	2.664	1.632	3,475	1,044	0.000	0.019
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.164	0.012	0.075	1.084	1.041	1,558	979	0.140	0.189
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.471	0.037	0.078	2.617	1.618	1,538	485	0.397	0.544
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.251	0.018	0.072	0.956	0.978	442	557	0.215	0.287
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.100	0.015	0.145	0.959	0.979	312	410	0.071	0.129
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.178	0.030	1.344	1.159	197	247	5.7	6.4
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	4.1	0.184	0.045	1.031	1.015	135	195	3.7	4.5

na: not applicable

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population[A], by sex, Eswatini MICS, 2022-23

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	241	2.9	185	2.1	45	62	0.7	49	0.6
1	201	2.4	188	2.1	46	47	0.6	61	0.7
2	195	2.3	221	2.5	47	51	0.6	61	0.7
3	201	2.4	239	2.7	48	54	0.6	57	0.6
4	203	2.4	197	2.2	49	55	0.7	36	0.4
5	229	2.8	189	2.2	50	67	0.8	99	1.1
6	192	2.3	217	2.5	51	86	1.0	91	1.0
7	196	2.4	203	2.3	52	39	0.5	73	0.8
8	207	2.5	202	2.3	53	60	0.7	102	1.2
9	224	2.7	180	2.1	54	44	0.5	50	0.6
10	197	2.4	212	2.4	55	33	0.4	57	0.6
11	178	2.1	207	2.4	56	40	0.5	66	0.8
12	194	2.3	198	2.3	57	37	0.4	60	0.7
13	192	2.3	189	2.1	58	47	0.6	61	0.7
14	184	2.2	202	2.3	59	50	0.6	61	0.7
15	190	2.3	172	2.0	60	30	0.4	39	0.4
16	196	2.4	168	1.9	61	57	0.7	50	0.6
17	191	2.3	169	1.9	62	35	0.4	48	0.5
18	186	2.2	174	2.0	63	41	0.5	64	0.7
19	172	2.1	164	1.9	64	33	0.4	32	0.4
20	160	1.9	145	1.7	65	30	0.4	42	0.5
21	213	2.6	169	1.9	66	33	0.4	35	0.4
22	148	1.8	158	1.8	67	30	0.4	36	0.4
23	156	1.9	146	1.7	68	18	0.2	31	0.4
24	130	1.6	146	1.7	69	28	0.3	37	0.4
25	135	1.6	124	1.4	70	16	0.2	17	0.2
26	138	1.7	143	1.6	71	20	0.2	33	0.4
27	131	1.6	150	1.7	72	21	0.3	26	0.3
28	143	1.7	148	1.7	73	17	0.2	26	0.3
29	153	1.8	151	1.7	74	16	0.2	32	0.4
30	118	1.4	120	1.4	75	14	0.2	27	0.3
31	127	1.5	112	1.3	76	14	0.2	40	0.5
32	127	1.5	142	1.6	77	9	0.1	22	0.2
33	115	1.4	128	1.5	78	4	0.1	10	0.1
34	97	1.2	129	1.5	79	13	0.2	20	0.2
35	103	1.2	136	1.6	80	10	0.1	11	0.1
36	112	1.4	109	1.2	81	13	0.2	25	0.3
37	97	1.2	134	1.5	82	10	0.1	14	0.2
38	104	1.3	112	1.3	83	5	0.1	10	0.1
39	105	1.3	123	1.4	84	8	0.1	9	0.1
40	94	1.1	83	.9	85+	20	0.2	57	0.6
41	82	1.0	90	1.0					
42	92	1.1	97	1.1	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	66	0.8	80	.9					
44	86	1.0	60	.7	**Total**	**8,317**	**100.0**	**8,793**	**100.0**

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Eswatini MICS, 2022-23

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	1,008	na	na	na
15-19	848	789	20.0	93.1
20-24	766	719	18.2	93.9
25-29	715	652	16.5	91.1
30-34	631	584	14.8	92.6
35-39	614	575	14.5	93.6
40-44	409	395	10.0	96.4
45-49	264	242	6.1	91.6
50-54	416	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4,247	3,956	100.0	93.1
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.19	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.58	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Eswatini MICS, 2021- 2022

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	946	449	na	na	na
15-19	935	439	375	24.5	85.5
20-24	806	358	270	17.6	75.3
25-29	699	325	266	17.4	81.7
30-34	584	247	186	12.1	75.3
35-39	522	232	181	11.9	78.1
40-44	420	188	154	10.1	81.9
45-49	268	125	98	6.4	78.1
50-54	296	161	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4,234	1,914	1,530	100.0	79.9
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.01	1.02	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.11	1.29	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	426	415	20.6	97.5
1	389	378	18.7	97.1
2	417	408	20.2	97.9
3	440	427	21.2	97.1
4	401	388	19.3	97.0
5	418	na	na	na
6	409	na	na	na
7	399	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	2,071	2,016	100.0	97.3
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.07	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.04	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	470	na	na	na	na
4	423	na	na	na	na
5	451	7.7	168	7.6	95.8
6	439	8.7	192	8.7	96.8
7	420	7.9	177	8.0	98.4
8	438	7.9	179	8.1	99.2
9	441	8.1	183	8.3	98.7
10	450	7.3	164	7.4	99.1
11	430	7.5	167	7.5	97.1
12	420	7.2	160	7.2	96.8
13	424	7.4	164	7.4	97.3
14	428	7.2	161	7.3	98.0
15	409	7.2	161	7.3	97.9
16	404	7.8	169	7.6	94.7
17	408	7.9	170	7.7	94.3
18	380	na	na	na	na
19	371	na	na	na	na
20	323	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	5,562	100.0	2,214	100.0	97.2
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.94	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.05	1.10	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.96	1.00	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.93	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of household members
Total	**99.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**17,110**
Area							
Urban	98.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	4,177
Rural	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	12,933
Region							
Hhohho	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	5,116
Manzini	98.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	5,452
Shiselweni	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,067
Lubombo	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,475
Age							
0-4	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,071
5-14	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,994
15-24	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,354
25-49	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	5,127
50-64	98.3	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,652
65-84	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	835
85+	90.2	0.8	0.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	76

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of women
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**4,294**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,242
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,052
Region							
Hhohho	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,294
Manzini	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,403
Shiselweni	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	783
Lubombo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	815
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	850
20-24	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	779
25-29	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	710
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	640
35-39	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	626
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	427
45-49	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	262

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of men
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,658**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	534
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,124
Region							
Hhohho	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	500
Manzini	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	593
Shiselweni	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	253
Lubombo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	312
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	380
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	292
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	292
30-34	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	199
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	205
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth						Date of last live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/ DK/ Other	Total	Number of most recent live births
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,943**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,055**
Area											
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	898	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	585
Rural	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,045	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,470
Region											
Hhohho	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	881	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	619
Manzini	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,002	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	677
Shiselweni	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	524	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	376
Lubombo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	536	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	384

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/ Dk/ Missing	Total	Number of children under 5
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,251**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	464
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,787
Region							
Hhohho	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	690
Manzini	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	629
Shiselweni	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	432
Lubombo	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	501
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	464
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	419
2	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	452
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	481
4	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	435

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,490**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	548
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,942
Region							
Hhohho	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	724
Manzini	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	778
Shiselweni	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	443
Lubombo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	545
Age							
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,012
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	917
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	561

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason			
	1st test	2nd test					
	Iodised	Iodised	Not iodised	No salt in household	Other[A]	Total	Number of households
Total	**70.2**	**16.4**	**3.6**	**8.7**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**2,503**
Area							
Urban	67.9	21.0	3.1	7.0	0.9	100.0	955
Rural	71.6	13.5	4.0	9.8	0.7	100.0	1,548
Region							
Hhohho	78.3	9.2	2.7	8.9	0.4	100.0	740
Manzini	55.0	32.3	3.4	8.0	1.0	100.0	948
Shiselweni	74.2	5.6	10.0	8.5	1.7	100.0	353
Lubombo	85.1	3.4	0.7	10.0	0.3	100.0	463
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	63.0	15.6	3.6	16.8	0.5	100.0	532
Second	71.5	15.8	3.3	8.2	0.9	100.0	501
Middle	69.8	18.5	4.1	6.9	0.3	100.0	491
Fourth	66.9	18.6	5.2	8.3	1.0	100.0	479
Richest	80.0	13.5	2.1	2.9	1.2	100.0	500

[A] Includes those households in which the first test indicated no reaction (not iodised) where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:			Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water	Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selectedA
Total	**26.4**	**26.2**	**4,675**	**99.0**	**95.0**	**1,235**	**1.0**	**294**	**305**
Area									
Urban	26.5	26.3	1,785	98.9	97.9	472	1.2	80	81
Rural	26.4	26.1	2,890	99.1	93.3	762	.9	214	224

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	4.9	1,838
Only month missing	3.7	1,838
Both month and year missing	0.9	1,838
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	0
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.3	1,708
Time since last intercourse missing	0.4	1,708
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	432
Time since last intercourse missing	0.2	432

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	6.6	499
Only month missing	4.3	499
Both month and year missing	2.3	499
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	499
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	1,294
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	1,294
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	327
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	327

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis: Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**97.1**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**2.9**	**2,251**
Age (in months)								
<6	92.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7.6	212
6-11	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	252
12-23	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	419
24-35	97.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.1	452
36-47	98.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.0	481
48-59	96.4	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	435

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis: Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**96.7**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**3.3**	**2,251**
Age (in months)								
<6	91.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	8.5	212
6-11	98.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	1.8	252
12-23	97.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	2.8	419
24-35	97.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	452
36-47	97.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	2.7	481
48-59	96.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	4.0	435

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis: Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**96.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**2.3**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**3.6**	**2,251**
Age (in months)								
<6	91.6	2.7	0.4	4.5	0.8	100.0	8.4	212
6-11	98.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	100.0	2.0	252
12-23	96.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	1.0	100.0	3.7	419
24-35	97.6	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.7	100.0	2.4	452
36-47	97.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	100.0	2.7	481
48-59	95.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.7	100.0	4.1	435

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**2,192**	**100.0**	**2,200**	**100.0**
Digit				
0	241	11.0	209	9.5
1	230	10.5	223	10.1
2	216	9.8	186	8.5
3	189	8.6	246	11.2
4	224	10.2	236	10.7
5	234	10.7	245	11.1
6	212	9.7	251	11.4
7	213	9.7	195	8.9
8	227	10.4	195	8.9
9	207	9.5	212	9.7

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Percent distribution of children with:							Percentage of children:				
		Incomplete FL modules, by reason:										
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
Total	**95.5**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**3,453**	**0.0**	**3.5**	**3,297**	**57.4**	**1,246**
Area												
Urban	90.5	1.2	2.6	5.3	0.4	100.0	570	0.0	0.6	516	48.1	170
Rural	96.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.5	100.0	2,883	0.0	4.0	2,781	58.8	1,076
Region												
Hhohho	94.7	1.4	1.1	2.5	0.3	100.0	1,010	0.0	2.9	956	58.2	365
Manzini	94.6	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.3	100.0	1,007	0.0	4.2	952	56.1	347
Shiselweni	97.0	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	667	0.0	3.5	647	62.4	230
Lubombo	96.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.2	100.0	769	0.0	3.3	741	54.0	305
Age												
7	93.0	1.7	1.4	3.3	0.6	100.0	419	0.0	15.6	390	69.3	390
8	95.0	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.6	100.0	449	0.0	6.8	427	57.2	427
9	96.0	0.8	1.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	447	0.0	3.3	429	46.7	429
10	96.8	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	407	0.0	1.1	394	na	na
11	96.7	1.4	0.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	449	0.0	0.2	434	na	na
12	95.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	0.8	100.0	415	0.0	0.7	394	na	na
13	96.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.5	100.0	420	0.0	0.0	404	na	na
14	95.2	0.0	2.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	446	0.0	0.5	424	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Handwashing facility						
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Total	**27.2**	**17.1**	**8.4**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**4,675**
Area							
Urban	31.7	15.3	5.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,785
Rural	24.4	18.2	10.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	2,890
Region							
Hhohho	31.6	13.8	7.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,387
Manzini	25.6	20.4	6.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,765
Shiselweni	24.1	16.7	12.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	661
Lubombo	25.7	15.9	11.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	862
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	14.0	22.9	15.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	994
Second	19.5	24.9	12.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	873
Middle	26.3	17.8	8.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	923
Fourth	30.4	17.2	4.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	907
Richest	45.4	3.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	979

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Child has birth certificate						
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
Total	**36.8**	**10.3**	**52.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**78.1**	**2,251**
Area							
Urban	49.5	5.5	45.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	464
Rural	33.5	11.6	54.6	0.3	100.0	74.3	1,787
Region							
Hhohho	38.8	11.7	49.1	0.3	100.0	76.8	690
Manzini	37.3	8.3	54.1	0.3	100.0	81.8	629
Shiselweni	38.4	13.8	47.3	0.5	100.0	73.6	432
Lubombo	31.9	7.9	60.3	0.0	100.0	80.2	501
Age (in months)							
0-5	24.3	4.5	71.2	0.0	100.0	84.3	212
6-11	26.7	7.4	65.6	0.3	100.0	78.2	252
12-23	28.4	8.4	63.0	0.3	100.0	77.2	419
24-35	39.8	11.4	48.8	0.0	100.0	77.7	452
36-47	42.3	13.2	44.2	0.3	100.0	76.3	481
48-59	47.5	12.4	39.5	0.6	100.0	79.3	435

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records					
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
Total	**3.2**	**0.2**	**91.0**	**5.3**	**0.3**	**100.00**	**94.5**	**1,335**
Area								
Urban	3.5	0.4	93.0	3.1	0.0	100.00	96.8	285
Rural	3.2	0.2	90.5	5.8	0.3	100.00	93.9	1,050
Region								
Hhohho	3.1	0.3	90.8	5.6	0.2	100.00	94.2	427
Manzini	4.3	0.0	92.8	2.9	0.0	100.00	97.0	377
Shiselweni	1.5	0.3	86.9	10.6	0.7	100.00	89.2	250
Lubombo	3.5	0.5	92.5	3.3	0.2	100.00	96.5	281
Age (in months)								
0-5	0.8	0.0	98.0	0.9	0.3	100.00	99.1	212
6-11	0.7	0.0	93.8	5.4	0.0	100.00	94.5	252
12-23	5.1	0.3	88.4	5.9	0.3	100.00	93.8	419
24-35	4.0	0.4	88.5	6.7	0.4	100.00	93.0	452

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Currently attending																	
			Primary							Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school					
			Grade							Grade			Grade					
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	1	2	Higher than secondary	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
Age at beginning of school year																		
3	83.7	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	408
4	56.9	41.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	405
5	20.1	58.8	19.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	407
6	11.2	5.3	61.6	20.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	403
7	6.3	1.7	8.3	57.6	23.9	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	402
8	3.6	0.0	2.6	14.1	61.6	17.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	400
9	2.2	0.0	0.7	1.6	24.1	55.9	14.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	420
10	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.8	31.2	43.8	16.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	397
11	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	8.8	24.9	46.8	13.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	392
12	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	6.5	17.0	27.3	35.5	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	374
13	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.6	11.5	17.7	25.7	25.2	10.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	401
14	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	4.5	14.0	21.1	19.5	26.2	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	351
15	8.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.5	5.5	18.1	13.0	22.9	19.6	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	371
16	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.8	7.9	10.7	19.7	20.9	15.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	346
17	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.9	4.9	4.5	16.6	18.2	16.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	375
18	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	3.2	1.0	9.6	15.8	15.2	21.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	347
19	43.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	8.5	7.9	14.9	21.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	318
20	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	4.4	8.8	10.7	17.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	359
21	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	5.6	7.1	14.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	340
22	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.4	11.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	290
23	85.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.7	8.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	296
24[A]	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.8	6.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	65

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	**3,939**	**3,898**	**1.01**	**3,696**	**3,677**	**1.00**	**243**	**220**	**1.10**	**4,294**
Age										
15-19	75	49	1.53	73	48	1.51	2	1	2.46	850
20-24	304	282	1.08	293	268	1.09	11	13	0.83	779
25-29	567	548	1.04	539	525	1.03	28	23	1.25	710
30-34	779	747	1.04	741	721	1.03	38	26	1.44	640
35-39	962	937	1.03	896	887	1.01	66	50	1.33	626
40-44	754	777	0.97	698	713	0.98	55	63	0.87	427
45-49	497	559	0.89	455	515	0.88	42	44	0.96	262

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[A]			Sex ratio at birth[B]			Period ratio[C]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	**7,373**	**463**	**7,836**	**100.0**	**99.2**	**99.9**	**100.5**	**110.4**	**101.1**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	433	13	446	100.0	100.0	100.0	144.5	40.8	139.4	na	na	na
1	401	21	422	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.2	75.0	112.7	97.8	133.7	99.1
2	387	19	406	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.1	127.8	93.5	96.5	126.0	97.5
3	402	9	410	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.1	161.6	91.2	105.8	49.1	103.2
4	372	17	389	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	53.6	94.7	98.9	200.5	101.1
5	351	8	359	100.0	100.0	100.0	117.2	35.9	114.4	99.6	57.7	98.0
6	333	11	343	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.0	88.9	84.2	93.5	111.5	94.0
7	360	11	372	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	60.7	91.2	109.7	84.1	108.7
8	324	16	340	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.4	464.7	113.7	94.5	119.3	95.5
9	325	16	341	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.7	143.3	111.0	16.2	9.2	15.7
10+	3,684	324	4,008	100.0	98.9	99.9	96.9	117.4	98.4	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	1,995	78	2,073	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.7	79.1	105.5	na	na	na
5-9	1,694	61	1,755	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.3	122.0	102.0	na	na	na
10-14	1,461	106	1,567	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.7	152.3	96.8	na	na	na
15-19	1,103	106	1,209	99.9	98.1	99.8	101.5	112.7	102.5	na	na	na
20+	1,120	112	1,232	99.9	98.5	99.8	96.8	95.8	96.7	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[B] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[C] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	15	12	9	9	39
1	14	10	6	6	34
2	3	4	1	1	9
3	6	3	2	2	12
4	1	0	0	0	2
5	3	0	0	0	3
6	0	0	1	1	1
7	4	1	3	3	8
8	2	0	0	0	2
9	0	0	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	1	0	0	0	1
14	0	1	4	4	7
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	1	0	0	0	2
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	1	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	49	30	26	26	120
Percent early neonatal[A]	85.7	93.4	69.0	69.0	81.6

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Eswatini MICS, 2021-2022

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0[A]	49	30	26	26	120
1	3	1	7	7	15
2	2	1	4	4	11
3	8	5	9	9	29
4	1	1	2	2	8
5	4	1	5	5	17
6	2	6	8	8	26
7	1	3	4	4	11
8	1	1	3	3	8
9	2	3	1	1	17
10	1	1	1	1	2
11	1	2	3	3	8
12	0	0	1	1	2
13	0	0	2	2	4
14	1	0	1	1	3
15	0	0	2	2	2
16	0	0	1	1	3
17	0	0	1	1	1
18	1	1	3	3	7
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	1
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	74	55	74	74	271
Percent neonatal[B]	66.3	54.6	34.7	34.7	44.4

[A] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[B] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E ESWATINI MICS 2021-2022 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 are presented below:

- Household Questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

MICS

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2021-2022

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL — HH

HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
HH3. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**HH4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 1	**HH7**. *Region:* HHOHHO ..... 1 MANZINI ..... 2 SHISELWENI ..... 3 LUBOMBO 4
HH6. *Area:* URBAN ..... 1 RURAL 2	
HH8. *Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?* YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HH9. *Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?* YES ..... 1 NO 2	**HH10**. *Is the household selected for blank testing?* YES ..... 1 NO 2

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	**HH11**. *Record start time.* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

HH12. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Central Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. The interview will take about 35 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview please let me know. May I start now?

YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS* 2 ⇨ *HH46*

HH46. *Result of Household Questionnaire interview:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT ..... 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME ..... 03 REFUSED ..... 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING ..... 05 DWELLING DESTROYED ..... 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND ..... 07 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:* NAME _____ ___ ___	*To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed* TOTAL NUMBER		*To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed* COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49	**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO .... 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ..... ☐

HL1. *Line number*	**HL2**. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years.* *If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL8**. *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL9.** *Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.*	**HL10**. *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11**. *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL16* 8 DK ⇩ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL20* 8 DK ⇩ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20**. *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caretaker of (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __

** Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION 1 **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to the next 2 pages of the module, i.e. Education 2 & Education 3.*		**ED3**. *Age 3 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED5**. What is the highest level and grade or form or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇩ *ED7* 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOCATIONAL 8 DK	GRADE/FORM/ YEAR: 98 DK ⇩ *ED7*	**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/form/ year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED6A**. *Check ED5: Highest level of school ever attended: vocational?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED7*		**ED6B**. Before going to vocational school what was the highest level and grade or form or year of school (***name***) attended? LEVEL: 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 6 OTHER 8 DK	GRADE/FORM/ YEAR: 98 DK ⇩ *ED7*	**ED6C**. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/ form/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7**. *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
02		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
03		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
04		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
05		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
06		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
07		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
08		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
09		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
10		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
11		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
12		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
13		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
14		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		
15		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1 2 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2		

EDUCATION 2 **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED9**. At any time during the current school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education pro-gramme? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED15* *Current refers to "2021" for Primary/ Secondary and "2020-2021" for Tertiary*	**ED10**. During this current school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ✩ *ED15* 1 PRIMARY 2 SECO-NDARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOCATIO-NAL 8 DK	GRADE/ YEAR: 98 DK	**ED10C**. In which country is (name) attending school? 1 ESWATINI 2 SOUTH AFRICA ✩ *ED11* 6 ELSE-WHERE ✩ *ED11*	**ED10D**. *Check ED10: Currently attending primary or secondary school?* 1 YES, (ED10 = 10R 2) 2 NO ✩ *ED11*	**ED10E**. In which region is (***name***) currently attending school? 1 HHOHHO 2 MANZINI 3 SHISE-LWENI 4 LUBO-MBO	**ED10F**. What is the name of the school that (***name***) is currently attending? *Probe:* In which Inkhundla is it located? INKHU-NDLA .	NAME OF SCHOOL *Remind the respondent that this information will not be shared with anyone else other than for the purposes of the survey, especially if they seem uneasy with the question.*	SCHOOL CODE *If school not found on the list please record '000'.*	**ED11**. Is (he/she) attending a public or government school? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 MISSION 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED12**. In the current school year, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED14* 8 DK ✩ *ED14*	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. D NGO. X OTHER Z DK	**ED14**. For the current school year, has (***name***) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED15* 8 DK	**ED14A**. Who provided the material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies?? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. D NGO. X OTHER Z DK	**ED15**. At any time during the previous school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Child-hood Education pro-gramme? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line* 8 DK ✩ *Next Line* *Previous refers to "2020" for Primary/ Secondary and "2019-2020" for Tertiary*	**ED16**. During that previous school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE ✩ *Next Line* 1 PRIMARY 2 SECOND-ARY 3 HIGHER 4 VOCATIO-NAL 8 DK	GRADE/ YEAR: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/ YEAR	SZ SA ELSE	YES NO	REGION	INKHU-NDLA	SCHOOL NAME	CODE	AUTHO-RITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	MATERIAL	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/ YEAR
01		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	__ __	1 2 6	1 2	1 2 3 4			__ __ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	__ __

EDUCATION 3 **ED**

ED17A. *Check HH8: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?* YES ..... 1; NO ..... 2 ⇨ *End*

ED17. Now I would like to talk to you about some of the experiences that children attending school might have had during the period schools were closed due to the Covid-19 outbreak and restrictions from March to December 2020.

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED18**. *Check ED16: Previously attended primary or secondary school?* 1 YES, (ED16=1 OR 2) 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*	**ED19.** Before schools were closed in March 2020 due to the Covid-19 outbreak, did ***(name)*** participate in the school feeding program? 1 YES 2 NO	**ED20.** During the period when schools were closed due to Covid-19 from March to December 2020, did (***name***) receive <u>any</u> free meals outside your home? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED22*	**ED21**. Where did (***name***) <u>mainly</u> receive (his/her) free meals from? 1 NEIGHBOR-HOOD CARE POINTS (NCPs) 2 FAITH-BASED ORGANISATIONS 3 RELATIVE 4 FRIEND/ NEIGHBOR 6 OTHER *(specify)* 8 DK	**ED22.** At any time during the period schools were closed from March to December 2020 due to Covid-19, was (***name***) forced to skip a meal in the day because there was not enough food at home or elsewhere? 1 YES 2 NO	**ED23.** During the school closure due to Covid-19 from March to December 2020, did (***name***) participate in any learning activities at home? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED28*	**ED24**. Did (***name's***) school provide learning activities for (him/her) to complete at home during the period of school closure? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED26*	**ED25.** What were the learning activities provided by (***name's***) school? A ASSIGNMENTS USING PRINTED MATERIAL SENT HOME BY THE SCHOOL/TEACHER. B ASSIGNMENTS USING MATERIAL SENT BY SCHOOL/TEACHER(S) THROUGH ONLINE TOOLS/APPS (EMAIL, WHATSAPP, ETC). C VIRTUAL INTERACTIVE SESSIONS WITH TEACHER(S) AND/OR LEARNERS THROUGH DIGITAL ONLINE PLATFORMS/APPS (GOOGLE CLASSROOM, ZOOM, SKYPE, ETC). D FACE TO FACE LESSONS WITH THE TEACHER X OTHER *(specify)* Z DK *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all mentioned*	**ED26.** Did ***(name)*** use any educational materials or programs available on TV, radio, newspapers or internet? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *ED28*	**ED27.** What educational materials or programs did (***name***) use? A ESWATINI RADIO SCHOOL LESSONS B SA RADIO SCHOOL LESSONS C OTHER RADIO SCHOOL LESSONS D ESWATINI TV SCHOOL LESSONS E SA TV SCHOOL LESSONS F OTHER TV SCHOOL LESSONS G ESWATINI NEWSPAPER SCHOOL LESSONS H LESSONS THROUGH DIGITAL/ ONLINE PLATFORMS/APPS (GOOGLE, YOUTUBE, WHATSAPP, ETC) X OTHER *(specify)* *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all mentioned.*	**ED28**. *Check ED10: Currently attending primary or secondary school?* 1 YES, (ED10=1 OR 2) ✩ *Next Line* 2 NO	**ED29**. What is the <u>main</u> reason why (***name***) has not returned to school? 1 UNABLE TO AFFORD SCHOOL FEES 2 UNABLE TO AFFORD SCHOOL UNIFORM OR SCHOOL BOOKS 3 STARTED WORK 4 FELL PREGNANT 5 FALLEN ILL 6 FEARS OF GETTING EXPOSED TO VIRUS 7 MARRIED 8 CLASS NOT YET RESUMED/ SCHOOL NOT YET OPEN 9 COMPLETED CLASS/ LEVEL/ SCHOOL 10 UNABLE TO SECURE PLACE TO ENROLL 96 OTHER *(specify)*
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	OTHER MEALS	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEARNING ACTIVITIES	YES NO	EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS ON MASS MEDIA	SCHOOL RETURN	REASON
01		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
02		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
03		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
04		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
05		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
06		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
07		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
08		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
09		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
10		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
11		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
12		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
13		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
14		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96
15		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	CHRISTIANITY ..... 01 TRADITIONALIST ..... 02 ISLAM ..... 03 BAHA'I FAITH ..... 04 JUDAISM, HINDUISM, BUDDHISM ..... 05 OTHER RELIGION (*specify*) ..... 06 NO RELIGION 07	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	SISWATI ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) 06	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	
HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND ..... 11 DUNG ..... 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL TILES OR ASPHALT STRIPS .. 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	
HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF ..... 11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH / GRASS ..... 12 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT ..... 21 WOOD PLANKS ..... 23 CARDBOARD ..... 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN (CORRUGATED IRON) 31 WOOD ..... 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE ..... 33 CERAMIC / CEMENT TILES ..... 34 CEMENT / CONCRETE ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36 ASBESTOS ..... 37 OTHER (*specify*) 96	

HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** CANE / PALM / TRUNKS ..... 12 SOD / MUD / DUNG ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO/ STICK WITH MUD ..... 21 STONE WITH MUD ..... 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE..... 23 PLYWOOD ..... 24 CARDBOARD ..... 25 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 MUD BLOCKS WITHOUT CEMENT ... 27 METAL / TIN (CORRUGATED IRON) 28 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT..... 32 BRICKS..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES..... 36 MUD BLOCKS WITH CEMENT ..... 37 OTHER (*specify*)..... 96	

HC7. Does your household have:	YES	NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....1	2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO.....1	2	
[C] A table?	TABLE 1	2	
[D] A chair?	CHAIR 1	2	
[E] A wardrobe?	WARDROPE 1	2	
[F] A bed?	BED 1	2	
[G] A sofa?	SOFA 1	2	
[H] A cupboard (Likhabethe)?	CUPBOARD 1	2	
[I] A manual grinding machine (Ibhetali)?	MANUAL GRINDING MACHINE 1	2	
[J] A non-electric iron (Umbhaceko/yemalahle)?	IRON 1	2	
[K] A paraffin stove?	PARAFFIN STOVE 1	2	
[L] A cooking stand (Lidelefudi)?	COOKING STAND.....1	2	
[M] A bush knife?	BUSH KNIFE 1	2	
[N] A sleeping mat (Licansi)?	SLEEPING MAT 1	2	

HC8. Does your household have electricity? *If yes probe*: Is it connected to the grid or not?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR / SOLAR / ISOLATED SYSTEM)..... 2 NO..... 3	 3⇨*HC10*
HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION 1 2	
[B] An electric refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] An electric stove?	ELECTRIC STOVE.....1 2	
[D] A geyser?	GEYSER 1 2	
[E] A fan?	FAN.....1 2	
[F] A food blender?	FOOD BLENDER 1 2	
[G] An electric kettle?	ELECTRIC KETTLE.....1 2	
[H] An electric iron?	ELECTRIC IRON.....1 2	
[I] A hot plate?	HOT PLATE 1 2	
[J] A water heater element/ bucket?	WATER HEATER ELEMENT 1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH.....1 2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE.....1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER..... 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART..... 1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK..... 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH A MOTOR 1 2	
[G] A tractor?	TRACTOR..... 1 2	
[H] An animal drawn plough?	ANIMAL DRAWN PLOUGH 1 2	
[I] A wheelbarrow?	WHEELBARROW 1 2	
[J] A hoe?	HOE 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	

HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC13A. *Check HC7B: Does the household own a radio?*	YES, HC7B=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7B≠1 2	2⇨*HC13C*
HC13B. How is the signal coverage for Eswatini Broadcasting and Information Services (EBIS) radio station here at your place?	GOOD ..... 1 WEAK/VARIABLE ..... 2 ESWATINI RADIO SIGNAL NOT AVAILABLE AT ALL ..... 3 DK 8	
HC13C. Does anyone in your household listen to the Eswatini Broadcasting and Information Services (EBIS) radio station from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HC13D. *Check HC9A: Does the household own a television?*	YES, HC9A=1 ..... 1 NO, HC9A≠1 2	2⇨*HC13F*
HC13E. How is the signal coverage for Eswatini TV here at your place?	GOOD ..... 1 WEAK/VARIABLE ..... 2 ESWATINI TV SIGNAL NOT AVAILABLE AT ALL ..... 3 DK 8	
HC13F. Does anyone in your household watch Eswatini TV from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN ..... 1 RENT ..... 2 OTHER (*specify)*_____ 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*HC17*
HC16. How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? *If less than 1, record '00'.*	HECTARES ..... ___ ___ 95 OR MORE ..... 95 DK 98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*HC19*

HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle [C] Horses, donkeys, or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Ducks, geese, or turkeys? *If none, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95".* *If unknown, record "98".*	MILK COWS OR BULLS.....___ ___ OTHER CATTLE.....___ ___ HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES___ ___ GOATS .....___ ___ SHEEP .....___ ___ CHICKENS.....___ ___ PIGS.....___ ___ DUCKS, GEESE, OR TURKEYS___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS COVID-19		**ST**
ST1A. *Check HH8: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES .....1 NO 2	*2 ⇨ End*

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households during the outbreak of Covid-19. This refers to the assistance that has been offered to households during the Covid-19 outbreak period specifically to help cushion households from the economic impact. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This support was introduced after the declaration of the national state of emergency in March 2020. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] CASH-BASED TRANSFERS/ FOOD RATIONS PROGRAMME	[B] BLANKET DISTIBUTION PROGRAMME	[C] NEIGHBORHOOD CARE POINT FEEDING PROGRAMME	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)?	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST3* NO .....2 ⇩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST3* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST3* NO .....2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES (*specify*)_____1 ⇩ *ST3* NO .....2 ⇩ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[B]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[C]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[X]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[X]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *End* DK .....8 ⇩ *End*

ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO**1** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* YEARS AGO ...**2** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO**1** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* YEARS AGO ...**2** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO**1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* YEARS AGO ...**2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO**1** __ __ ⇩ *End* YEARS AGO ...**2** __ __ ⇩ *End* DK .....998 ⇩ *End*

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU0. *Check HH8: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	*1 ⇨End*
EU1. In your household, what type of cook stove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 01 SOLAR COOKER ..... 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 03 BIOGAS STOVE ..... 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE ..... 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE .. 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 09 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU5* 02 ⇨*EU5* 03 ⇨*EU5* 05 ⇨*EU5* 06 ⇨*EU4* 09 ⇨*EU4* 96 ⇨*EU4* 97 ⇨*EU6*
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03 COAL / LIGNITE ..... 04 CHARCOAL ..... 05 WOOD ..... 06 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 07 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 08 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 10 SAWDUST ..... 11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.* *If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.*	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM ..... 1 IN A SEPARATE ROOM ..... 2 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING ..... 3 OUTDOORS OPEN AIR ..... 4 ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH (SIHHAHHA/SIBUYA) ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING ..... 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER (FIRE PLACE, ELECTRIC HEATER, LPG HEATER, PARAFFIN HEATER, AIR CONDITIONER) ..... 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER (IMBAWULA) ..... 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE ..... 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE (MADE FROM DRUMS / BLOCKS) ..... 05 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU8* 06 ⇨*EU8* 96 ⇨*EU8* 97 ⇨*EU9*
EU7. Does it have a chimney?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.*	ELECTRICITY ..... 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS ..... 04 BIOGAS ..... 05 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 08 COAL / LIGNITE ..... 09 CHARCOAL ..... 10 WOOD ..... 11 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 12 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 13 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS ..... 14 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 15 SAWDUST ..... 16 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY ..... 01 SOLAR LANTERN ..... 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 07 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 09 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 10 OIL LAMP ..... 12 CANDLE ..... 13 DIESEL GENERATOR ..... 14 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE / HANDPUMP ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 WATER KIOSK ..... 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 SACHET WATER ..... 92 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS3* 14 ⇨ *WS3* 21 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4* 72 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 96 ⇨ *WS3*

WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING.....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT.....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE .....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE / HANDPUMP .....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL .....31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING .....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42 RAINWATER .....51 TANKER-TRUCK .....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 WATER KIOSK.....72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨*WS7* 12⇨*WS7* 61⇨*WS4* 71⇨*WS4* 72⇨*WS4*
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING .....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE 3	1⇨*WS7* 2⇨*WS7*
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT.....000 NUMBER OF MINUTES .....__ __ __ DK 998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ __ DK 98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE .....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT.....2 DK 8	 2⇨*WS9* 8⇨*WS9*

WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE .....1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE .....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE .....3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*WS10A* 8 ⇨*WS10A*
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL.....A ADD JIK/ BLEACH / CHLORINE ..... B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH ..... C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.).....D SOLAR DISINFECTION..... E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE.....F OTHER (*specify*) _____X DK ..... Z	
WS10A. On average, how much water does your household consume per day for all household purposes? *Household purposes should include drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, etc.*	NUMBER OF LITRES ..... __ __ DK 98	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM .....11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK .....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE.....13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN.....14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE.....18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB/ SEAT.....22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT .....23 COMPOSTING TOILET .....31 BUCKET LATRINE .....41 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD .....95 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	 11 ⇨*WS14* 14 ⇨*WS14* 18 ⇨*WS14* 41 ⇨*WS14* 95 ⇨*End* 96 ⇨*WS14*

WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED .....1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED.....4 DK 8	 4⇨*WS14* 8⇨*WS14*
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider?	**REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER** TO A TREATMENT PLANT .....1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT.....2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE .....3 **EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD** BURIED IN A COVERED PIT.....4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING .....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2⇨*End*
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) .....1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2	 2⇨*End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS.....10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		**HW**
HW0. *Check HH8: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	*1 ⇨End*
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP/ TIPPY TAP) IN DWELLING .....1 IN YARD /PLOT .....2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) .....3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT .....4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE .....5 OTHER REASON (*specify*)_____ 6	4 ⇨*HW5* 5 ⇨*HW4* 6 ⇨*HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE .....1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. *Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT .....1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨*HW7* 2 ⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP / TIPPY TAP) IN DWELLING .....1 IN YARD / PLOT .....2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) .....3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT .....4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash in your house for washing hands?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HW8*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN .....1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	2 ⇨ *HW8*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP .....A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) .....B ASH/MUD/SAND .....C OTHER (*specify*) _____D	

HW8. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of water to wash hands when needed?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT WATER.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨ *HW10* 8⇨ *HW10*
HW9. What was the <u>main</u> reason your household did not have sufficient quantities of water to wash hands when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE .....1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3 WATER SUPPLY REDUCED.....4 AFRAID OF GOING OUT AND CONTRACTING THE VIRUS .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK.....8	
HW10. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient soap to wash hands when needed?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT SOAP.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*End* 8⇨*End*
HW11. What was the <u>main</u> reason your household did not have sufficient soap to wash hands when needed?	SOAP NOT AVAILABLE IN THE HOUSE ....1 SOAP TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SHOPS NOT ACCESSIBLE/ SOAP NOT AVAILABLE AT STORE/MARKET .....3 AFRAID OF GOING OUT AND CONTRACTING THE VIRUS .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK.....8	

SNAKEBITE		**HS**
HS1. In the last five years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 5***), how many members of the household have been bitten by a snake? Please include individuals who may have left the household or who may have died. *If none, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95". If unknown, record "98".*	NUMBER ..... __ __	*00⇨End*
HS2. Who was the last household member to be bitten by a snake? *If necessary, probe:* Does (***name***) still reside in the household? *Record the name and line number of the snakebite victim. If victim no longer part of the household or died record 00.*	NAME_____ __ __	
HS3. *Check HS2: Is the snakebite victim no longer part of the household or dead?*	NOT IN HOUSEHOLD OR DEAD, HS2=001 STILL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, HS2≠00.. 2	2⇨*HS6*
HS4. Is ***(name mentioned in HS2)*** still alive?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	1⇨*HS6* 8⇨*HS6*
HS5. Did ***(name mentioned in HS2)*** die as a consequence of the snakebite?	YES, DIED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF SNAKEBITE..... 1 NO, DIED FROM OTHER CAUSES ..... 2 DK..... 8	*All⇨ HS7*
HS6. Does ***(name mentioned in HS2)*** have a permanent disability as a consequence of the snakebite? *Probe*: Permanent physical disabilities may include reduced functions of a body part, amputation, chronic pain or skin ulcer.	YES, HAS DISABILITY AS A CONSEQUENCE OF SNAKEBITE..... 1 NO, HAS DISABILITY FROM OTHER CAUSES /DOES NOT HAVE DISABILITY..... 2 DK..... 8	
HS7. Did (***name mentioned in HS2)*** ever receive treatment at the time of the snakebite?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	*2⇨End* *8⇨End*

HS8. Where did ***(name mentioned in HS2)*** receive treatment at the time of the snakebite? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *If unable to determine if public, private, mission or NGO sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE.....B GOVERNMENT CLINIC/PHU.....C MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC.....D RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) ___ F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....G PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....H PRIVATE PHARMACY .....I MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC.....J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*)__K **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL.....L CLINIC.....M OUTREACH SITE.....N OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify*) __O **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** CLINIC..... P OUTREACH SITE.....Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify*) _____R DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGO ..... S **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND / NEIGHBOUR / OWN HOME..... T SHOP / MARKET / STREET .....U TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER .....V SPIRITUAL HEALER .....W OTHER (*specify)* _____X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... Z	

SALT IODISATION		SA
SA0. *Check HH8: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	*1 ⇨End*
SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. Could you please bring the container or packet of salt which is used to <u>cook meals</u> in your household? *Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1 or 5) that corresponds to test outcome.*	**SALT TESTED** NO REACTION ..... 1 REACTION ..... 5 **SALT NOT TESTED** NO SALT IN THE HOUSE ..... 4 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 5 ⇨*SA3* 4 ⇨*End* 6 ⇨*End*
SA2. I would like to perform one more test. Please be patient and wait for the results before you can take back the salt. *Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1 or 5) that corresponds to test outcome.*	**SALT TESTED** NO REACTION ..... 1 REACTION ..... 5 **SALT NOT TESTED** OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	
SA3. *Observe the packaging or container in which the salt is stored and record the appropriate code.*	IN A CONTAINER WITH LID..... 1 IN CONTAINER WITHOUT LID ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..__ __ : __ __	
HH14. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI 2	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) 6	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE .... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE .. 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN ..... 0 1 CHILD ..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) __	0 ⇨*HH29A* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

HH20. *Rank number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

○

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.*

HH27. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER ..... __

LINE NUMBER ..... __ __

NAME _____

AGE ..... __ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.*

HH29A. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of women age 15-49:*	NO WOMEN.....0 1 WOMAN.....1 2 OR MORE WOMEN (NUMBER) __	0⇨*HH34* 1⇨*HH30H*

HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*

HH30A. *List each of the women age 15-49 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 15-49 years. Record the line number, name and age for each woman.*

HH30B. *Rank number*	**HH30C**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH30D**. *Name from HL2*	**HH30E**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	AGE
1	__ __		___ ___
2	__ __		___ ___
3	__ __		___ ___
4	__ __		___ ___
5	__ __		___ ___
6	__ __		___ ___
7	__ __		___ ___
8	__ __		___ ___

HH30F. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of women age 15-49 years in HH29A above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and <u>record</u> the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH30A) of the selected woman.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH29A)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH30G. *Record the rank number (HH30B), line number (HH30C), name (HH30D) and age (HH30E) of the selected woman.*

HH30H. *(When HH29A=1 or when there is a single woman age 15-49 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this woman from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER .....__

LINE NUMBER.....__ __

NAME _____

AGE __ __

HH30I. *This woman has been selected to be administered the Gender Violence module in the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49. Record '01' in WM8A on individual questionnaire for selected woman then continue with HH31.*

HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 .....1 NO 2	2⇨*HH34*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 .....1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2⇨*HH34*

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

- ☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH34.*
- ☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*
- ☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

HH34. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES, HH8=1 .....1 NO, HH8=2 2	2⇨*HH40*
HH35. *Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 .....1 NO 2	2⇨*HH40*
HH36. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.*		
HH37. *Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 .....1 NO 2	2⇨*HH40*
HH38. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 .....1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2⇨*HH40*

HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17***) later?

- ☐ *'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*
- ☐ *'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*
- ☐ *'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HH42*
HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*		
HH42. *Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?*	YES, HH9=1 .....1 NO, HH9=2 2	2⇨*HH44A*
HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household*		
HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? *If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available at regional level.*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2⇨*Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTION -NAIRE and then continue with HH44A*
HH44A. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2..... 2	2⇨*HH45*
HH44B. Thank you for your participation. The Central Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 30 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES..... 1 NO..... 2		2⇨ *HH45*
HH44C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*HH45*
HH44D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
HH44E. *Ask for and record phone number.*	——— ———	——— ———	——— ———

HH44F. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from HH44E***)? *If no, return to HH44E and correct entry.*	YES .....1 NO .....2↘ *HH44E*	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2↘ *HH44E*	YES .....1 NO .....2↘ *HH44E*
HH44G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE..... 2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2
HH44H. What is the best day of the week and time of the day to call you on this number? *Probe:* Any other day or time? *Record all mentioned.*	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON.....B EVENING .....C OTHER (*specify*)_____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON..... F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*)_____ H **OTHER** (*specify*) _____ X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING..... A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON .....F EVENING..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*)..... X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON.....B EVENING .....C OTHER (*specify*) _____D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON.....F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*) _____H **OTHER** (*specify*) X
HH44I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES .....1↘ *[P2]* NO .....2↘ *HH45*	YES..... 1↘ *[P3]* NO ..... 2↘ *HH45*	YES .....1↘ *[P4]* NO .....2↘ *HH45*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2021

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		**WQ**
WQ1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WQ2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
WQ3. *Measurer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WQ4**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
WQ5. *Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 1		
WQ6. *Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES .....1 NO 2	

WQ7. *Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire:* NAME _____		
WQ8. *Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN .....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN.....2	1 ⇨ *WQ10* 2 ⇨ *WQ31*

WQ31. *Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN .....02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 OTHER (*specify*) _____96

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. *Record the time:*	HOURS: ..... ___ ___ MINUTES: ..... ___ ___	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨ *WQ31 and record '03'*
WQ12. *Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE..... 1 COVERED CONTAINER ..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE..... 8	
WQ13. *Label sample **H-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	 2 ⇨ *WQ17* 8 ⇨ *WQ17*
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.*	BOILED IT..... A ADDED JIK/BLEACH/CHLORINE .....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH.....C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) ..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION.....E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK.....Z	

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 WATER KIOSK ..... 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 SACHET WATER ..... 92 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? *If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?*	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR ..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE ..... 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	2 ⇨ *WQ20* 3 ⇨ *WQ20* 4 ⇨ *WQ20* 5 ⇨ *WQ20* 6 ⇨ *WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED ..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WQ22*

WQ21. *Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE ..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	
WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES.....___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. *Household water test (100ml)*: *Record 3-digit count of colonies.* *If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'* *If it is not possible to read results, record '991'* *If the results are lost, record '992'*	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1..... 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *Source water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1..... 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *Blank water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN
Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6)
2021-2022

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 1

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the INTERVIEW must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	**WM7**. *Record the start time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW ..2	1 ⇨ *WM9B* 2 ⇨ *WM9A*
WM8A. *Check HH30G/H in the household questionnaire. Is this woman selected for the Gender Violence module?*	YES, SELECTED FOR GENDER VIOLENCE MODULE .....1 NO, NOT SELECTED FOR GENDER VIOLENCE MODULE 2	

WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Central Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about ***50*** minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about ***50*** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨ *WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨ *WM17*

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*WB3*
WB2. *Check ED5 or ED6B in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5 OR ED6B=2 OR 3..... 1 ED5 OR ED6B=0, 1, 6, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*WB15* 2 ⇨*WB14*
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB14*
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or form or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY .....**1** __ __ SECONDARY .....**2** __ __ HIGHER .....**3** __ __ VOCATIONAL .....**4** __ __	000 ⇨*WB14*
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/form/year)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
WB7A. *Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=1, 2 OR 3 ..... 1 WB6= 4..... 2	1 ⇨*WB8*
WB7B. Before going to vocational school, what was the highest level and grade or form or year of school you attended?	PRIMARY .....**1** __ __ SECONDARY .....**2** __ __ HIGHER .....**3** __ __ OTHER .....**6** __ __	
WB7C. Did you complete that (grade/form/year)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
WB8. *Check WB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24..... 1 AGE 25-49..... 2	2 ⇨*WB13*
WB9. At any time during the current school year did you attend school? *Current refers to "2020" for Primary/ Secondary and "2019-2020" for Tertiary*	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB11*

WB10. During the current school year, which level and grade or form or year are you attending?	PRIMARY .....**1** __ __ SECONDARY .....**2** __ __ HIGHER .....**3** __ __ VOCATIONAL .....**4** __ __	
WB11. At any time during the previous school year did you attend school? *Previous refers to "2019" for Primary/ Secondary and "2018-2019" for Tertiary*	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB13*
WB12. During previous school year, which level and grade or form or year did you attend?	PRIMARY .....**1** __ __ SECONDARY .....**2** __ __ HIGHER .....**3** __ __ VOCATIONAL .....**4** __ __	
WB13. *Check WB6 or WB7B: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=2, 3 OR WB7B=2..... 1 WB6=1 OR WB7B=1, 3..... 2	1 ⇨*WB15*
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*)_____ 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or community of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH..... 95	95 ⇨*End*
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	MBABANE/MANZINI..... 1 OTHER TOWN..... 2 RURAL AREA..... 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL..... 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
WB17. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?	HHOHHO..... 01 MANZINI..... 02 SHISELWENI ..... 03 LUBOMBO ..... 04 OUTSIDE OF ESWATINI (*specify*)_____ 96	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*End*
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week, not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer a tablet from any location?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*MT9*
MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*MT9*

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you: [A] Copy or move a file or folder? [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? [C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? [F] Find, download, install and configure software? [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? [H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? [I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	YES NO COPY/MOVE FILE .....1 2 USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT ...1 2 SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1 2 USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA 1 .....2 CONNECT DEVICE.....1 2 INSTALL SOFTWARE .....1 2 CREATE PRESENTATION .....1 2 TRANSFER FILE .....1 2 PROGRAMMING.....1 2	
MT7. *Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[C]=2..... 2	1⇨*MT10*
MT8. *Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1..... 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1⇨*MT10*
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	 2⇨*MT11*
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT13. *Check MT9 and MT12: Has respondent ever used internet from any location or device or has the respondent used a mobile phone in the last 3 months*?	YES, MT9=1 OR (MT12=1, 2 OR 3)..... 1 NO, MT9=2 AND MT12=0 2	2 ⇨*End*
MT14. During the last 3 months, how often did you use social networks such as WhatsApp, Facebook etc: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*End*
MT15. Which social network did you use in the last 3 months? *Circle all mentioned*	WHATSAPP..... A FACEBOOK.....B TWITTER.....C INSTAGRAM..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME.....__ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME.....__ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD.....__ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD.....__ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM.....__ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1⇨*CM14*

CM13. *Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0⇨*CM19*

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY **BH**

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins?		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?		**BH4**. In what day, month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *Next Birth*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___		
02		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
07		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
08		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9* *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins?		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?		**BH4**. In what month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
09		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
10		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
11		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
12		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
13		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?

YES.....1

NO.....2

1⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

CM15. *Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:*	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME.....1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1⇨*CM17*
CM16. *Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM17. *Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 2**)?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (**year of interview minus 2**), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS .....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS.....1	0⇨*CM19*
CM18. *Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	
CM19. Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean even those pregnancies that might have resulted in a miscarriage very early during the pregnancy.	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*End*
CM20. When did the last such pregnancy end?	DATE OF PREGNANCY TERMINATION MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	
CM21. *Check CM20: Did the last pregnancy which ended occur within the last 6 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 6**)?* *If the month of interview and the month of pregnancy termination are the same, and the year of termination is (year of interview minus 6), consider this as a termination within the last 6 years.*	NO PREGNANCY TERMINATION IN THE LAST 6 YEARS .....0 ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS IN THE LAST 6 YEARS 1	0⇨*CM25*

CM22A. I would like to ask you more about the pregnancies that were recently terminated.			
	[A] 1ST TERMINATED PREGNANCY	[B] 2ND TERMINATED PREGNANCY	[C] 3RD TERMINATED PREGNANCY
CM22. In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?		DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR ... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998
CM23. How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	MONTHS ..... __ __ DK 998	MONTHS ..... __ __ DK 998	MONTHS ..... __ __ DK 998
CM24. Since ***(month of interview)*** in ***(year of interview minus 6)*** have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	YES..... 1 ⇩ *[B]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *CM25*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[C]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *CM25*	YES .....1 ⇩ *[Add birth]* NO .....2 ⇩ *CM25*
CM25. Before ***(month of interview)*** in ***(year of interview minus 6)***, did you ever have a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES..... 1 NO 2		2⇨*End*
CM26. When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before ***(month of interview***) in (***year of interview minus 6***) end?	DATE OF PREGNANCY TERMINATION MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998		

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨*End*
DB2. When you got pregnant with (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
DB3. *Check CM11: Number of births:*	ONLY 1 BIRTH ..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE/NONE..... 2	2 ⇨*End*
DB5. How much longer did you want to wait? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ..... 1 __ __ YEARS ..... 2 __ __ DK 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 .....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK.....2	2⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*MN7*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR .....A NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .....F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR .....G TRAINEE NURSE ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS .....**1** __ __ MONTHS .....**2** __ __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ __ DK 98	

MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample? [D] Was your weight measured? [E] Was your height measured? [F] Were you given iron supplements? [G] Were you given folic acid?	YES NO BLOOD PRESSURE..... 1 2 URINE SAMPLE ..... 1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE..... 1 2 WEIGHT MEASURED..... ……1 2 HEIGHT MEASURED ..... 1 2 IRON SUPPLEMENTS..... 1 2 FOLIC ACID..... 1 2	
MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunisations listed? *If yes, ask*: May I see it please? *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN) .....1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN) .....2 NO .....3 DK 8	
MN8. When you were pregnant with (***name***), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2⇨*MN11* 8⇨*MN11*
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	 8⇨*MN11*
MN10. *Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION.....1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS.....2	 2⇨*MN18A*
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (***name***), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2⇨*MN18A* 8⇨*MN18A*
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (***name***), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8	
MN13. *Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION.....1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK 2	1⇨*MN14A* 2⇨*MN14B*

MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection **MN14B**. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? *The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'.*	YEARS AGO .....__ __ DK 98	
MN18A During the pregnancy with (***name***) were you tested for malaria?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
MN18B. In which country was (***name***) delivered?	ESWATINI.....1 SOUTH AFRICA .....2 ELSEWHERE 6	

MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR .....A NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .....F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR .....G RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H TRAINEE NURSE .....I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO ONE .....Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private, mission or NGO sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME .....11 OTHER HOME.....12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT. HOSPITAL .....21 GOVERNMENT. HEALTH CENTRE .....22 GOVERNMENT. CLINIC/PHU .....24 GOVERNMENT. OUTREACH SITE.....25 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) ___26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL .....31 PRIVATE CLINIC .....32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) __36 **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL .....42 CLINIC .....43 OUTREACH SITE .....44 OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify*) __46 **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** CLINIC .....51 OUTREACH SITE .....52 OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify*) _____56 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGO .....76 ON THE ROADSIDE/ IN THE VEHICLE/ IN THE OPEN .....81 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN23*

MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS .....1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS.....2	
MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* 	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER.....8	2⇨*MN25* 8⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER.....8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER.....8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR ....000 HOURS.....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ NEVER BATHED.....997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998	
MN27. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-56 OR 76 .....1 NO, MN20=11-12, 81 OR 96.....2	1⇨*MN30*

MN28. What was used to cut the umbilical cord?	NEW BLADE.....1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.....2 SCISSORS.....3 SHARP PIECE OF BOTTLE (LIBHODLELA) .....4 OTHER (*specify*) _____6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....8	 2⇨*MN32* 8⇨*MN32*
MN31. What was applied to the cord? *Probe:* Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINE .....A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET, SAVLON/DETTOL).....B OIL (ALL TYPES).....C ASH .....D ANIMAL DUNG.....E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z	
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE.....1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE .....2 AVERAGE .....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE .....4 VERY SMALL.....5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2⇨*MN35* 8⇨*MN35*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	FROM CARD.....**1 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL .....**2 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2⇨*MN39B*

MN37. How long after birth did you first put (***name***) to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY .....000 HOURS.....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES.....1 NO 2	1⇨*MN39A* 2⇨*End*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first three days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK).....A PLAIN WATER .....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER.....C GRIPE WATER .....D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION ..... E FRUIT JUICE.....F INFANT FORMULA .....G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS.....H HONEY ..... I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE..... J OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK.....Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PN2. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-56 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12, 81 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (***name)***. You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone **asking questions or examining you**? [A] Did anyone ask questions about your health before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)? [B] Did anyone examine you before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)?	YES NO ASKED QUESTIONS ..... 1 2 EXAMINED YOU 1 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN17*
PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or rural health motivator assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨*PN11*

PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery, for example examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN19*
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN13 A* 2 ⇨*PN13 B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN13B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H TRAINEE NURSE ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

PN15. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private, mission or NGO sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME.....11 OTHER HOME.....12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT. HOSPITAL.....21 GOVERNMENT. HEALTH CENTRE.....22 GOVERNMENT. CLINIC/PHU.....24 GOVERNMENT. OUTREACH SITE.....25 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*)___26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....31 PRIVATE CLINIC.....32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _36 **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL.....42 CLINIC.....43 OUTREACH SITE.....44 OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify*) _46 **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** CLINIC.....51 OUTREACH SITE.....52 OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify*) _____56 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGO .....76 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
PN16. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-56 OR 76.....1 NO, MN20=11-12, 81 OR 96 2	2⇨*PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES .....1 NO.....2	1⇨*PN21* 2⇨*PN25*
PN18. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or rural health motivator assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED.....1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2⇨*PN20*
PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES .....1 NO.....2	1⇨*PN21* 2⇨*PN25*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES .....1 NO.....2	 2⇨*PN25*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1⇨*PN22 A* 2⇨*PN22 B*

PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN22B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private, mission or NGO sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT. HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT. HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT. CLINIC/PHU ..... 24 GOVERNMENT. OUTREACH SITE ..... 25 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) ___ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _ 36 **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL ..... 42 CLINIC ..... 43 OUTREACH SITE ..... 44 OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify*) _ 46 **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** CLINIC ..... 51 OUTREACH SITE ..... 52 OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 56 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGO ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (***name)***'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (***name)***? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	YES NODK EXAMINE THE CORD ..... 1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE ..... 1 2 8 COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING1 2 8	
PN26. *Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?*	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇨*PN28*
PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. *Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?*	YES, MN33=1 ..... 1 NO, MN33=2 ..... 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1 ⇨*PN29 A* 2 ⇨*PN29 B* 3 ⇨*PN29 C*
PN29A. You mentioned that (***name)*** was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN31. During the first two days after (***name)***'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require (you) to seek health care?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		**CP**
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT .....1 NO .....2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1⇨*CP3*
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES .....1 NO 2	1⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES .....1 NO 2	1⇨ *CP5A* 2⇨*CP5B*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION .....A MALE STERILIZATION .....B IUD .....C INJECTABLES .....D IMPLANTS .....E PILL .....F MALE CONDOM .....G FEMALE CONDOM .....H DIAPHRAGM .....I FOAM / JELLY .....J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) .....K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM .....L WITHDRAWAL .....M OTHER (*specify*)_____X	*All*⇨*CP7A*
CP5A. What is the main reason that you stopped using any method to delay or avoid pregnancy? **CP5B.** What is the main reason that you have never used any method to delay or avoid pregnancy?	RELIGIOUS BELIEFS .....01 PARTNER REFUSES .....02 CAN'T AFFORD/EXPENSIVE .....03 SIDE EFFECTS .....04 NOT SEXUALLY ACTIVE/ABSTINENCE .05 WANTED TO FALL PREGNANT .....06 OTHER (specify) _____ 96	
CP6. *Check CP3: Has the respondent ever used contraception?*	YES, CP3=1 ..... 1 NO, CP3=2 2	1⇨*CP7A* 2⇨*CP7B*
CP7A. Would you say that using contraception (is/was) mainly your decision, mainly your husband or partner's decision, or did you both decide together? **CP7B.** Would you say that not using contraception (is/was) mainly your decision, mainly your husband or partner's decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT .....1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER .....2 JOINT DECISION WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER .....3 OTHER (specify) _____ 6	

CP8. *Check CP4: Is the respondent currently using any method from A to J?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO J RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO J RECORDED 2	2⇨*CP10*
CP9. Where did you last obtain (***the method(s) mentioned in CP4***) that you or your (husband/ partner) are using to delay or avoid getting pregnant? *If unable to determine whether public, private, mission or NGO write the name of the place.* _____ *(name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT CLINIC/PHU ..... C MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC..... D RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL *(specify)* ___F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... G PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... H PRIVATE PHARMACY .....I MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC.....J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL *(specify)* _ K **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL.....L CLINIC.....M OUTREACH SITE ..... N OTHER MISSION MEDICAL *(specify)* _ O **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** CLINIC.....P OUTREACH SITE ..... Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL *(specify)*_____R DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGOS **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND .....T SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... U TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... V SPIRITUAL HEALER ..... W OTHER *(specify)* _____ X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER.....Z	
CP10. *Check CP4*: *Did respondent only mention "female sterilisation, IUD, injectable, implants, pill, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea and/or periodic abstinence/rhythm"?*	YES, CP4 = A, C, D, E, F, I, J, K OR L ..... 1 NO, OTHER OPTIONS SELECTED.....2	2⇨*CP12*
CP11. Is your (husband/ partner) aware that you are currently using contraception?	YES .....1 NO 2	

CP12. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	MAINLY RESPONDENT.....1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 JOINT DECISION WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER.....3 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	

UNMET NEED		**UN**
UN1. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨ *UN6*
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *UN5*
UN3. *Check CM11: Any births?*	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ *UN4A* 1 ⇨ *UN4B*
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN8* 2 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*
UN6. *Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?*	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	 2 ⇨ *UN10* 3 ⇨ *UN12* 8 ⇨ *UN10*
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ..... **1** __ __ YEARS ..... **2** __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996 DK 998	 994 ⇨ *UN12*
UN9. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN10. *Check CP2: Currently using a method?*	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*

UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*
UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX ..... A MENOPAUSAL ..... B NEVER MENSTRUATED ..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT ..... E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F BREASTFEEDING ..... G TOO OLD ..... H FATALISTIC ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. *Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	 993 ⇨ *End* 994 ⇨ *End* 995 ⇨ *End*
UN15. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ..... 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY .. 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*

UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV
DV0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	1⇨*End*
DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:	YES NO DK	
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....1 2 8	
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....1 2 8	
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM 1 2 8	
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX.....1 2 8	
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
[F] If she rejects or ends the relationship with him	REJECTS/ENDS RELATIONSHIP.....1 2 8	
[G] If she sleeps with another man?	SLEEPS WITH ANOTHER MAN 1 2 8	
[H] If she initiates sex?	INITIATES SEX.....1 2 8	
[I] If she refuses to give food?	REFUSES TO GIVE FOOD.....1 2 8	

VICTIMISATION		VT
VT0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES .... 1 NO 2	1⇨*End*
VT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*VT9B* 8⇨*VT9B*
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS .... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2⇨*VT5B* 8⇨*VT5B*
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME .... 1 TWO TIMES .... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES .... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT4. *Check VT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, VT3=1 .... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1⇨*VT5A* 2⇨*VT5B*
VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **VT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2⇨*VT8* 8⇨*VT8*

VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*VT9A* 2 ⇨*VT9A* 3 ⇨*VT9A* 8 ⇨*VT9A*
VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), been physically attacked? **VT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), have you been physically attacked? *If 'No', probe:* An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*VT20* 8 ⇨*VT20*
VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS .... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*
VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*VT12A* 2 ⇨*VT12B* 3 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*

VT12A. Where did this happen? **VT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME ..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12 IN THE STREET ..... 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT ..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR .... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*)_____ 26 AT SCHOOL ..... 31 AT WORKPLACE ..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*VT14A* 2 ⇨*VT14B* 3 ⇨*VT14B* 8 ⇨*VT14B*
VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **VT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*VT19* 8 ⇨*VT19*
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION...	1	2	8	
[B] Sex?	SEX	1	2	8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1	2	8	
[D] Age?	AGE.....	1	2	8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF	1	2	8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY.....	1	2	8	
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? *Probe*: How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MA7*
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER ..... __ __ DK 98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO 3	 3 ⇨*End*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. *Check WB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*End*
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. *Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, AF2=1 ..... 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇨*AF6A* 2 ⇨*AF6B*
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **AF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. *Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, AF3=1 ..... 1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇨*AF8A* 2 ⇨*AF8B*
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? **AF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	

AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
SB0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
SB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE.....00 AGE IN YEARS.....__ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER.95	00 ⇨*End*
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	DAYS AGO.....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO.....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO.....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO .....**4** __ __	4 ⇨*End*
SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES .....1 NO 2	
SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Boyfriend', then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	HUSBAND.....1 COHABITING PARTNER.....2 BOYFRIEND .....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .....4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER.....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	3 ⇨*SB6* 4 ⇨*SB6* 5 ⇨*SB6* 6 ⇨*SB6*
SB5. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 .....1 NO, MA1=3.....2	1 ⇨*SB7*
SB6. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER.....__ __ DK 98	

SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*SB13*
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES .....1 NO 2	

SB9. What was your relationship to this person? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Boyfriend' then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	HUSBAND ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 BOYFRIEND ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ..... 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	 3 ⇨*SB12* 4 ⇨*SB12* 5 ⇨*SB12* 6 ⇨*SB12*
SB10. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	 2 ⇨*SB12*
SB11. *Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇨*SB13*
SB12. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... __ __ DK 98	
SB13. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	 2 ⇨*End*
SB14. Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DEPENDS / NOT SURE 3	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY ..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
HA9. *Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HA11*
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

HA11. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*HA24*
HA12. *Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?*	YES, MN2=1 ..... 1 NO, MN2=2 2	2 ⇨*HA17*
HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (***name***), were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? [D] Offered a test for HIV?	YES NO DK HIV FROM MOTHER..... 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO ..... 1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV ..... 1 2 8 OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA17. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-56 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12, 81 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*HA21*
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HA21*
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HA22* 2 ⇨*HA22*
HA21. *Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?*	YES, HA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	2 ⇨*HA24*
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HA25*

HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 3 ⇨*HA28*
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*HA27*
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 8 ⇨*HA28*
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*HA30*
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

HA37. Do you think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS.....8	
HA38. Do you think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS.....8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*End*
TA1. Do you currently smoke any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars or pipes?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*TA3*
TA2. Do you currently smoke tobacco products daily?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
TA3. Have you ever consumed any alcohol such as beer, wine, spirits or homemade brew such as umcombotsi, buganu?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*End*
TA4. Have you consumed any alcohol within the past 12 months?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*End*
TA5. Have you consumed any alcohol within the past 30 days?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES		ND
ND0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES.....1 NO 2	1⇨*End*
ND1. Now I would like to talk with you about Non-Communicable diseases. By this I mean diseases that are not transmitted directly from one person to another. These diseases are normally of long duration and generally progress slowly.		
ND2. Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*ND8* 8⇨*ND8*
ND3. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*ND8* *8⇨ND8*
ND4. When were you first told that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension? *If 7 days or more, record weeks.* *If 4 weeks or more, record months.* *Otherwise, record years.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO..... **4** __ __	
ND5. In the past two weeks, have you taken any drugs (medication) for raised blood pressure prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
ND6. Have you ever seen a traditional healer for raised blood pressure or hypertension?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
ND7. Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedy for your raised blood pressure?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
ND8. Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*ND15* 8⇨*ND15*
ND9. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*ND15* 8⇨*ND15*

ND10. When were you first told that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes? *If 7 days or more, record weeks.* *If 4 weeks or more, record months.* *Otherwise, record years.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO..... **4** __ __	
ND11. In the past two weeks, have you taken any drugs (medication) for diabetes prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
ND12. Are you currently taking insulin for diabetes prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
ND13. Have you ever seen a traditional healer for diabetes or raised blood sugar?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
ND14. Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedy for your diabetes?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
ND15. Have you ever been told by a doctor or any other health worker that you have asthma?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*ND18* 8⇨*ND18*
ND16. Have you ever had an asthma attack at any time in the past 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*ND18* 8⇨*ND18*
ND17. Have you ever taken any medication for asthma prescribed by a doctor or other health worker in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
ND18. Have you ever been screened for cervical cancer by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
ND19. Have you ever been screened for breast cancer by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	

COVID-19		CV
CV0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
CV1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the Coronavirus also known as Covid-19. Covid-19 is an illness caused by a virus that can spread from person to person which has spread throughout the world. **CV1A.** How informed are you about Covid-19? Would you say that you are "well informed", "somewhat informed" or "not informed at all"?	WELL INFORMED ..... 1 SOMEWHAT INFORMED ..... 2 NOT INFORMED AT ALL 3	*3 ⇨End*
CV2. Where do you get your information about the Covid-19? *Do not prompt.* *Probe: Anything else?* *Record all that apply*	POSTER / BILLBOARD / FLYER ..... A RADIO ..... B TELEVISION ..... C PHONE/SMS ..... D NEWSPAPER ..... E INTERNET/ SOCIAL MEDIA E.G. WHATSAPP, FACEBOOK, TWITTER ..... F HEALTH FACILITY/ HEALTH CARE WORKER ..... G RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR/ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... I LOCAL/ TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY ..... J NEIGHBORS / FAMILY ..... K CHURCH/ RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... L TRADITIONAL HEALER ..... M OTHER (*specify*)_____ _____ X	
CV3. What can you do to protect yourself and others from getting infected with Covid-19? *Do not prompt.* *Probe: Anything else?* *Record all that apply*	WASH/ SANITIZE HANDS OFTEN .....A WEAR FACE MASK OR FACE COVER IN PUBLIC PLACES.....B AVOID TOUCHING YOUR FACE.....C COVER YOUR MOUTH WHEN YOU COUGH OR SNEEZE.....D STAY AT HOME AND AVOID GOING OUT UNLESS NECESSARY.....E AVOID CROWDED PLACES OR GATHERINGS WITH MANY PEOPLE.....F MAINTAIN SAFE SOCIAL DISTANCE WITPEOPLE IN PUBLIC PLACES.....G AVOID CLOSE CONTACT WITH PEOPLE WHO ARE SICK .....H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NOTHING AT ALL.....Z	
CV4. Can people use homemade remedies which include foods or medicine such as lemon, ginger, garlic, umhlomnyane, etc to prevent or treat Covid-19?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

CV5. Does living in hot climate conditions prevent or treat Covid-19?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
CV6. Can Covid-19 be prevented or treated through body steaming?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
CV7. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be afraid to interact with someone who has ever tested positive for COVID-19 even if the person has now recovered.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS COVID-19 ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
CV8. During the Covid-19 restrictions from mid-March to (***date***), did you ever need any medical treatment or services? *Probe:* Medical services could include routine vaccination, antenatal care, going to a clinic because you were ill, collecting medication for chronic illness or seeking care due to an emergency or accident.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	*2 ⇨End*
CV9. Did you receive the medical treatment or services you needed?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	*1 ⇨ End*
CV10. What were the reasons for not receiving the medical treatment or services you needed? *Do not prompt.* *Probe: Anything else?* *Record all that apply.*	UNABLE TO AFFORD MEDICAL CARE ..... A MEDICAL PERSONNEL NOT AVAILABLE .... B DRUGS NOT AVAILABLE ..... C WAITING TIME TOO LONG OR FULL HEALTH FACILITY ..... D TURNED AWAY BECAUSE FACILITY WAS DESIGNATED FOR COVID PATIENTS ..... E LIMITED/NO TRANSPORTATION ..... F MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS MADE IT HARD TO TRAVEL ..... G AFRAID OF GOING OUT AND CATCHING THE VIRUS ..... H OTHER *(specify)* _____ X	

MENTAL HEALTH/ SUICIDE — MH

MH0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES.....1 NO 2	1⇨*End*

MH1. Now I would like to talk to you about mental health. By this I mean emotional, psychological and social well-being which affects how we think, feel and act. Mental health is important as it helps how we handle stress, relate to others and make choices.

Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.

MH2. During the past 12 months, have you seriously considered attempting suicide?	YES .....1 NO .....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 8	
MH3. Have you ever attempted suicide?	YES .....1 NO .....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 8	
MH4. Has anyone in your close family (mother, father, brother, sister or children) ever attempted suicide?	YES .....1 NO .....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 8	2⇨*End*
MH5. Has anyone in your close family (mother, father, brother, sister or children) ever died from suicide?	YES .....1 NO .....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 8	

LIFE SATISFACTION		**LS**
LS0. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	1⇨*End*
LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY .....1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY .....2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY .....3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY.....4 VERY UNHAPPY.....5	
LS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP.....___ ___	
LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED.....1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME .....2 WORSENED 3	
LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER .....1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME .....2 WORSE 3	

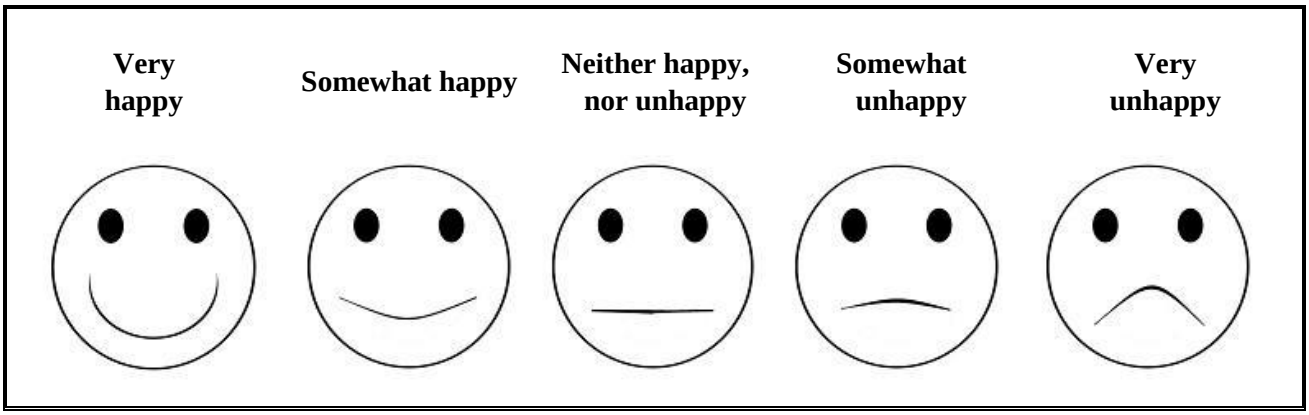
GENDER VIOLENCE		GV
GV0A. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*
GV0. *Check line number in WM8A, is woman selected for Gender Violence module?*	WOMEN SELECTED FOR GV MODULE ... 1 WOMEN NOT SELECTED 2	2 ⇨ *End*
GV1. *Check for presence of others: Do not continue until privacy is ensured.*	PRIVACY OBTAINED ..... 1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2	2 ⇨ *GV17*
GV1A. R*ead to the respondent:* Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are CRUCIAL FOR helping to understand the condition of women in Eswatini. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question. If you wish to stop the interview at any point, just let me know. If someone interrupts the interview at any time, I will stop the interview immediately and will change subject. I will not resume the interview until they are gone. If they don't leave, I will ask you to find another private area to continue with the interview. If it is not possible to continue the interview in private, I will ask you that we reschedule the interview for another time when we can have greater privacy, if that is possible and convenient for you. May I start now?		
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2		2 ⇨ *End*
GV2. *Check MA1 or MA5: Currently in union, formerly in union or never in union?*	CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ..... 1 FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ..... 2 NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN 3	3 ⇨ *GV4B*

GV3. First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)? [A] He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? [B] He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? [C] He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? [D] He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? [E] He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? [F] He (does/did) not trust you with any money?	YES NO DK JEALOUS ..... 1 2 8 ACCUSES ..... 1 2 8 NOT MEET FRIENDS..... 1 2 8 NO FAMILY ..... 1 2 8 WHERE YOU ARE ..... 1 2 8 MONEY..... 1 2 8	⇨*GV4A*
GV4A. From the time you were 15 years old has anyone including (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? **GV4B.** From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER..... 3	2 ⇨*GV7* 3 ⇨*GV7*
GV5. Who has hurt you in this way? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Record all mentioned*	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER..... B FATHER/STEP-FATHER..... C SISTER/BROTHER ..... D DAUGHTER/SON ..... E OTHER RELATIVE ..... F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... G CURRENT BOYFRIEND..... H FORMER BOYFRIEND..... I MOTHER-IN-LAW ..... J FATHER-IN-LAW..... K OTHER IN-LAW ..... L TEACHER..... M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK..... N POLICE/SOLDIER ..... O COMMUNITY POLICE ..... P STRANGER ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

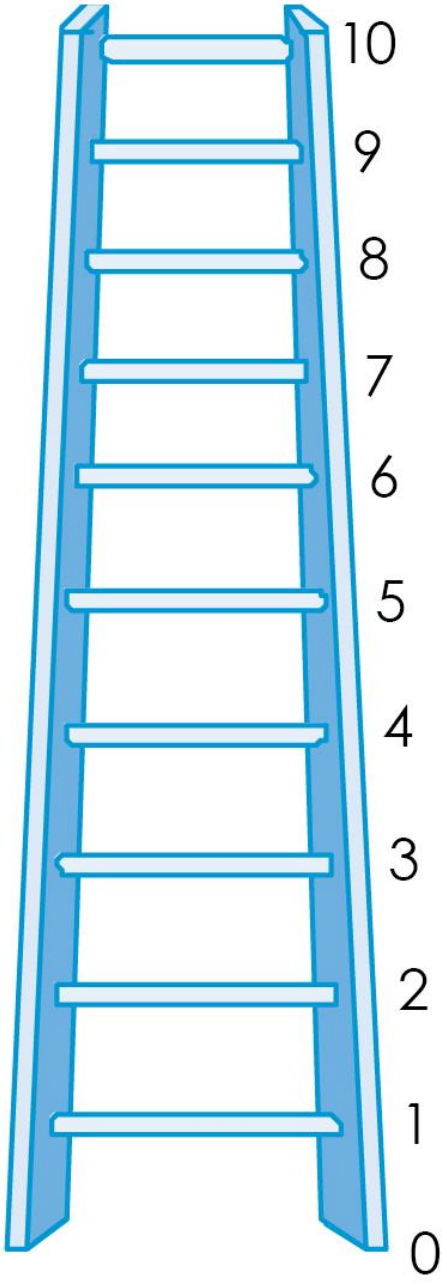
GV6. In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
GV7. *Check MA1 or MA5: Was she ever married/ lived with a man?*	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ..... 1 NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN 2	1 ⇨ *GV8A* 2 ⇨ *GV8B*
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. **GV8A**. Now I would like to ask you about any sexual abuse that may have been done to you by someone including your (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? **GV8B**. Now I would like to ask you about any sexual abuse that may have been done to you by someone. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 3	2 ⇨ *GV15* 3 ⇨ *GV15*
GV9. Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER .....01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER .....02 CURRENT /FORMER BOYFRIEND .....03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER.....04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER .....05 OTHER RELATIVE .....06 IN-LAW.....07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE.....08 FAMILY FRIEND.....09 TEACHER.....10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK.....11 POLICE/SOLDIER .....12 COMMUNITY POLICE .....13 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER .....14 STRANGER .....15 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

GV10. Where were you when this happened to you?	HOME.....01 PERPETRATOR'S HOME.....02 SOMEONE'S ELSE HOME.....03 BUSH.....04 MARKET SHOP .....05 SCHOOL .....06 CAR/BUS .....07 CHURCH.....08 WORKPLACE .....09 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
GV11. *Check MA1 or MA5: Was she ever married/ lived with a man?*	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ..... 1 NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN.....2	1⇨*GV12A* 2⇨*GV12B*
GV12A. In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? **GV12B.** In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES..... 1 NO.....2	
GV13. *Check MA1 or MA5: Was she ever married/ lived with a man?*	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ..... 1 NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN..... 2	1⇨*GV14A* 2⇨*GV14B*
GV14A. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? **GV14B**. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ..... __ __ DON'T KNOW 98	
GV15. *Check GV4A, GV4B, GV8A AND GV8B:*	AT LEAST ONE "YES" ..... 1 NOT A SINGLE "YES' 2	2⇨*GV17*
GV16. Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES..... 1 NO.....2	
GV17. *Thank the respondent for her cooperation and reassure her about the confidentiality of her answers. Fill out the questions below with reference to the Domestic Violence Module only.*		

GV18. *Did you have to interrupt the interview because some adult was trying to listen, or came into the room, or interfered in any other way?* *A. Husband* *B. Other male adult* *C. Female adult*	NO / YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE HUSBAND ..... 1 2 3 OTHER MALE ADULT ..... 1 2 3 FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3	
GV19. *Interviewer's comments / explanation for not completing the Domestic Violence Module*	_____ _____ _____	


Very happy
Somewhat happy
Neither happy, nor unhappy
Somewhat unhappy
Very unhappy

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. *Record the end time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE .....1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____3	
WM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH.....1 SISWATI 2	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH.....1 SISWATI 2	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH.....1 SISWATI .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
WM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE .....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.....2 NO, NOT USED 3	

WM15A. *Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (WM3). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires that have been completed in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), 5 TO 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (WM3=HH47 OR WM3=FS4 OR WM3=UF4) .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (WM3≠HH47 AND WM3≠FS4 AND WM3≠UF4)..... 2	1⇨*WM16*
WM15B. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2⇨*WM16*

WM15C. Thank you for your participation. The Central Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 30 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	
YES .....*1* *NO*.....*2*	2⇨*WM16*

WM15D. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*WM16*
WM15E. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
WM15F. *Ask for and record phone number.*	——— ————	——— ————	——— ————
WM15G. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from WM15F***)? *If no, return to WM15F and correct entry.*	*YES*.....*1* *NO* .....*2*⇘ *WM15F*	*YES*.....*1* *NO*.....*2*⇘ *WM15F*	*YES*.....*1* *NO* .....*2*⇘ *WM15F*
WM15H. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	*FIXED LINE*.....*1* *MOBILE* *2*	*FIXED LINE*.....*1* *MOBILE*.....*2*	*FIXED LINE*.....*1* *MOBILE* *2*
WM15I. What is the best day of the week and time of the day to call you on this number? *Probe:* Any other day or time? *Record all mentioned.*	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON.....B EVENING .....C OTHER (*specify*)_____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON.....F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*)_____ H **OTHER** (*specify*) _____ X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON .....F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*)..... X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON.....B EVENING .....C OTHER (*specify*) _____D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON.....F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*) _____H **OTHER** (*specify*) X

WM15J. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	*YES .....1↘ [P2]* *NO .....2↘ WM16*	*YES..... 1↘ [P3]* *NO..... 2↘ WM16*	*YES .....1↘ [P4]* *NO .....2↘ WM16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN
Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6) 2021

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**MWM**
MWM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
MWM3. *Man's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**MWM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
MWM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**MWM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 1

Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.	**MWM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

MWM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*MWM9B* 2 ⇨*MWM9A*

MWM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Central Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about ***40*** minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**MWM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about ***40*** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*MAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*MWM17*

MWM17. *Result of man's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____96

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. *Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47.....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47.....2	2⇨*MWB3*
MWB2. *Check ED5 or ED6B in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5 OR ED6B=2 OR 3.....1 ED5 OR ED6B=0, 1, 6, 8 OR BLANK.....2	1⇨*MWB15* 2⇨*MWB14*
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
MWB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....__ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*MWB14*
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or form or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000 PRIMARY.....**1** __ __ SECONDARY.....**2** __ __ HIGHER.....**3** __ __ VOCATIONAL.....**4** __ __	000⇨*MWB14*
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/form/year)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MWB7A. *Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=1, 2 OR 3.....1 WB6= 4.....2	1⇨*MWB8*
MWB7B. Before going to vocational school, what was the highest level and grade or form or year of school you attended?	PRIMARY.....**1** __ __ SECONDARY.....**2** __ __ HIGHER.....**3** __ __ OTHER.....**6** __ __	
MWB7C. Did you complete that (grade/form/year)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MWB8. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24.....1 AGE 25-49.....2	2⇨*MWB13*
MWB9. At any time during the current school year did you attend school? *Current refers to "2020" for Primary/ Secondary and "2019-2020" for Tertiary*	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*MWB11*

MWB10. During the current school year, which level and grade or form or year are you attending?	PRIMARY .....**1** __ __ SECONDARY .....**2** __ __ HIGHER .....**3** __ __ VOCATIONAL .....**4** __ __	
MWB11. At any time during the previous school year did you attend school? *Previous refers to "2019" for Primary/ Secondary and "2018-2019" for Tertiary*	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*MWB13*
MWB12. During 2019 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY .....**1** __ __ SECONDARY .....**2** __ __ HIGHER .....**3** __ __ VOCATIONAL .....**4** __ __	
MWB13. *Check MWB6 or WB7B: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=2, 3 OR WB7B=2.....1 WB6=1 OR WB7B=1, 3.....2	1⇨*MWB15*
MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL.....1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE .....2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE.....3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*) _____4	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or community of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS .....__ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95⇨*End*
MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	MBABANE/ MANZINI.....1 TOWN .....2 RURAL.....3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL.....5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MWB17. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?	HHOHHO.....01 MANZINI.....02 SHISELWENI .....03 LUBOMBO .....04 OUTSIDE OF ESWATINI (*specify*) _____96	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer, a tablet or a smartphone from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MMT9*
MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer, a tablet or a smartphone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*MMT9*

MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you: [A] Copy or move a file or folder? [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? [C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? [F] Find, download, install and configure software? [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? [H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? [I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	YES NO COPY/MOVE FILE ..... 1 2 USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT... 1 2 SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1 2 USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA 1 ..... 2 CONNECT DEVICE ..... 1 2 INSTALL SOFTWARE..... 1 2 CREATE PRESENTATION..... 1 2 TRANSFER FILE ..... 1 2 PROGRAMMING..... 1 2	
MMT7. *Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MMT6[C]=2 2	1⇨*MMT10*
MMT8. *Check MMT6 [F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[F]=1..... 1 NO, MMT6[F]=2 2	1⇨*MMT10*
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*MMT11*
MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MMT13. *Check MMT9 or MMT12: Has respondent ever used internet from any location or device or has the respondent used a mobile phone in the last 3 months*?	YES, MMT9=1 OR (MMT12=1, 2 OR 3) ..... 1 NO, MMT9=2 AND MMT12=0 2	2 ⇨*End*
MMT14. During the last month, how often did you use social networks such as WhatsApp, Facebook etc: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*End*
MMT15. Which social network did you use in the last month? *Circle all mentioned*	WHATSAPP ..... A FACEBOOK ..... B TWITTER ..... C INSTAGRAM ..... D OTHER (*specify*) X	

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? *This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*MCM8* 8 ⇨*MCM8*
MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MCM5*
MCM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MCM8*
MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MCM11*
MCM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
MCM10. How many girls have died?	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	

If none, record '00'.		
MCM11. *Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.*	SUM..... __ __	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (***total number in MCM11***) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1⇨*MCM14*
MCM13. *Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.*		
MCM14. *Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 ..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE..... 2	0⇨*end* 1⇨*MCM18A*
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1⇨*MCM17*
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN..... __ __	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	⇨*MCM18B*
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? **MCM18B**. In what month and year was the last of these (***total number in MCM11***) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	

CONTRACEPTION		**CP**
Now I would like to talk with you about family planning. **MCP2**. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or prevent your (wife/ partner) from getting pregnant? *If "no" probe:* Is your (wife /partner) doing something or using any method to delay or to avoid getting pregnant?	YES .....1 NO 2	1⇨*MCP4*
MCP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or prevent your (wife/ partner) from getting pregnant?	YES .....1 NO 2	1⇨ *End* 2⇨ *End*
MCP4. What are you doing to delay or prevent your (wife/ partner) from getting pregnant? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION .....A MALE STERILIZATION .....B IUD .....C INJECTABLES .....D IMPLANTS .....E PILL .....F MALE CONDOM .....G FEMALE CONDOM .....H DIAPHRAGM .....I FOAM / JELLY .....J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) .....K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM .....L WITHDRAWAL .....M OTHER (SPECIFY) _____X	
MCP8. *Check MCP4: Is the respondent currently using any method from A to J?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO J RECORDED .....1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO J RECORDED 2	2⇨*End*

MCP9. Where did you last obtain (***the method(s) mentioned in CP4)*** that you or your (wife/ partner) are using to delay or avoid your (wife/ partner) from getting pregnant? *If unable to determine whether public, private, mission or NGO write the name of the place.* _____ *(name of place)*	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT CLINIC/PHU ..... C MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC ..... D RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) ____ F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... G PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... H PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... I MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC ..... J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify)* __ K **MISSION SECTOR** HOSPITAL ..... L CLINIC ..... M OUTREACH SITE ..... N OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify)* __ O **NGO SECTOR** CLINIC ..... P OUTREACH SITE ..... Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify)* _____ R DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGOS **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... T SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... U TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... V SPIRITUAL HEALER ..... W OTHER (*specify)*_____ X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					MDV
MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK	
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING	1	2	8	
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8	
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM	1	2	8	
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8	
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	
[F] If she rejects or ends relationship with him?	REJECTS/ENDS RELATIONSHIP	8	1	2	
[G] If she sleeps with another man?	SLEEPS WITH ANOTHER MAN	8	1	2	
[H] If she initiates sex?	INITIATES SEX	1	2	8	
[I] If she refuses to give food?	REFUSES TO GIVE FOOD	1	2	8	

VICTIMISATION		**MVT**
MVT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MVT9B* 8 ⇨*MVT9B*
MVT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ....1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MVT5B* 8 ⇨*MVT5B*
MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME .....1 TWO TIMES .....2 THREE OR MORE TIMES .....3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT4. *Check MVT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, MVT3=1 .....1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*MVT5A* 2 ⇨*MVT5B*
MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **MVT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT8* 8 ⇨*MVT8*

MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE.....A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED.....1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED .....3 DK / NOT SURE.....8	1⇨*MVT9A* 2⇨*MVT9A* 3⇨*MVT9A* 8⇨*MVT9A*
MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), been physically attacked? **MVT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), have you been physically attacked? *If 'No', probe:* An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.*	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇨*MVT20* 8⇨*MVT20*
MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ....1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2⇨*MVT12B* 8⇨*MVT12B*
MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME.....1 TWO TIMES.....2 THREE OR MORE TIMES.....3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1⇨*MVT12A* 2⇨*MVT12B* 3⇨*MVT12B* 8⇨*MVT12B*

MVT12A. Where did this happen? **MVT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME.....11 IN ANOTHER HOME.....12 IN THE STREET .....21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT.....22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR....23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*)_____ 26 AT SCHOOL .....31 AT WORKPLACE.....32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON .....1 TWO PEOPLE.....2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE .....3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1⇨*MVT14A* 2⇨*MVT14B* 3⇨*MVT14B* 8⇨*MVT14B*
MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **MVT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	 2⇨*MVT19* 8⇨*MVT19*
MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE.....A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED.....1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED .....3 DK / NOT SURE.....8	
MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE .....1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE .....3 VERY UNSAFE .....4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE .....1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE .....3 VERY UNSAFE .....4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION	1	2	8	
[B] Sex?	SEX	1	2	8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1	2	8	
[D] Age?	AGE.....	1	2	8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF	1	2	8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY	1	2	8	
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3	 3⇨*MMA5*
MMA2. How old is your (wife/partner)? *Probe*: How old was your (wife/partner) on her last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __ DK.....98	
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2⇨*MMA7*
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER .....__ __ DK.....98	⇨*MMA7* 98⇨*MMA7*
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO.....3	 3⇨*End*
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1⇨*MMA8A* 2⇨*MMA8B*
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? **MMA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH .....__ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR .....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. *Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 .....1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	 2⇨*End*
MMA10. *Check MMA7: In union only once?*	YES, MMA7=1.....1 NO, MMA7=2.....2	1⇨*MMA11A* 2⇨*MMA11B*
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? **MMA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS .....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1⇨*End*
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES .....1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES .....1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. *Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, MAF2=1 .....1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1⇨*MAF6A* 2⇨*MAF6B*
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **MAF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF7. *Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, MAF3=1 .....1 NO, MAF3=2 2	1⇨*MAF8A* 2⇨*MAF8B*
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? **MAF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	

MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
MSB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE ..... 00 AGE IN YEARS .....__ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE / PARTNER 95	00 ⇨*End*
MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	DAYS AGO .....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO .....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO .....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO.....**4** __ __	4 ⇨*End*
MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	
MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Girlfriend', then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	WIFE..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER..... 2 GIRLFRIEND..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	3 ⇨*MSB6* 4 ⇨*MSB6* 5 ⇨*MSB6* 6 ⇨*MSB6*
MSB5. *Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MMA1=3..... 2	1 ⇨*MSB7*
MSB6. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER .....__ __ DK..... 98	
MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*End*
MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	

MSB9. What was your relationship to this person? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Girlfriend' then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	WIFE ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 GIRLFRIEND ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ..... 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	 3 ⇨*MSB12* 4 ⇨*MSB12* 5 ⇨*MSB12* 6 ⇨*MSB12*
MSB10. *Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	 2 ⇨*MSB12*
MSB11. *Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?*	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7≠1 2	1 ⇨*End*
MSB12. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ....._ _ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY ..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
MHA9. *Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MHA24*
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MHA27*

MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO..... 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇨*MHA28* 2 ⇨*MHA28* 8 ⇨*MHA28*
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨*MHA30*
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE..... 1 DISAGREE..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA37. Do you think the HIV virus can be transmitted through oral sex?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

MHA38. Do you think the HIV virus can be transmitted through anal sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
MTA1. Do you currently smoke any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars or pipes? *If necessary, use showcard*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MTA3*
MTA2. Do you currently smoke tobacco products daily?	YES .....1 NO 2	
MTA3. Have you ever consumed any alcohol such as beer, wine, spirits or homemade brew such as umcombotsi, buganu. *If necessary, use showcard*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MTA4. Have you consumed any alcohol within the past 12 months?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MTA5. Have you consumed any alcohol within the past 30 days?	YES .....1 NO 2	

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES		**MND**
MND1. Now I would like to talk with you about Non-Communicable diseases. By this I mean diseases that are not transmitted directly from one person to another. These diseases are normally of long duration and generally progress slowly.		
MND2. Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*MND8* 8⇨*MND8*
MND3. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*MND8* *8⇨MND8*
MND4. When were you first told that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension? *If 7 days or more, record weeks.* *If 4 weeks or more, record months.* *Otherwise, record years.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO..... **4** __ __	
MND5. In the past two weeks, have you taken any drugs (medication) for raised blood pressure prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
MND6. Have you ever seen a traditional healer for raised blood pressure or hypertension?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
MND7. Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedy for your raised blood pressure?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
MND8. Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*MND15* 8⇨*MND15*
MND9. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*MND15* 8⇨*MND15*

MND10. When were you first told that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes? *If 7 days or more, record weeks.* *If 4 weeks or more, record months.* *Otherwise, record years.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO..... **4** __ __	
MND11. In the past two weeks, have you taken any drugs (medication) for diabetes prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
MND12. Are you currently taking insulin for diabetes prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
MND13. Have you ever seen a traditional healer for diabetes or raised blood sugar?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
MND14. Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedy for your diabetes?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	
MND15. Have you ever been told by a doctor or any other health worker that you have asthma?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨ *End* 8⇨ *End*
MND16. Have you ever had an asthma attack at any time in the past 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨ *End* 8⇨ *End*
MND17. Have you ever taken any medication for asthma in the last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK 8	

CIRCUMCISION		**MMC**
MMC1. Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MMC2. How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ..... __ __ DK 98	
MMC3. Who did the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / FAMILY / FRIEND ..... 1 HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL .. 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
MMC4. Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY ..... 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL ..... 2 AT HOME ..... 3 RITUAL SITE ..... 4 OTHER HOME / PLACE (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	

COVID-19		MCV
MCV1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the Coronavirus also known as Covid-19. Covid-19 is an illness caused by a virus that can spread from person to person which has spread throughout the world. **MCV1A.** How informed are you about Covid-19? Would you say that you are "well informed", "somewhat informed" or "not informed at all"?	WELL INFORMED ..... 1 SOMEWHAT INFORMED ..... 2 NOT INFORMED AT ALL 3	3 ⇨*End*
MCV2. Where do you get your information about the Covid-19? *Do not prompt.* *Probe: Anything else?* *Record all that apply*	POSTER / BILLBOARD / FLYER ..... A RADIO ..... B TELEVISION ..... C PHONE/SMS ..... D NEWSPAPER ..... E INTERNET/ SOCIAL MEDIA E.G. WHATSAPP, FACEBOOK, TWITTER ..... F HEALTH FACILITY/ HEALTH CARE WORKER ..... G RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR/ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... I LOCAL/ TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY ..... J NEIGHBORS / FAMILY ..... K CHURCH/ RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... L TRADITIONAL HEALER ..... M OTHER (*specify*)_____ _____ X	
MCV3. What can you do to protect yourself and others from getting infected with Covid-19? *Do not prompt.* *Probe: Anything else?* *Record all that apply*	WASH/ SANITIZE HANDS OFTEN .....A WEAR FACE MASK OR FACE COVER IN PUBLIC PLACES.....B AVOID TOUCHING YOUR FACE.....C COVER YOUR MOUTH WHEN YOU COUGH OR SNEEZE.....D STAY AT HOME AND AVOID GOING OUT UNLESS NECESSARY.....E AVOID CROWDED PLACES OR GATHERINGS WITH MANY PEOPLE.....F MAINTAIN SAFE SOCIAL DISTANCE WITH OTHER PEOPLE IN PUBLIC PLACES.....G AVOID CLOSE CONTACT WITH PEOPLE WHO ARE SICK .....H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NOTHING AT ALL.....Z	
MCV4. Can people use homemade remedies which include foods or medicine such as lemon, ginger, garlic, umhlomnyane, etc to prevent or treat Covid-19?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MCV5. Does living in hot climate conditions prevent or treat Covid-19?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

MCV6. Can Covid-19 be prevented or treated through body steaming?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MCV7. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be afraid to interact with someone who has ever tested positive for COVID-19 even if the person has now recovered.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS COVID ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MCV8. During the Covid-19 restrictions from mid-March to (date), did you ever need any medical treatment or services? *Probe:* Medical services could include routine vaccination, antenatal care, going to a clinic because you were ill, collecting medication for chronic illness or seeking care due to an emergency or accident.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MCV9. Did you receive the medical treatment or services you needed?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*
MCV10. What were the reasons for not receiving the medical treatment or services you needed? *Do not prompt.* *Probe: Anything else?* *Record all that apply.*	UNABLE TO AFFORD MEDICAL CARE..... A MEDICAL PERSONNEL NOT AVAILABLE.... B DRUGS NOT AVAILABLE ..... C WAITING TIME TOO LONG OR FULL HEALTH FACILITY..... D TURNED AWAY BECAUSE FACILITY WAS DESIGNATED FOR COVID PATIENTS ..... E LIMITED/NO TRANSPORTATION..... F MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS MADE IT HARD TO TRAVEL..... G AFRAID OF GOING OUT AND CATCHING THE VIRUS..... H OTHER *(specify)* _____ X	

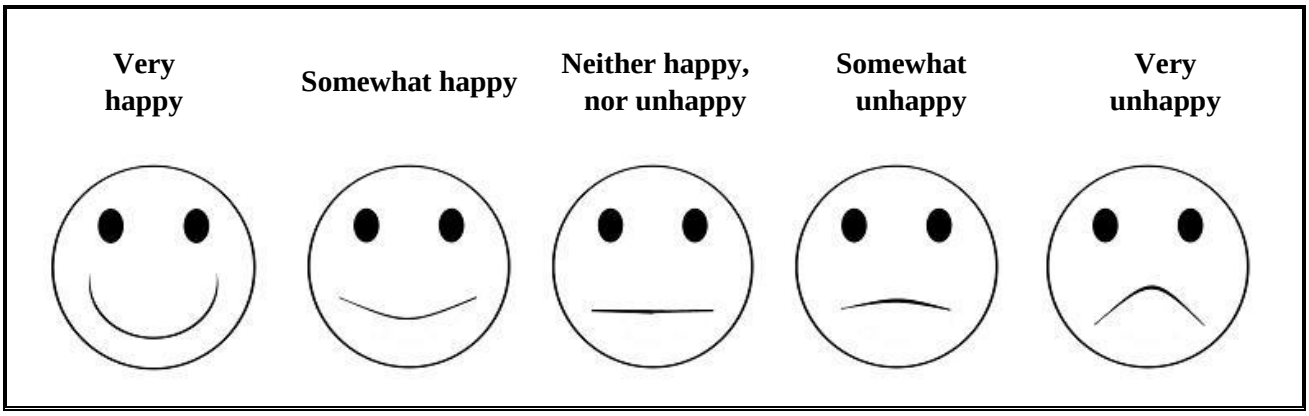
MENTAL HEALTH/ SUICIDE MMH

MMH1. Now I would like to talk to you about mental health. By this I mean emotional, psychological and social well-being which affects how we think, feel and act. Mental health is important as it helps how we handle stress, relate to other and make choices.

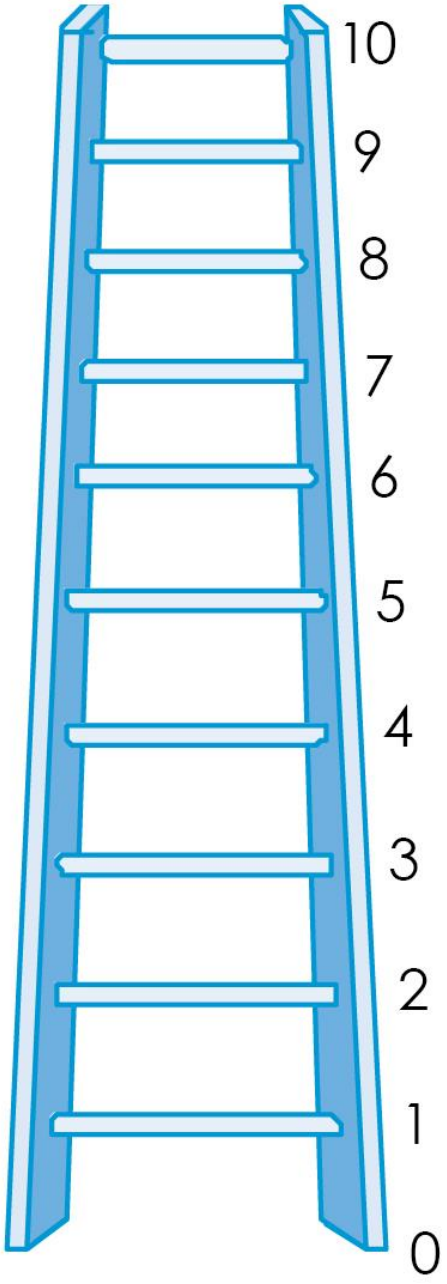
Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.

MMH2. During the past 12 months, have you seriously considered attempting suicide?	YES .....1 NO .....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 8	
MMH3. Have you ever attempted suicide?	YES .....1 NO .....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 8	
MMH4. Has anyone in your close family (mother, father, brother, sister or children) ever attempted suicide?	YES .....1 NO .....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 8	2 ⇨*End*
MMH5. Has anyone in your close family (mother, father, brother, sister or children) ever died from suicide?	YES .....1 NO .....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 8	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY .....1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY .....2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY .....3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY .....4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
MLS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP..... ___ ___	
MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED .....1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME .....2 WORSENED 3	
MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER .....1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME .....2 WORSE 3	


Very happy
Somewhat happy
Neither happy, nor unhappy
Somewhat unhappy
Very unhappy

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
MWM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 3	
MWM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI 2	
MWM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI 2	
MWM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
MWM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MWM15A. *Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (MWM3). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires that have been completed in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), 5 TO 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (MWM3=HH47 OR MWM3=FS4 OR MWM3=UF4) ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (WM3≠HH47 AND MWM3≠FS4 AND MWM3≠UF4) 2	1⇨*MWM16*
MWM15B. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2..... 2	2⇨*MWM16*

MWM15C. Thank you for your participation.

The Central Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 30 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?

YES .....*1* *NO*.....*2*	2⇨*MWM16*

MWM15D. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*MWM16*
MWM15E. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
MWM15F. *Ask for and record phone number.*	——— ————	——— ————	——— ————
MWM15G. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from WM15F***)? *If no, return to WM15F and correct entry.*	YES .....1 NO .....2↘ MWM15F	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2↘ MWM15F	YES .....1 NO .....2↘ MWM15F
MWM15H. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE..... 2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE 2
MWM15I. What is the best day of the week and time of the day to call you on this number? *Probe:* Any other day or time? *Record all mentioned.*	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON.....B EVENING .....C OTHER (*specify*)_____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON.....F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*)_____ H **OTHER** (*specify*) _____ X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING..... A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON .....F EVENING..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*)..... X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON.....B EVENING .....C OTHER (*specify*) _____D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON.....F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*) _____H **OTHER** (*specify*) X
MWM15J. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	*YES*.....*1*↘ *[P2]* *NO* .....*2*↘ *MWM16*	*YES*..... *1*↘ *[P3]* *NO*.....*2*↘ *MWM16*	*YES*.....*1*↘ *[P4]* *NO* .....*2*↘ *MWM16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

MWM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:*
Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2021-2022

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**UF**
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 1	**UF8**. *Record the start time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*
UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Central Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 35 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 35 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*	

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____.....05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____.....96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (***name***)'s Birth Certificate, Child Health Card, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ DK DAY ..... 98 MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*UB6*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 ..... 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨ *End*
UB6. Has (***name***) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as pre-school or grade 0?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
UB7. At any time since January 2021, did (he/she) attend *(programmes mentioned in UB6)*?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨ *End*

UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend *(programmes mentioned in UB6)*? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		**BR**
BR1. Does (***name***) have a birth certificate? *If yes, ask:* May I see it?	YES, SEEN ..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨ *End*
BR2. Has (***name***)'s birth been registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*End*
BR3. Do you know how to register (***name***)'s birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
BR4. What is the main reason for not registering (***name***)'s birth?	WAITING TIME TOO LONG/ SLOW SERVICE/ LENGTHY ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES ..... 01 OFFICES TOO FAR (TRAVEL COSTS) .. 02 DID NOT KNOW CHILD SHOULD BE REGISTERED ..... 03 DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE/PENALTY ..... 04 PARENT/PARTNER REFUSES/ NOT AVAILABLE ..... 05 NO NEED TO REGISTER CHILD'S BIRTH ..... 06 FATHER/ MOTHER DOES NOT HAVE A PIN/ID ..... 07 DO NOT KNOW HOW TO REGISTER CHILD ..... 08 CHILD BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRY .. 09 OTHER (*specify*) ..... 96 DK 98	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		**EC**
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***)?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS..... 1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP..... 1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (***name***): [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... __ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... __	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4..... 2	1 ⇨*End*

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): *If 'Yes', ask:* Who engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.* *Record all that apply.* *'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.*		**MOTHER**	**FATHER**	**OTHER**	**NO ONE**	
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (***name***)?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	
[B] Told stories or folk tales to (***name***)?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	
[C] Sang songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (***name***) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (***name***)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (***name***)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
EC21. I would like to ask you about certain things (***name***) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. Can (***name***) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC22. Can (***name***) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC23. Can (***name***) dress (***him/herself***), that is, put on (pants and a top / skirt and a top) without help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					

EC24. Can (***name***) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC25. Can (***name***) say 10 or more words like "mama" or "ball"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC26. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example "I want water - Ngifuna kunatsa emanti" or "Grandma is asleep - Gogo ulele endlini"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*ECD28* 8 ⇨*ECD28*
EC27. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example "Mbali does not want to play- Sipho akafuni kudlala nami ibhola"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC28. Can (***name***) correctly use any of the words "I," "you," "she," or "he," for example "I want water- Ngifuna emanti," or "He/She plays with the ball- Udlala ibhola"? *If yes probe:* Here we mean that the child is able to make a distinction between talking about themselves and about another person.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC29. If you show (***name***) an object (***he/she***) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (***he/she***) consistently name it? *Probe:* By consistently I mean that (***he/she***) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC30. Can (***name***) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC31. Can (***name***) write (***his/her***) own name?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC32. Does (***name***) recognise <u>all</u> numbers from 1 to 5?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC33. If you ask (***name***) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 sweets, does (***he/she***) give you the correct amount?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

EC34. Can (***name***) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers, 10 stones or 10 bottle tops, without mistakes?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC35. Can (***name***) do an activity, such as colouring or moulding objects with clay, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC36. Does (***name***) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example "Where is Grandma?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC37. Does (***name***) offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC38. Does (***name***) get along well with other children?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC39. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. How often does (***name***) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	 DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER ..... 5 DK 8	
EC40. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	 NOT AT ALL ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 A LOT MORE 5	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		**UCD**
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 .....1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ***(name)*** <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES.....1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behavior was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR.....1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.....1 2	
UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*

UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all? *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. *Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?*	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*

UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (***name***) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *BD3A* 8 ⇨ *BD3A*
BD3. Is (***name***) still being breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD3A. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) yesterday during the day or the night:		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Fruit juice or fruit-flavored drinks including those made from syrups or powders?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[C] Clear broth/Soup (Umsobho)?	CLEAR BROTH/SOUP (UMSOBHO)	1	2	8
[D] Infant formula, such as (NAN, Lactogen, Infa-Care)	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[E]*
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink infant formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA ..... __ DK 8			
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[F]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[F]*
[E1] How many times did (***name)*** drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ..... __			
[E2] Was the milk or were any of the milk drinks a sweet or flavoured type of milk, including from sugar or sweeteners added at home?	SWEET MILK	1	2	8
[F] Yoghurt drinks, such as Yogi Sip?	YOGHURT DRINKS	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[G]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[G]*
[F1] How many times did (***name)*** drink yoghurt drinks? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK YOGHURT DRINKS ..... __			
[F2] Was the yoghurt or were any of the yoghurt drinks a sweet or flavoured type of yoghurt, including from sugar or sweeteners added at home?	SWEET YOGHURT DRINKS	1	2	8
[G] Chocolate drinks, including those made from powders such as Milo, Hot Chocolate, Nesquik, cocoa?	CHOCOLATE DRINKS	1	2	8
[H] Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks such as green tea, mint tea, lemon grass tea, etc.?	TEA/ COFFEE DRINKS	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[I]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[I]*

[H1] Was the tea or coffee drink or were any of the tea or coffee drinks sweet including from sugar or sweeteners added at home?	SWEET TEA/ COFFEE DRINKS	1	2	8
[I] Soft/cold drinks like Coca cola or Fanta, malt drinks, sports drinks or energy drinks?	SOFT/ COLD DRINKS	1	2	8
[J] Emahewu?	EMAHEWU	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[X]*
[J1] Was the emahewu sweet or flavoured including from sugar or sweeteners added at home?	SWEET EMAHEWU	1	2	8
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ⇩ *BD8*	8 ⇩ *BD8*
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*)_____			
[X2] Was the drink or were any of these drinks sweetened?	SWEET OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2	8

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.

- Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
  Record answers using the food groups below.
- What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or the night		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt other than yoghurt drinks? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[F] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.*	YOGURT	1	2 ⇩ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇩ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT ..... __ DK 8			
[B] Any baby food, such as (Purity, Cerelac, Nestum?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, porridge, liphalishi, soft porridge (indengane, incwancwa, inembe, umhidvwo), sorghum, samp, mealie rice, or other foods made from grains e.g. spaghetti, weetbix, etc?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, butternut, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as spinach, ligusha, inkakha, ishubaba, imbuya, chuchuza or umbhidvo wetintsanga?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[F1] Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, onion, beetroot, cabbage or green or yellow pepper?	OTHER VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe paw paws?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAWPAW	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits such as bananas, guavas, tincozi, tineyi, emantulwa, ematelemba, apples, plums, peaches?	OTHER FRUITS	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart, offals or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8

[J1] Processed meats such as boerewors, sausages, viennas, hot dogs, ham, bacon, salami, canned meat, polony, burger patties**?**	PROCESSED MEATS	1	2	8	
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8	
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8	
[M] Beans, peas, lentils, jugo beans, peanuts or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8	
[N] Emasi, cheese?	EMASI, CHEESE	1	2	8	
[O] Sweet foods such as chocolates, candies including emascoopers, pastries, cakes, doughnuts emafethi, biscuits, or frozen treats like ice cream and popsicles including i-iceblock?	SWEET FOODS	1	2	8	
[P] Chips, puffs including emakip-kip, emabomfohlo, emanik-naks, simba-chips, instant noodles?	FRIED FOODS	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ⇩ *BD9*	8 ⇩ *BD9*	
[X1] *Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.*	(*Specify*) _____				
BD9. How many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK..... 8				

IMMUNISATION												**IM**
IM1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2										2 ⇨ *End*
IM2. Do you have a Child Health Card, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (***name***)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4										1 ⇨ *IM5* 3 ⇨ *IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a Child Health Card or immunisation records from a private health provider for (***name***)?		YES ..... 1 NO 2										
IM4. *Check IM2:*		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 ... 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2										2 ⇨ *IM11*
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4										4 ⇨ *IM11*
IM6. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		**DATE OF IMMUNISATION**										
		DAY		**MONTH**		**YEAR**						
BCG	BCG					2	0					
Polio (OPV) (at birth)	OPV0					2	0					
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0					
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0					
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0					
Polio (OPV) 4	OPV4					2	0					
Polio (IPV)	IPV					2	0					
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0					
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0					
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0					
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0					
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0					

Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0			
Rotavirus 1	Rota1					2	0			
Rotavirus 2	Rota2					2	0			
MR 1/Measles Rubella	MR1					2	0			
MR 2/Measles Rubella	MR2					2	0			
DTP Booster	DPT					2	0			
Vitamin A (At 6 months)	VITA1					2	0			
Vitamin A (At 12 months)	VITA2					2	0			
Albendazole (At 12 months)	Albendazole					2	0			
Albendazole (At 18 months)	Albendazole					2	0			

IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to Albendazole Second Dose) recorded?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*End*
IM8. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following national immunisation days or child health days: [A] The 2021 national immunisation campaign which was held from 7 to 12 June, for Measles Rubella, Vitamin A and Albendazole [B] The 2020 child health days campaign which was held in the first week of each of the following months: October, November, December [C] The 2019 child health days campaign which was held in May	Y N DK 2021 NATIONAL IMMUNISATION A 1 2 8 2020 CHILD HEALTH DAYS B.....1 2 8 2019 CHILD HEALTH DAYS C.....1 2 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (***name***) receive any other vaccinations?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.* *When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.*		⇨*End*
IM11. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases including vaccinations received during child health days or at outreach site?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

IM12. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following national immunisation days or child health days: [A] The 2021 national immunisation campaign which was held from 7 to 12 June, for Measles Rubella, Vitamin A and Albendazole [B] The 2020 child health days campaign which was held in the first week of each of the following months: October, November, December [C] The 2019 child health days campaign which was held in May	Y N DK 2021 NATIONAL IMMUNISATION A 1 2 8 2020 CHILD HEALTH DAYS B.....1 2 8 2019 CHILD HEALTH DAYS C.....1 2 8	
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12:*	ALL NO OR DK.....1 AT LEAST ONE YES.....2	1⇨*End*
IM14. Has (***name***) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the left forearm or in the arm if vaccinated in RSA that usually causes a scar?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM16. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? *Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇨*IM20* 8⇨*IM20*
IM17. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM19. The last time (***name***) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? *Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM20. Has (***name***) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? *Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇨*IM22* 8⇨*IM22*

IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM22. Has (***name***) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? *Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇨*IM24* 8⇨*IM24*
IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM24. Has (***name***) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? *Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇨*IM26* 8⇨*IM26*
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received a MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles and rubella?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇨*IM27* 8⇨*IM27*
IM26A. How many times was the MR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM27A. Has (***name***) ever received the DTP Booster – that is, an injection in the thigh at the age of 18 months or older - to boost (his/her) immunity against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis? *Probe by indicating that the first DTP booster is sometimes given at the same time as the second MR dose or fourth Polio dose.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM28A. Has (name) ever received Vitamin A?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇨*IM29A* 8⇨*IM29A*
IM28B. How many times was Vitamin A received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM29A. Has (name) ever received Albendazole?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇨*End* 8⇨*End*

IM29B. How many times was Albendazole received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (***name***) had diarrhoea?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK .....1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*CA3A* 2 ⇨*CA3B*
CA3A. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **CA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS.....1 SOMEWHAT LESS .....2 ABOUT THE SAME .....3 MORE .....4 NOTHING TO DRINK.....5 DK 8	
CA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS.....1 SOMEWHAT LESS .....2 ABOUT THE SAME .....3 MORE .....4 STOPPED FOOD.....5 NEVER GAVE FOOD.....7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA7* 8 ⇨*CA7*

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public, private sector, mission or NGO sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT CLINIC/PHU ..... C RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR..... D MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify)*____ F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... G PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... H PRIVATE PHARMACY/ CHEMIST .....I PRIVATE MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify)* __K **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** MISSION HOSPITAL.....L MISSION CLINIC..... M MISSION OUTREACH SITE..... N OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify)*___O **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO CLINIC .....P NGO OUTREACH SITE ..... Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify)* _____ R DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGOS **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND .....T SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... U TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... V SPIRITUAL HEALER ..... W OTHER (*specify)* _____ X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER .....Z	

CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:	Y	N	DK	
[A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS packet solution?	FLUID FROM ORS PACKET.....1	2	8	
[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid?	PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID.....1	2	8	
[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?	ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP.....1	2	8	
[D] Salt sugar solution (Emanti eluswayi nashukela) ?	SALT SUGAR SOLUTION 1	2	8	

CA8. *Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?*	YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] ..... 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B]..... 2	 2 ⇨*CA10*
CA9. Where did you get the (*ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B]*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private, mission or NGO sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT CLINIC/PHU..... C RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR..... D MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify)*____ F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... G PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... H PRIVATE PHARMACY/ CHEMIST .....I PRIVATE MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify)* __K **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** MISSION HOSPITAL.....L MISSION CLINIC..... M MISSION OUTREACH SITE..... N OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify)*___O **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO CLINIC .....P NGO OUTREACH SITE ..... Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify)* _____ R DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGOS **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND .....T SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... U TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... V SPIRITUAL HEALER ..... W OTHER (*specify)* _____ X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER .....Z	
CA10. *Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?*	YES, CA7[C]=1 .....1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2	 2 ⇨*CA12*

CA11. Where did you get the zinc? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *If unable to determine whether public, private, mission or NGO sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT CLINIC/PHU ..... C RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR ..... D MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify)*____ F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... G PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... H PRIVATE PHARMACY / CHEMIST ..... I PRIVATE MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify)* __ K **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** MISSION HOSPITAL ..... L MISSION CLINIC ..... M MISSION OUTREACH SITE ..... N OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify)*___ O **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO CLINIC ..... P NGO OUTREACH SITE ..... Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify)* _____ R DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGOS **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... T SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... U TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... V SPIRITUAL HEALER ..... W OTHER (*specify)* _____ X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*

CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? *Probe*: Anything else? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) been ill with a fever?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA16* 8 ⇨*CA16*
CA15. At any time during the illness, did (***name***) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA19* 8 ⇨*CA19*
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨*CA20* 2 ⇨*CA20* 3 ⇨*CA20* 6 ⇨*CA20* 8 ⇨*CA20*
CA19. *Check CA14: Did child have fever?*	YES, CA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨*CA30*
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA22* 8 ⇨*CA22*

CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public, private, mission or NGO sector</u> , write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT CLINIC/PHU ..... C RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR ..... D MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify)*____ F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... G PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... H PRIVATE PHARMACY / CHEMIST ..... I PRIVATE MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify)* __K **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** MISSION HOSPITAL ..... L MISSION CLINIC ..... M MISSION OUTREACH SITE ..... N OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify)*___ O **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO CLINIC ..... P NGO OUTREACH SITE ..... Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify)* _____ R DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGOS **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... T SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... U TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... V SPIRITUAL HEALER ..... W OTHER (*specify)* _____ X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA22. At any time during the illness, was (***name***) given any medicine for the illness?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA30* 8 ⇨*CA30*

CA23. What medicine was (***name***) given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? *Record all medicines given.* *<u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTI-MALARIALS** ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) ..... A SP / FANSIDAR..... B CHLOROQUINE ..... C AMODIAQUINE ..... D QUININE PILLS ..... E INJECTION/IV ..... F ARTESUNATE RECTAL..... G INJECTION/IV ..... H COARTEM / MEFLOQUINE..... I DOXYCYCLINE ..... J OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (*specify*) _____ K **ANTIBIOTICS** AMOXICILLIN..... L COTRIMOXAZOLE ..... M ERYTHROMYCIN ..... N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP ..... O OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV ..... P **OTHER MEDICATIONS** PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN..... R ASPIRIN..... S IBUPROFEN ..... T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA24. *Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-P ..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED ... 2	 2 ⇨ *CA26*

CA25. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes L to P***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private, mission or NGO sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT CLINIC/PHU ..... C RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR ..... D MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*)____ F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... G PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... H PRIVATE PHARMACY / CHEMIST ..... I PRIVATE MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) __K **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** MISSION HOSPITAL ..... L MISSION CLINIC ..... M MISSION OUTREACH SITE ..... N OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify*)___ O **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO CLINIC ..... P NGO OUTREACH SITE ..... Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ R DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGOS **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... T SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... U TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... V SPIRITUAL HEALER ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA26. *Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?*	YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A-K ..... 1 NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 ⇨ *CA30*

CA27. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes A to K***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private, mission or NGO sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT CLINIC/PHU ..... C RURAL HEALTH MOTIVATOR ..... D MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*)____ F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... G PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... H PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... I PRIVATE MOBILE/ OUTREACH CLINIC J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) __K **MISSION MEDICAL SECTOR** MISSION HOSPITAL ..... L MISSION CLINIC ..... M MISSION OUTREACH SITE ..... N OTHER MISSION MEDICAL (*specify*)___ O **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO CLINIC ..... P NGO OUTREACH SITE ..... Q OTHER NGO MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ R DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, MISSION OR NGOS **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... T SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... U TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... V SPIRITUAL HEALER ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK/ DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA28. *Check CA23: More than one antimalarial recorded in codes A to K?*	YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED ..... 1 NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED 2	1 ⇨ *CA29A* 2 ⇨ *CA29B*
CA29A. How long after the fever started did (***name***) first take the first of the (***name all anti-malarials recorded in CA23, codes A to K)***? **CA29B.** How long after the fever started did (***name***) first take (***name of anti-malarial from CA23, codes A to*** *K*?	SAME DAY ..... 0 NEXT DAY ..... 1 2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED ..... 2 3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED ..... 3 DK 8	
CA30. *Check* UB2: C*hild's age*?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨ *End*

CA31. The last time ***(name)*** passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE ..... 01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE ..... 02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN, DITCH, FLOWING WATER OR RIVER ..... 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) ..... 04 BURIED ..... 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
UF12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI 2	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI 2	
UF14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

UF15A. *Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (UF4). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires that have been completed in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE (WM3), MAN QUESTIONNAIRE (MWM3), UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4) and 5-17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (UF4=HH47 OR UF4=WM3 OR UF4=MWM3 OR UF4=FS4 OR RESPONDENT ALREADY INTERVIEWED WITH ANOTHER U5 QUESTIONNAIRE) .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (UF4≠HH47 AND UF4≠WM3 AND UF4≠MWM3 AND UF4≠FS4 AND RESPONDENT HAS NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED WITH ANOTHER U5 QUESTIONNAIRE) 2	1⇨*UF16*
UF15B. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2⇨ *UF16*

UF15C. Thank you for your participation.

The Central Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 30 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?

YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇨ *UF16*

UF15D. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨ *UF16*

UF15E. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
UF15F. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ____	___ ____	___ ____
UF15G. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from UF15F***)? *If no, return to UF15F and correct entry.*	*YES* .....*1* *NO* .....*2↘ UF15F*	*YES*..... *1* *NO*.....*2↘ UF15F*	*YES* .....*1* *NO* .....*2↘ UF15F*
UF15H. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	*FIXED LINE*.....*1* *MOBILE* *2*	*FIXED LINE* ..... *1* *MOBILE*..... *2*	*FIXED LINE*.....*1* *MOBILE* *2*
UF15I. What is the best day of the week and time of the day to call you on this number? *Probe:* Any other day or time? *Record all mentioned.*	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING .....A AFTERNOON ..... B EVENING ..... C OTHER (*specify*)_____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*)_____ H **OTHER** (*specify*) _____ X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING..... A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*)..... X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING ..... A AFTERNOON ..... B EVENING ..... C OTHER (*specify*) _____D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON .....F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*) _____H **OTHER** (*specify*) X
UF15J. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	*YES* .....*1↘ [P2]* *NO* .....*2↘ UF16*	*YES*..... *1↘ [P3]* *NO*.....*2↘ UF16*	*YES* .....*1↘ [P4]* *NO* .....*2↘ UF16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

UF16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL	AN
AN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
AN3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN4**. *Child's age from UB2:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__
AN5. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS .....99.3 CHILD REFUSED .....99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....99.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 99.6	99.3⇨*AN13* 99.4⇨*AN10* 99.5⇨*AN10* 99.6⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?*	YES.....1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM.....2	
AN10. *Check AN4: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 .....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1⇨*AN11A* 2⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Once the board is turned on, click connect to ready the CAPI application to receive data from digital board. Once ready, begin measurement:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **AN11B**. *The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Once the board is turned on, click connect to ready the CAPI application to receive data from digital board. Once ready, begin measurement:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED .....999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	999.4⇨*AN13* 999.5⇨*AN13* 999.6⇨*AN13*
AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN .....1 STANDING UP.....2	
AN13. *Today's date: Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		

AN14. *Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES.....1 NO 2	1⇨*Next Child*
AN15. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17
Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2021-2022

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**FS**
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 1	**FS8**. *Record the start time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*FS10B* 2 ⇨*FS10A*

FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Central Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 35 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 35 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*FS17*

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*)_____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨ *End*
CB2. In what month and year was (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or form or year of school (***name***) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ HIGHER ..... **3** __ __ VOCATIONAL ..... **4** __ __	000 ⇨ *CB7*
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/form/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CB6A. *Check CB5: Highest level of education attended:*	CB5=1, 2 OR 3 ..... 1 CB5=4 2	1 ⇨ *CB7*
CB6B. Before going to vocational school, what was the highest level and grade or form or year of school (***name***) attended?	PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ HIGHER ..... **3** __ __ OTHER ..... **6** __ __	
CB6C. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/form/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the current school year did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme? *Current refers to "2021" for Primary/ Secondary and "2020-2021" for Tertiary*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CB9*
CB8. During the current school year, which level and grade or form or year is (***name***) attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ HIGHER ..... **3** __ __ VOCATIONAL ..... **4** __ __	000 ⇨ *CB9* 3 ⇨ *CB9* *4* ⇨ *CB9*

CB8A. In which region is (***name***) currently attending school?	HHOHHO.....01 MANZINI.....02 SHISELWENI.....03 LUBOMBO.....04 OUTSIDE ESWATINI (*specify*)_____ 96	*96⇨CB9*
CB8B. In which *Inkhundla* is (***name's***) school located?	INKHUNDLA_____ __ __ __	
CB8C. What is the name of the school that (***name***) is currently attending? *If school not found on the list please record '000'.*	SCHOOL_____ __ __ __	
CB9. At any time during the previous school year did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme? *Previous refers to "2020" for Primary/ Secondary and "2019-2020" for Tertiary*	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*End*
CB10. During the previous school year, which level and grade or form or year did (***name***) attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000 PRIMARY.....**1** __ __ SECONDARY .....**2** __ __ HIGHER.....**3** __ __ VOCATIONAL.....**4** __ __	

CHILD LABOUR		**CL**
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (***name***) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, feeding or milking animals, excluding herding? [B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? [X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN .....1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS ...1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' .....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS .....__ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES .....1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES .....1 NO 2	

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)? [A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas? [B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? [C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration? [D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights? [E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? [F] Is (he/she) required to work in the rain? [X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO 2	
CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS .....__ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood, dry aloe leaves or cow dung for household use?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*C10A*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood, dry aloe leaves or cow dung for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS .....__ __	
CL10A. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) herd animals for this household or any other households?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*CL11*
CL10B. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend herding animals for this household or the other households since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS .....__ __	

CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household? [A] Shopping for the household? [B] Cooking? [C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? [D] Washing clothes? [E] Caring for children? [F] Caring for someone old or sick? [G] Going to the maize mill? [X] Other household tasks?	YES NO SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD .....1 2 COOKING.....1 2 WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....1 2 WASHING CLOTHES .....1 2 CARING FOR CHILDREN .....1 2 CARING FOR OLD / SICK .....1 2 GOING TO MAIZE MILL .....1 2 OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'.....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'.....2	2⇨*End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS .....__ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		**FCD**
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ***(name)*** <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*

FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		**FCF**
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES.....1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES.....1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 .....1 NO, FCF1=2.....2	1⇨*FCF6A* 2⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 .....1 NO, FCF2=2.....2	1⇨*FCF8A* 2⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL.....4	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 .....1 NO, FCF3=2.....2	2⇨*FCF14*

FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters/ on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL.....4	 3⇨*FCF12* 4⇨*FCF12*
FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL.....4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL.....4	 3⇨*FCF16* 4⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters/yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL.....4	1⇨*FCF16* 2⇨*FCF16* 3⇨*FCF16* 4⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL.....4	 3⇨*FCF16* 4⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL.....4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL.....4	

FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL.....4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL ..4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL.....4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	

FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY.....1 WEEKLY .....2 MONTHLY .....3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR .....4 NEVER.....5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY.....1 WEEKLY .....2 MONTHLY .....3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR .....4 NEVER.....5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		**PR**
PR1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS.....1 AGE 7-14 YEARS.....2 AGE 15-17 YEARS.....3	1⇨*End* 3⇨*End*
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (***name***). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (***name***) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (***name)*** to read at home?	NONE .....00 NUMBER OF BOOKS..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1.....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*PR7* 8⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name)*** with homework?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	
PR7. Does (***name)***'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as School Committee or Parent Teacher Association?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*PR10* 8⇨*PR10*
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*PR10* 8⇨*PR10*
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (***name)***'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (***name)***'s school?	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES.....1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	

PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a student report for (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	
PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name)***'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (***name)***'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	.....YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT .....1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS.....1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (***name***)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots, or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [D] Student Strike? [X] Other?	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS .....1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS.....1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE .....1 2 8 STUDENTS STRIKE…….1 2 8 OTHER 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (***name***) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	
PR14. *Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*End*
PR15. When (***teacher strike / teacher absence***) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS.....1 AGE 7-14 YEARS.....2 AGE 15-17 YEARS.....3	1⇨*End* 3⇨*End*

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (***name***). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (***name***) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (***name***)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN .....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN.....2	 2⇨*FL28*

FL2. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	

FL3. My name is (***your name***). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Central Statistical Office**.** I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/***Name of caretaker***) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	 2⇨*FL28*

FL4. *Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:*

- ☐ *You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.*
- ☐ *You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.*
- ☐ *The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty while you can see which page is open.*

FL6. First, we are going to talk about reading. [A] Do you read books at home? [B] Does someone read to you at home?	YES NO READS BOOKS AT HOME.....1 2 READ TO AT HOME.....1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** ENGLISH .....11 SISWATI.....12 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 DK 98	

FL8. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1.....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK .2	1⇨*FL9A*
FL8A. *Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?* *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.*	YES, CB4/ED4=1.....1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK .2	1⇨*FL9B* 2⇨*FL9C*
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? *Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** ENGLISH .....11 SISWATI.....12 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 DK 98	 11⇨*FL10A* 12⇨*FL10A*
FL9C. *Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?*	YES, FL7=11 OR 12 .....1 NO, FL7=96 OR 98 2	1⇨*FL10B* *2⇨FL10C*
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL9***). Would you like to start reading the story? **FL10B**. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL7***). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES .....1 NO 2	1⇨*FL11*
FL10C. I have short stories in English and Siswati. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try to read one of them?	ENGLISH.....11 SISWATI.....12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	 95⇨*FL23*
FL11. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS.....1 AGE 10-14 YEARS.....2	1⇨*FL13*
FL12. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1.....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK .2	1⇨*FL18B*
FL13. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:* Now we are going to do some reading. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. *Sipho is a boy. Buhle is a girl. Sipho has 2 eggs. Buhle has 3 egss.*		
FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2⇨*FL21D*

FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How many eggs does Sipho have?	CORRECT (2) .....1 OTHER ANSWERS.....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* Sipho has 2 eggs.		⇨*FL21D*
FL17. Here is another question: Who has more eggs: Sipho or Buhle?	CORRECT (BUHLE).....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1⇨*FL18A*
FL18. *Say:* Buhle has more eggs than Sipho. Buhle has 3 and Sipho has 2.		⇨*FL21D*
FL18A. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇨*FL19*
FL18B. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

Sandile	is	in	grade	two.	One	day,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sandile	was	going	home	from	school.	He
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
The	flowers	were	in	Mr	Masuku's	Garden.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sandile	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
his	mother.	Sandile	ran	fast	to	the
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
garden	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
down	near	a	mango	tree.	Sandile	started
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
crying.	Mr	Masuku	saw	him	and	came.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
He	helped	Sandile	to	get	many	flowers.
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Sandile	was	very	happy.			
71	72	73	74			

FL20. *Results of the child's reading.*

*Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**English:74**) and the last word attempted (A).*

If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).

LAST WORD ATTEMPTED
(A) .....NUMBER __ __

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED
(B).....NUMBER __ __

FL21A. *Check FL20 (B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss **8** or more words?*

YES, AT LEAST **8** INCORRECT WORDS .....1 ⇨*FL21D*
NO, LESS THAN **8** INCORRECT WORDS 2

FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] What grade is Sandile in?	CORRECT ((SANDILE IS) IN GRADE TWO).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .3	
[B] What did Sandile see on the way home?	CORRECT (HE SAW SOME RED FLOWERS) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .3	
[C] Why did Sandile start crying?	CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .3	
[D] Where did Sandile fall (down)?	CORRECT ((SANDILE FELL DOWN) NEAR A MANGO TREE) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .3	
[E] Why was Sandile happy?	CORRECT (BECAUSE MR MASUKU HELPED HIM TO GET MANY FLOWERS / BECAUSE MR MASUKU GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER)..1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' .3	
FL21C. *Check FL21B[A-E]: Did the child answer all questions correctly?*	YES, ALL FL21B[A-E]=1.....1 NO, AT LEAST ONE FL21B[A-E]=2 OR 3..2	1⇨*FL23*
FL21D. I have another story in (***list languages not yet attempted***). Would you like to try to read it? *The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.*	ENGLISH.....11 SISWATI.....12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	 95⇨*FL23*
FL21E. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS .....1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1⇨*FL21G*
FL21F. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 .....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2	1⇨*FL21N*

FL21G. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.*

Open the page showing the reading practice item, point to the sentence and say:
Just as before I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.
Kiti likati. Bhobi yinja. Kiti uneminyaka lengu 5. Bhobi uneminyaka lengu 6.

FL21H. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL21I. *Once the reading is done, ask:* Uneminyaka lemingakhi Kiti?	CORRECT (5).....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL21K*
FL21J. *Say:* Kiti uneminyaka lengu 5.		⇨*FL23*
FL21K. Here is another question: Ngubani lomdzala: Kiti noma Bhobi?	CORRECT (BHOBI) .....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL21M*
FL21L. *Say:* Bhobi mdzala kuna Kiti. Bhobi uneminyaka lengu 6 Kiti uneminyaka lengu 5.		⇨*FL23*
FL21M. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇨*FL21O*
FL21N. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

FL21O. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

Phephile	unemin yaka	lesikho mbisa.	Itolo	ekuseni	gogo	wakhe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
umucele	kutsi	aye	emakethe	kuyotsenga	bhanana.	Gogo
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
wakhe	umunike	imali.	Phephile	uyifake	ekhikhini	lakhe
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
lelidza bukile.	Utse	makaha mba	Phephile	lemali	yawa	endlelen i.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Lungelo	uyiboni le	lemali	wayini keta	Phephile.	Phephile	abejabul ile.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Phephile	ubongile	kuLungelo	wase	uya	emakethe.	
36	37	38	39	40	41	42

FL21P. *Results of the child's reading.*

*Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**Siswati:41**) and the last word attempted (A).*

If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).

LAST WORD ATTEMPTED
(A)..... NUMBER __ __

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED
(B).....NUMBER __ __

FL21Q. *Check FL21P(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss **5** or more words?*

YES, AT LEAST **5** INCORRECT WORDS 1
NO, LESS THAN **5** INCORRECT WORDS.....2

1 ⇨ FL23

FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] Uneminyaka lemingakhi Phephile?	CORRECT (PHEPHILE IS SEVEN).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[B] Bekatfunywe ngubani Phephile emakethe?	CORRECT (HER GRANDMOTHER) .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[C] Bekayotsengani Phephile?	CORRECT (BANANAS) .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[D] Imlahlekele njani Phephile lemali?	CORRECT (BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN HER POCKET/BECAUSE HER POCKET HAD A HOLE).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	
[E] Abejabuleleni Phephile?	CORRECT (BECAUSE LUNGELO GAVE HER THE MONEY/BECAUSE LUNGELO FOUND HER MONEY).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'.....3	

FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS BOOK so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.* Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. *If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:* What is this number*?* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**9** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **12** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **30** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **48** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **74** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **731** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	
FL23A. *Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?*	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT.....1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT.....2	2⇨*FL27A*
FL24. *Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	**7 & 5** CORRECT (7).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **11 & 24** CORRECT (24).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **58 & 49** CORRECT (58).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **65 & 67** CORRECT (67).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **146 & 154** CORRECT (154).....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	

FL25. *Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at this sum. How much is (***number plus number***)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	**3 + 2** CORRECT (5) .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **8 + 6** CORRECT (14) .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **7 + 3** CORRECT (10) .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **13 + 6** CORRECT (19) .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT .....3 **12 + 24** CORRECT (36) .....1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL26. *Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say:* Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here?	CORRECT (3).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	 2⇨*FL26B* 3⇨*FL26B*
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇨*FL26C*
FL26B. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		
FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __. *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here?	CORRECT (20).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	 2⇨*FL26E* 3⇨*FL26E*
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		⇨*FL27*
FL26E. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F. *Check FL26: Was the answer correct?*	YES, FL26=1 .....1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3.....2	 2⇨*FL27A*

FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (*pointing to the missing number*). *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', no attempt, for remaining patterns and say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**5, 6, 7, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **14, 15, __, 17** CORRECT (16) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **20, __, 40, 50** CORRECT (30) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **2, 4, 6, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **5, 8, 11, __** CORRECT (14) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much. *If you are asked by the child or the mother/caretaker how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say:* I am not trained to tell you how (you have/your child has) performed but (your/his/her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Eswatini.		

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED ..... 03 CHILD REFUSED ..... 04 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 05 INCAPACITATED ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

FS11. *Record the time*.	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI 2	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SISWATI ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

FS15A. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5 TO 17'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondents to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE (WM3), MAN QUESTIONNAIRE (MWM3) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this respondent been already interviewed for any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 OR FS4=WM3 OR FS4=MWM3 OR FS4=UF4 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 AND FS4≠WM3 AND FS4≠MWM3 AND FS4≠UF4 2	1⇨*FS16*
FS15B. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2⇨*FS16*
FS15C. Thank you for your participation. The Central Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 30 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES .....*1* *NO*.....*2*		2⇨*FS16*

FS15D. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨ *FS16*

FS15E. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
FS15F. *Ask for and record phone number.*	——— ————	——— ————	——— ————
FS15G. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from FS15F***)? *If no, return to FS15F and correct entry.*	*YES* .....*1* *NO* .....*2↘ FS15F*	*YES*..... *1* *NO*..... *2↘ FS15F*	*YES* .....*1* *NO* .....*2↘ FS15F*
FS15H. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	*FIXED LINE*.....*1* *MOBILE* *2*	*FIXED LINE* ..... *1* *MOBILE*..... *2*	*FIXED LINE*.....*1* *MOBILE* *2*
FS15I. What is the best day of the week and time of the day to call you on this number? *Probe:* Any other day or time? *Record all mentioned.*	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING .....A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING .....C OTHER (*specify*)_____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING .....E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*)_____ H **OTHER** (*specify*) _____ X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING..... A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*)..... X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING ..... A AFTERNOON ..... B EVENING ..... C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON .....F EVENING .....G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*) X
FS15J. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	*YES*.....*1↘ [P2]* *NO* .....*2↘ FS16*	*YES*..... *1↘ [P3]* *NO*..... *2↘ FS16*	*YES*.....*1↘ [P4]* *NO* .....*2↘ FS16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

FS16. *Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.*

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Sipho is a boy. Buhle is a girl. Sipho has 2 eggs. Buhle has 3 eggs.

Sandile is in grade two. One day, Sandile was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way. The flowers were in Mr Masuku's garden. Sandile wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Sandile ran fast to the garden to get the flowers. He fell down near a mango tree. Sandile started crying. Mr Masuku saw him and came. He helped Sandile to get many flowers. Sandile was very happy.

Kiti likati. Bhobi yinja. Kiti uneminyaka lengu 5. Bhobi uneminyaka lengu 6.

Ⓟ

Phephile uneminyaka lesikhombisa. Itolo ekuseni gogo wakhe umucele kutsi aye emakethe kuyotsenga banana. Gogo wakhe umunike imali. Phephile uyifake ekhikhini lakhe lelidzabukile. Utse makahamba phephile lemali yawa endleleni. Lungelo uyibonile lemali wayiniketa Phephile. Phephile abejabulile. Phephile ubongile ku Lungelo wase uya emakethe.

9

12

30

48

74

731

7 5

11 24

58 49

65 67

146 154

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

7 + 3 =

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 __ 4

Ⓟ

5 10 15 __

Ⓟ

5 6 7 __

14 15 __ 17

20 __ 40 50

2 4 6 __

5 8 11 __

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**FS**
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 1	**FS8**. *Record the start time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: *If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is not necessary (HL20=90). The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In this case where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.*		
FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY.....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	1⇨*FS10B* 2⇨*FS10A*
FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Central Statistical Office**.** We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and well-being. This interview will take about ***35*** minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about ***35*** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 *NO / NOT ASKED.....2*	1⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2⇨*FS17*	

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____.....05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____.....96

CB0A. *Check HL20 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for the selected child's line number (HL1=FS3).*	HL20≠90 ..... 1 HL20=90, EMANCIPATED 2	1 ⇨*CB1*
CB0B. *Check the respondent's line number (FS3) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the completed individual questionnaires (WM3 and MWM3) in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for an individual questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ..... 1 NO, NOT INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇨ *CHILD LABOR (EMANCIPATED) Module* 2 ⇨ *CHILD'S BACKGROUND (EMANCIPATED) Module*

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED ... 03 CHILD REFUSED ..... 04 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 05 INCAPACITATED ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	01 ⇨*FS11* 02 ⇨*FS11* 03 ⇨*FS11* 04 ⇨*FS11* 05 ⇨*FS11* 06 ⇨*FS11* 96 ⇨*FS11*

CHILD'S BACKGROUND (EMANCIPATED)		**ECB**
ECB2. In what month and year were you born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	
ECB3. How old are you? *Probe*: How old were you at your last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .... __ __	
ECB4. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
ECB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY ..... **1**__ __ SECONDARY ..... **2**__ __ HIGHER ..... **3**__ __ VOCATIONAL ..... **4**__ __	000 ⇨*ECB7*

ECB6. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
ECB6A. *Check ECB5: Highest level of education attended:*	CB5=1, 2 OR 3..... 1 CB5=4 2	1⇨*ECB7*
ECB6B. Before going to vocational school, what was the highest level and grade or form or year of school you attended?	PRIMARY..... **1**__ __ SECONDARY..... **2**__ __ HIGHER..... **3**__ __ OTHER..... **6**__ __	
ECB6C. Did you complete that (grade/form/year)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
ECB7. At any time during the current school year did you attend school or any early childhood education programme? *Current refers to "2021" for Primary/ Secondary and "2020-2021" for Tertiary*	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*ECB9*
ECB8. During the current school year, which level and grade or year are you attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY..... **1**__ __ SECONDARY..... **2**__ __ HIGHER..... **3**__ __ VOCATIONAL..... **4**__ __	000⇨*ECB9* 3⇨*ECB9* *4*⇨*ECB9*
ECB8A. In which region are you currently attending school?	HHOHHO..... 01 MANZINI..... 02 SHISELWENI..... 03 LUBOMBO..... 04 OUTSIDE ESWATINI (*specify*)..... 96	 *96*⇨*ECB9*
ECB8B. In which *Inkhundla* is your school located?	INKHUNDLA ..... __ __ __	
ECB8C. What is the name of the school that you are currently attending? *If school not found on the list please record '000'.*	SCHOOL ..... __ __ __	
ECB9. At any time during the previous school year did you attend school or any early childhood education programme? *Previous refers to "2020" for Primary/ Secondary and "2019-2020" for Tertiary*	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*End*
ECB10. During the previous school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY..... **1**__ __ SECONDARY..... **2**__ __ HIGHER..... **3**__ __	

CHILD LABOUR (EMANCIPATED)		ECL
ECL1. Now I would like to ask about any work that you may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did you do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did you do any work or help on your own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals, excluding herding animals? [B] Did you help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run your own business? [C] Did you produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? [X] Since last (***day of the week***), did you engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS .....1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS .....1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY.....1 2	
ECL2. *Check ECL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' .....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇨*ECL7*
ECL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did you engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	
ECL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
ECL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

ECL6. How would you describe your work environment? [A] Are you exposed to dust, fumes or gas? [B] Are you exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? [C] Are you exposed to loud noise or vibration? [D] Are you required to work at heights? [E] Are you required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? [F] Are you required to work in the rain? [X] Are you exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for your health or safety?	YES.....1 NO.....2 YES.....1 NO.....2 YES.....1 NO.....2 YES.....1 NO.....2 YES.....1 NO.....2 YES.....1 NO.....2 YES.....1 NO.....2	
ECL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did you fetch water for household use?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*ECL9*
ECL8. In total, how many hours did you spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	
ECL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did you collect firewood for household use?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*ECL11*
ECL10. In total, how many hours did you spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	
ECL10A. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) herd animals for this household or any other households?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*ECL11*

ECL10B. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend herding animals for this household or the other households since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	
ECL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did you do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD.....1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING.....1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES.....1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN.....1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK.....1 2	
[G] Going to the maize mill?	GOING TO MAIZE MILL.....1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS.....1 2	
ECL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'.....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'.....2	2⇨*End*
ECL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did you engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	

CHILD FUNCTIONING (EMANCIPATED)		**ECF**
ECF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties you may have. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
ECF2. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

ECF3. Do you use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
ECF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot at all?		
ECF5. *Check ECF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, ECF1=1 ..... 1 NO, ECF1=2 2	1⇨*ECF6A* 2⇨*ECF6B*
ECF6A. When wearing your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **ECF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
ECF7. *Check ECF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, ECF2=1 ..... 1 NO, ECF2=2 2	1⇨*ECF8A* 2⇨*ECF8B*
ECF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **ECF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
ECF9. *Check ECF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, ECF3=1 ..... 1 NO, ECF3=2 2	2⇨*ECF14*

ECF10. Without your equipment or assistance, do you have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3⇨*ECF12* 4⇨*ECF12*
ECF11. Without your equipment or assistance, do you have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
ECF12. With your equipment or assistance, do you have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3⇨*ECF16* 4⇨*ECF16*
ECF13. With your equipment or assistance, do you have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	1⇨*ECF16* 2⇨*ECF16* 3⇨*ECF16* 4⇨*ECF16*
ECF14. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3⇨*ECF16* 4⇨*ECF16*

ECF15. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4	
ECF16. Do you have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing yourself?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL..... 4	
ECF17. When you speak, do you have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL ... 4 LIVING ALONE..... 7	
ECF18. When you speak, do you have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL ... 4	
ECF19. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL..... 4	
ECF20. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
ECF21. Do you have difficulty concentrating on an activity that you enjoy doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	

ECF22. Do you have difficulty accepting changes in your routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL . 4	
ECF23. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty controlling your behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
ECF24. Do you have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
ECF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often you are very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
ECF26. I would also like to know how often you are very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	